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Baltimore, Mayor

THE

MAYOR'S MESSAGE

AND

Reports of the City Officers,

MADE TO THE

CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

For the Year 1878.

BALTIMORE:

Printed by John Cox, City Printer,

Corner Pratt Street and Spear's Wharf.

1879.

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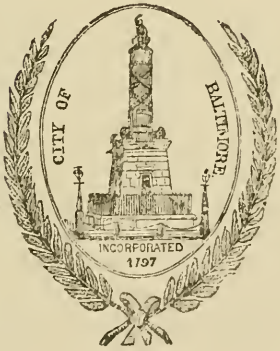
MESSAGE

OF

F. C. LATROBE, MAYOR,

TO THE

City Council of Baltimore.



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MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Baltimore, January 1st, 1879.

To the Honorable the Members of the
First and Second Branches of the City Council.

GENTLEMEN :

In accordance with the requirements of the City Charter I transmit to your Honorable Bodies the following Message. It contains a statement of the money received and disbursed on account of the city, during the past fiscal year, a report of the operations of the several municipal departments during the same period, the financial condition of the city on December 31st, 1878, and some suggestions which, I think, if adopted, will advance the interests of Baltimore.

The financial condition of the Corporation December 31, 1878.

Amount of Funded debt December 31st, 1878.....	$32,476,298 06	
Amount of guaranteed liabilities December 31st 1878.	1,492,000 00	
		$33,968,298 06

Amount brought forward...		$33,968,298 06
Less amount of overdue water stock, no interest allowed	$16,346 33	
Less amount of stock, no interest allowed.....	732 00	
		$17,078 33
Total debt bearing interest....		$33,951,219 73
On this amount interest is provided for from the following sources :		
Mortgage on Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.....	$5,000,000 00	
The City Passenger Railway, park tax.....	555,566 25	
The Water Board from income	6,000,000 00	
Mortgage on the Union Railroad Company.....	117,000 00	
Mortgage on the Western Maryland Railroad Co...	200,000 00	
		$11,872,566 25
		$22,078,653 48
Interest derived from productive investments as follows :		
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock, 32,500 shares, dividends 6 per cent. per annum $195,000 provides interest upon.....	$3,250,000 00	
Baltimore and Yorktown Turnpike Company 625 shares provides interest upon.....	3,150 00	
Amount carried forward...	$3,253,150 00	

Amount brought forward...		$3,253,150 00	
Baltimore and Reisterstown Turnpike Co., 550 shares		2,750 00	
Frederick Turnpike Company 137 shares.....		206 00	
Baltimore and Havre de Grace Turnpike Company, 120 shares.....		4,000 00	
The sinking funds value.....		6,978,965 20	
The real estate, annual rental	$19,866 86		
Wharf prop'ty, annual rental	45,000 00		
Market houses, annual rental	45,000 00		
Annual income	$109,866 86		
This provides interest upon...		1,831,114 33	
			$12,070,185 53
Balance of debt over and above available interest bearing securities.			$10,008,467 95

The unproductive assets of the city are as follows:

Mortgage on Western Maryland Railroad Company	$2,175,000 00
Interest coupons paid for Western Maryland Railroad Company.....	1,080,372 57
10,000 shares Valley Railroad Company of Virginia, par $100.....	1,000,000 00
Amount carried forward....	$4,255,372 57

Amount brought forward...	$4,255,372 57	
4,000 shares Western Maryland Railroad Company, par $100.....	200,000 00	
7,600 shares Baltimore and Susquehanna Tidewater Canal Company Stock, par value $50.....	380,000 00	
312 shares Baltimore and Hall Springs Railway Company Stock, par $20.....	6,240 00	
		4,841,612 57

Besides other property, such as—

Court House, Record Office, City Hall, Jail, Police Stations, Fire Engine Houses and Apparatus, School Houses, Almshouse, Steam Tugs, Marine Hospital Grounds, Public Parks, &c.

COMPARISON WITH THE DEBT, DECEMBER 31, 1877.

Amount of Funded and Guaranteed Debt, December 31st, 1877		$34,092 965 17
Amount of Funded and Guaranteed Debt, December 31st, 1878		33,968,298 06
Decrease during the year.....		$124,667 11

The decrease was effected as follows :

Amount of Funding Loan 1894, cancelled as per ordinance No. 91, approved October 4th, 1878.....	$2,000,000 00	
Amount carried forward.	$2,000,000 00	

Amount brought forward...		$2,000,000 00	
Amount of Patterson Park Extension Loan, 1892, cancelled as per Ordinance No. 91, approved October 4, 1878.....		200,000 00	
Amount of Water Loan 1875, redeemed during the year,		211,467 11	
		2,411,467 11	
Less amount of 5 per cent. Gunpowder Supply Water Loan of 1894 issued..	$1,230,100 00		
Amount of 5 per ct. Funding Loan of 1916, issued	910,000 00		
Amount of Jones' Falls Loan 1900, issued..	146,700 00		
		2,286,800 00	
			$124,667 11

The following premiums on the sale of stock were realized by the city during the year:

On the 5 per cent. Gunpowder Supply Bonds of 1894.....	$36,093 50
On the 6 per cent. Jones' Falls Loan of 1900	14,702 25
" 5 " Funding Loan of 1916....	36,613 00
Total amount realized in premiums.....	$87,408 75

SINKING FUNDS.

The following table gives the amount of the sinking fund held by the Commissioners of Finance for the redemption of the debt:

General Sinking Fund	$5,427,511 70
Public Park Sinking Fund	296,220 17
City Hall Sinking Fund	523,234 02
Water Stock Sinking Fund	560,546 83
Funding Loan 1900 Sinking Fund	90,914 45
Hillen Station Sinking Fund	5,916 66
Jones' Falls Sinking Fund	74,621 37
Amount of Sinking Fund, Dec. 31, 1878	$6,978,965 20
The amount of the Sinking Fund Dec. 31, 1877, was $8,640,411 69	
Deduct amount of Funding loan 1894, cancelled as per ordinance, approved October 4, 1878 2,000,000 00	
Am't of Patterson Park loan cancelled as per ordinance, approved Oct. 4, 1878 200,000 00	
2,200,000 00	
	$6,440,411 69
Showing an actual increase of the sinking fund derived from accruing interest and other sources for the year ending December 31, 1878, of	$538,553 51

The last session of the General Assembly authorized the funding of $1,000,000 00 of the floating indebtedness of the city. An ordinance having been passed by the Council, and being affirmatively decided upon by a vote of the people, proposals were asked for $400,000 of the loan, which amount was awarded at a premium exceeding four per cent. Three hundred and ten thousand dollars of the loan has since been sold to the Trustees of the McDonogh Institute for the same premium, two hundred thousand has been taken by the sinking fund, and the remainder, $90,000, will be rapidly absorbed by the same fund. The aggregate profit, in the disposal of the loan, placed to the credit of the floating debt, will be more than $40,000.00. By the successful negotiation of the five million 5 per cent. water loan in August, 1877, in substitution of the five million 6 per cent. water loan of 1875, the city saves about fifty thousand dollars per annum, or about $1,950,000, less the State taxes for the running period of the loan.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following table will show the receipts of the city from collection of taxes and other sources applicable to the support of the City Government for the year ending December 31, 1878:

From City Collector, levy of 1878	$2,887,674 47	
From City Collector, levy of 1877, and previous years	1,137,533 68	
		$4,025,208 15
From Public Schools for tuition fees, &c.		48,723 00
Amount carried forward		4,073,931 15

Amount brought forward...	$4,073,931 15
From Conscience fund.....	1,418 20
From sales of City property.....	16,290 86
From sundry regular sources.....	171,395 50
From Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, proceeds from sale of scrip dividend	215,150 00
Actual income.....	$4,478,185 71

The next table will show the actual expense of the City Government for the year ending December 31, 1878.

Interest on stock debt.....	$1,252,059 75
Expenses of Courts, Jail, Registration, &c .	237,326 51
Public Schools, salaries and expenses.....	440,344 15
Public Schools, new buildings and repairs...	72,994 50
City Poor.....	158,248 67
Harbor Commission.....	162,910 61
State Police.....	598,000 00
Health Department.....	242,330 94
Opening and Widening Streets.....	72,039 12
Fire Department, including repairs of engine houses.....	179,142 96
Discount on taxes and interest on loans.....	180,923 78
Inspector of Buildings Department	13,723 43
Sinking Funds.....	20,887 08
Interest coupons paid for Western Maryland Railroad Company.....	141,840 00
Purchase of McKim's Hill.....	20,000 00
Paving Streets.....	218,893 73
General expenditures, being the aggregate of sundry items.....	492,678 80
City Commissioner's Department	153,678 56
Total expenses.....	$4,658,022 59

The expenses of the City Government for the year ending October 31st, 1875, were...	$4,921,261 61
For the year ending October 31st, 1876.....	4,871,866 55
For the year ending December 31st, 1877—14 months.....	5,800,286 85
For the year ending December 31st, 1878...	4,658,022 59

The report of the Comptroller gives an itemized statement of the expenses for the past year.

Financial Condition of the City as shown by the Comptroller's accounts, on December 31, 1878.

Dr. Balance due the Water Board.....		$384,242 34
" the Park Board.....		4,180 04
" Jones' Falls Loan.....		64,039 74
" Permanent Water Loan.....		79,284 56
Due on account of temporary loans.....		381,000 00
Total.....		$912,746 68
Cr. By available assets, viz:		
Cash balance in banks.....	$196,497 50	
Amount of Funding Loan unsold,	90,000 00	
Premium on the Funding loan at 4 per cent.....	3,600 00	
		290,097 50
Deficiency Dec. 31, 1878....		$622,649 18

According to the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the tax levy for 1878, the deficiency or floating debt on the 31st December, 1877, was $1,469,096 83. To cover this deficiency one million dollars of said debt was authorized to be funded. This million, and the premium of

$36,496 67 obtained on the issue of the funding stock, if the estimates of the receipts and expenses for 1878 had proved correct, should have reduced the floating debt to $432,600 16, on the 31st December, 1878, instead of its being as now, $622,649 18.

The cause of this apparent increase of the floating indebtedness is the failure of the tax collections to produce more than $60\frac{97}{100}$ per cent. of the tax levy before the 31st December, 1878, instead of 70 per cent., as estimated by the Committee of Ways and Means. Had 70 per cent. of the taxes been collected as estimated, even on the actual basis of $249,266,595, instead of on the basis estimated by the Committee of Ways and Means of $255,000,000, it would have left a deficiency of only $195,077 94, thereby showing a reduction of the floating indebtedness of $274,018 89.

The estimate of a collection of 70 per cent. of the levy prior to December 31st, 1878, was based upon the experience of former years—the average collections before that period, from the year 1865 to 1870, inclusive, being $73\frac{60}{100}$ per cent. The falling off during the past year is due doubtless to the general depression in business and difficulty in collecting their own incomes by the taxpayers. The payment of taxes prior to the 31st December is voluntary, it not being in the power of the Collector to enforce payment until after that date. The taxes uncollected at the close of the last fiscal year amount to $3,145,511 20, and of this sum $1,848,390 82 is of the levy of 1878. The payment of these taxes can now be enforced, and as can be seen from the amounts, they are largely in excess of the floating indebtedness. It is therefore very reasonable to suppose that the collection of these taxes in arrears will not only be amply sufficient to pay off the

entire floating debt, but also—provided the City Council are prudent in their appropriations—to effect a considerable reduction in the levy for the present year.

Requirements for the Current Year.

The estimated requirements for the current year, as shown by the Register's report in statement marked B, are	$5,581,066 15
And the receipts, as per Statement C.	2,621,433 00
Leaving the amount to be levied for..	$2,959,633 15

Being less by the sum of $1,519,052.90 than the estimates made by the Register's Department for the last fiscal year.

CITY COLLECTOR.

The report of the City Collector shows that the total amount of city and State taxes collected for the year 1878 amounted to $4,453,719 97, of which there was collected for the city $4,099,144, and for the State $354,575 97.

The following table gives the amount collected on account of the city for the last four fiscal years:

Amount collected for the city for year ending October 31st, 1875	$4,210,874 28
Amount collected for the city for year ending October 31st, 1876	4,089,340 83
Amount collected for the city for year ending December 31st, 1877, 14 months	4,649,193 12
Amount collected for the city for year ending December 31st, 1878	4,099,144 00

The following table gives the taxable basis for the past four years:

Taxable basis for the year ending October 31st, 1875	226,411,847
Taxable basis for the year ending October 31st, 1876	226,547,201
Taxable basis for the year ending December 31st, 1877	252,637,015
Taxable basis for the year ending December 31st, 1878	249,266,595

The decrease of the basis from 1877 to 1878 will be seen from the above to have amounted to $3,370,420. This is accounted for by shrinkage in the value of stocks returned by incorporated institutions to the Appeal Tax Court on March 1st, 1878, as against the return of March 1st, 1877, as shown in the following:

Value of stocks returned March 1st, 1877	$25,597,870
" " " " 1878	21,280,434
Difference	$4,317,436

The assessment, for new buildings, &c., amounting to nearly one million dollars, added to the basis during the year, have reduced this difference to the figures above mentioned. The collection of taxes for the current year have only been $60\frac{97}{100}$ per cent. of the levy, instead of 70 per cent., as estimated by the Committee of Ways and Means; this is attributable to the fact that by the provisions of section 66, of the Act of Assembly of 1874, the taxes for the current year are payable voluntarily, and the department has no means of enforcing their payment until after the 31st of December. The estimated collections from taxesin arrears $1,137,500—the payment of which the department had the power to enforce, have been fully realized by the actual collections, which amounted to $1,137,533 68. The

report of the Collector gives a detailed statement of all m received through his office.

THE APPEAL TAX COURT.

The report of the Appeal Tax Court shows that the number of permits issued for the erection of new buildings during the year was 967, and for additional improvements, 406. The following table shows the number of new buildings and improvements, with their assessed cash value, put up in Baltimore during the last three years:

	New Buildings.	Improvements.	Cash Value.
From November 1st, 1875, to November 1st, 1876...	1035	290	$2,154,250
From November 1st, 1876, to January 1st, 1877, 14 months.....	1189	375	2,849,500
From January 1st, 1877, to January 1st, 1878.....	967	406	2,037,855

The assessed valuation made by the Court on shares of the capital stock of banks and other corporations held by residents and non-residents during the year was $21,280,434, being less by $4,317,436 than the valuation for the year 1877.

Hereafter the tax upon the capital stock in banks and other private corporations will be collected under the provisions of the Act of 1878, c. 178, the corporations paying taxes upon their real estate located in the City of Baltimore; and also on their shares of stock (when the aggregate value of the stock is greater than that of the real estate,) owned and held by residents of the city, as well as under the old law on those held by non-residents of the State. The effect of this law will

doubtless be to increase the amount derived by taxation from this kind of property.

The abatements made during the year are shown by the following table:

From the basis of 1874	.....	$1,729,118
" " 1875	.....	1,917,911
" " 1876	.....	2,048,939
" " 1877	.....	4,514,813
" " 1878	.....	6,051,358
Total	.....	$16,262,139

This sum is less by $5,330,989 than the abatements made for a corresponding period during the year 1877, when they amounted to $21,594,128. It is composed for the greater part of reductions from the valuations of personal property.

The Act of Assembly of 1876, ch. 178, constitutes the Appeal Tax Court a Board of Control and Review, with power to revise the late assessment of all real and personal property. This tribunal is thus vested with most important and responsible functions, by which its labors are largely increased. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the labor imposed upon the Court from the statement made in their report, that the number of appeals for abatements filed prior to October 31st, 1878, was over ten thousand, nearly all of which required a personal examination of the property. Under these circumstances I think the request for additional temporary assistance should not be disregarded.

In view of the very important position now occupied by the Court under the Act of 1878, its report is especially deserving of consideration.

CITY COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

The report of the City Commissioner gives a detailed count of the work done in that Department.

The amount of cobble stone pavement laid in the City during the past year was 634,200 square feet, and of Belgian blocks 22,916 square yards, being a decrease of 317,004 feet of the former, and 1,705 yards of the latter in the quantity put down during the previous year. The repaving of Pratt, Fayette and St. Paul streets with Belgian blocks, although costly, was a most necessary public improvement. The opening of North avenue from Greenmount to Belair avenue, and the construction of the bridge over the falls at Calvert street, will be of great advantage to the northern section of the city, and will when completed, tend to largely increase the taxable basis; both of these improvements are progressing rapidly under the supervision of the City Commissioner. The streets and sewers have been kept in repair to the extent of the appropriations made by the Council. The work of constructing docks or offsets on the line of the lower portion of the falls after the plan suggested by the late Mayor has been completed.

The bridges over the falls at Baltimore and Centre streets have been finished during the past year. The bridge at Lombard street is nearly completed, and will be open for travel in a few days. There are many suggestions in the report of the Commissioner for the extension of sewers, to which your attention is directed. A most gratifying exhibit is also made by that officer, in fixing the estimates for the support of his department during the coming year at $80,346,00 less than was asked for in the year just past.

HARBOR BOARD.

This is one of the most important of the City Departments. The rapid growth of the commerce of the port, and the class of large vessels that have now no difficulty in reaching the wharves, is an evidence of how the work done in deepening the harbor has benefitted the City of Baltimore. I earnestly recommend a continuance of liberal appropriations for this purpose.

The amount of mud removed from the harbor during the present year has been 504,895 cubic yards, at an average cost of 17¼ cents per yard, including all the expenses of the office, supervision, tugboat, watchmen, &c. The results have been to dredge to a depth of nineteen feet all of the upper middle ground above a line drawn from the mouth of Jones' Falls to Johnson's coal pier, on the south side of the basin, to remove to a depth of 20 feet all of the hard material, composing the lower or Canton middle ground, and to add 45 feet to the width of the channel in the middle branch of the Spring Gardens, making it 120 feet wide.

At the sea wall the bulkhead and filling has been strengthened and protected by filling in along the outer face with broken stone ballast, which was procured without cost, except for the use of the tug Baltimore to tow lighters to and from the place.

The Harbor Board has also repaired and rebuilt many of the City wharves, full details of which are given in their report. After the delays incident to the undertaking of an entirely new enterprise, such as was the building of a large iron vessel in Baltimore, the ice boat F. C. Latrobe, has been practically and successfully completed, within the limits of the appropriation.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures for this Department for the year ending December 31, 1878, were as follows:

Street and garbage account	$193,306.70
General health account	11,262.47
Nuisance and sewer account	5,108.06
Salary account	17,700.00
Marine Hospital account	14,953.71
Total	$242,330.94

The expenses for the fiscal year, ending December 31, 1877, being for fourteen months, were $290,615.56. The amount received during the year from the sale of refuse was, $5,763 17.

The report of the Health Commissioner states that the sanitary condition of the city has been very satisfactory during the past year; estimating the population at 365,000, the total number of deaths being 6,733, the death rate was but 18.44 per 1,000. In 1877 the number of deaths was 7,936, which on an estimated population of 355,000, was 22.04 per 1,000. If these estimates are correct, it establishes the fact that Baltimore is now one of the healthiest cities in this country. The report recommends the establishment of a morgue, the necessity of which is recognized in all large cities. The importance of thorough ventilation in all of the Public School houses is also recommended as a matter claiming the early attention of the City Council. The ordinance passed by the City Council requiring a registration of births having failed to affix a penalty for not reporting them, is rendered valueless as a means of obtaining proper vital statistics. Your attention is also called to the necessity of authorizing the department to make some arrangement, by contract or otherwise, for the removal of

night soil from the city. The authorities of Baltimore county have prohibited its deposit anywhere within the limits of the county, and the Health Officer finds himself much embarrassed in properly disposing of it. Some provision similar to that adopted for the removal of garbage should be authorized by the Council. The Commissioner again refers to the question of an adoption of some equitable arrangement for the abatement of the nuisance caused by slaughter houses within the limits of the city. This is a subject that must eventually claim the attention of the public authorities. The report of this department is full of interesting and suggestive matters relating to the establishment of proper sanitary regulations, all of which are commended to the earnest consideration of your Honorable Body.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The force in this department consists of 13 Engine, and 3 Hook and Ladder Companies, with a membership of 199 men. The department has 72 horses, 66 of which are in regular service, with 6 kept as reserves. The amount expended during the last year was $165,741 59. The estimated cost of maintaining the department for the coming year is $156,000 00, being a reduction in the expenses effected by the Board of Fire Commissioners of $19,741 59 from the cost for the past year. The report of the Board states that during the year just ended a large part of the apparatus has been thoroughly repaired and a quantity of new hose purchased. The good condition and activity of the department, is shown in the small number of serious fires occurring in the city within the past twelve months, for while the Fire Department of Baltimore is much smaller than that of many cities of equal popu-

lation, it is second to none in the promptness and efficiency of its officers and men. The loss by fire during the year amounted to $156,601 98. While the report of the Commissioners calls attention to the desirability of providing an additional Hook and Ladder Company, in view of the increased growth of that section of the city known as Locust Point, it is not for the present recommended on account of the expenditures required for its establishment.

The Commissioners call attention to the necessity of a law requiring the owners of theatres, hotels, churches and other buildings used by the public, to provide proper means of escape in the event of fire or panic. The special attention of the Council is again called to the defective character of our building laws, permitting as they now do, rows of houses to be erected, with the walls between the houses so thin that in the event of fire it is almost impossible to confine it to the place where it originates.

INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The amount placed to the credit of this department for the year ending December 31, 1878, was.....		$118,823 43
Amount expended.....		98,493 12
Leaving an unexpended balance of		$20,332 31
Of this there will be required to pay for English-German School No. 3, the erection of which was provided for by the Council.....	$19,523 60	
Balance due on Lafayette Market.....	173 01	

The receipts of the department for the issue of permits for the erection of frame sheds, bay windows, steam boilers, &c.,

were $3,954 46. Two new school-houses have been erected during the past year, viz: Male and Female Primary School No. 6, on Ann street, and Colored School No. 7, on Waesche street. The old City Hall building on Holliday street has been thoroughly renovated, and made one of the best buildings in the city for the purposes of a school-house. It is now Male and Female Colored School No. 1. The contract for the erection of a building for English-German School No. 3, on the lot formerly known as the Chestnut property, on Baltimore street near Aisquith, has been awarded, and the building will be completed during the coming year. The report of the Inspector, which is full of details, shows that a large amount has been necessarily expended in keeping the school-houses, engine-houses and market-houses in repair. The estimates for the ensuing year are $67,265 07; this does not include the erection of any new buildings, for which I hope the City Council will find no immediate necessity.

COMMISSIONERS FOR OPENING STREETS.

The report of this department gives the number of streets, with their names, opened during the year, showing that the amount of benefits charged to the city was $31,008 11, and costs $8,543.58. This is in marked contrast to the expenditures of the preceding year, when the benefits charged to the Mayor and City Council were $184,886 55, and the costs $17,027 73. The opening of streets is a very expensive item to the city, especially since the repeal of the law requiring the street to be opened on the request of a majority of the adjacent property owners, and the costs paid by the parties especially interested. The report refers to the fact that there are several streets, for the opening or widening of which ordinances

were passed by the City Council of 1878, but no appropriation was made in the general appropriation bill. In the business of their office the Commissioners have given the preference to proceedings for the condemnation and opening of such streets as were of more pressing necessity, and of the least cost to the city.

PARK COMMISSION.

The report of the Park Commission gives the following statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending December 31, 1878.

Balance on hand December 31, 1877	$4,182 73
Receipts from City Passenger Railways, less sinking fund	85,515 13
Rent of refreshment privileges, sales of sheep, deer, &c., rent of boating privileges, fines, &c.	2,244 76
Special appropriation	10,000 00
	$101,942 62
Less amount required for interest on Park stock	45,333 76
Total applicable to maintenance of the Parks	$56,608 86
Amount expended for maintenance of Druid Hill and Patterson Parks for year ending December 31, 1878	52,428 82
Balance due Park Board	$4,180 04

The number of Visitors to Druid Hill Park were as follows:

Double Carriages	110,746
Single Carriages	175,295
Equestrians	23,995
Pedestrians	392,471
Schools and Private parties 84. No. of persons	10,090
By cars, and railway gate	140,035

While the means at the disposal of the Commission was limited, every care has been taken to keep the Parks in good condition, and the roads and walks in repair.

The beauty of these pleasure grounds is yearly increasing, and their reputation rapidly becoming known throughout the country. Druid Hill, with its magnificent forest, its fine approach along the border of Druid Lake, its romantic walks, and beautiful drives; and Patterson Park, with its rare collection of plants and flowers, are certainly great attractions to our city. Riverside Park, which has lately been placed under the care of the Park Commission, is fast becoming a most attractive pleasure ground.

At Druid Hill the Commission has lately increased the number of ponds for the propagation of fish, and the progress made there in this science by the State Commission in the introduction of European Carp is most interesting. One of the features in the park is the flock of Southdown Sheep, the purity of the breed of which is carefully maintained, and constantly improved by importations from the finest flocks in England. The increase of the Park flock being annually sold at moderate prices, has proved of great advantage to the sheep raisers of this and neighboring States. In the Maryland Building there is quite a good collection of specimens of natural history. which has proved very attractive to visitors.

The number of persons availing themselves of the benefits and pleasures of the parks attest their popularity with the people. The report of the Commission gives a detailed account of the improvements made during the year and those in contemplation. It also again calls the attention of the Council to the necessity of purchasing the ground within the limits of the Park belonging to the Presstman estate.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Water Board gives the following statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ending December 31st, 1878:

Receipts from all sources.....	$1,772,262 31	
Balance on hand January 1st, 1878.....	200,729 79	
		$1,972,992 10
Disbursements during the same period:		
For Gunpowder permanent supply.....	$1,081,091 60	
For 12 months' interest on $5,000,000 Water Stock.....	250,000 00	
For working expenses.....	63,500 36	
" distributing mains.....	41,270 36	
" Hamden pipe line.....	31,664 11	
" Lake Roland, dredging.....	28,144 62	
" fire-plugs.....	3,146 65	
" pumps and fountains.....	2,316 92	
" water meters, (new).....	1,750 44	
" tools and fixtures.....	2,104 01	
" Gunpowder real estate.....	489 20	
" real estate.....	790 95	
" returned money.....	1,497 35	
		$1,507,766 57
Leaving a balance to the credit of the Water Board, December 31st, 1878, as follows:		
To credit of revenue account...	$384,245 38	
To credit of Gunpowder Permanent Supply account.....	79,283 16	
To credit of disbursement.....	30 00	
In hands of Water Registrar...	1,666 90	
		$465,225 53
		$1,972,992 10

Of the receipts of the Water Department, the revenue derived from water rents, cost of plumbing, etc., was $506,068 81; this is less by $5,936 54 than the amount derived from similar sources during the past year. The remainder of the receipts were proceeds of the sale of city stock for the Gunpowder permanent supply.

The Water Board will this year assume the payment of the interest on two millions of dollars, of the bonds issued for the introduction of water from the Gunpowder river. This will effect a reduction of one hundred thousand dollars, or four cents in the tax levy for the amount required for maintenance of the city government.

The work of introducing water from the Gunpowder is rapidly progressing. A detailed account of its progress is given in the report. The dam at Loch Raven is already more than half finished; while of the main conduit only 5,466 feet of its entire length of 36,500 feet remain to be excavated. When it is recollected that the greater part of this conduit is through solid rock, at many places over 300 feet below the surface, some idea of its extent can be formed. Four of the white marble bridges spanning streams emptying into Loch Raven have been finished during the year. A great deal of work has been done at Lake Montebello, and an estimate can now be formed by personal observation of its great capacity and extent. The Clifton Tunnel, leading from the gate-house to the low ground at Clifton, is entirely completed. The gate-house at Montebello is finished to within a few feet of the top of the embankment, and for fitness of design and excellence of construction, is second to no work of the kind in the country. A visit to the Gunpowder water-works will well repay any one interested in hydraulic engineering. The entire cost of

these works thus far has been $2,744,370 34. The Engineer confidently expects to have them fully completed within the next two years.

The Board say in their report that "after mature deliberation they are fully convinced of the propriety of providing increased storage capacity for protection against the discolored or impure water frequently experienced in the flow from the Gunpowder river. They have, therefore, taken the initiatory steps to locate an additional reservoir on the Clifton property, surveys of which are now being made by their engineer corps, in order to determine definitely the quantity of land required for the purpose. The estimated cost of the work is $400,000."

It is proposed by the Board to construct this additional reservoir without unnecessary delay, in order to secure its completion at the same time with the rest of the work. The Board expects to meet the additional cost with the means now at its disposal, by applying to the purpose any balance that may be left of the appropriation for the permanent supply, and making up the deficiency from the surplus fund now to the credit of the Water Department. The proposed reservoir will materially shorten the length of the pipe-line required to conduct the water to the city limits.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

The report of the officer at this Hospital gives the receipts from quarantine fees at $8,663.37, being the largest annual amount ever received from this source. The receipts for 1877 were $5,672.79. Should the fees increase in this ratio, they will in a few years pay the cost of maintaining the Hospital. The quarantine officer recommends a separation of the Pest

and Quarantine Hospitals by retaining the present buildings as a Pest Hospital and erecting others further from the city for quarantine purposes. This, in his opinion, would afford better protection against the importation of infectious diseases. Dr. Howard was one of the physicians appointed by the Surgeon General of the U. S. Marine Hospital to visit the Southern States and investigate the causes of the late yellow fever epidemic in that section. This report contains much valuable information on the subject.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

One of the most important of the municipal departments is that of Public Education. The City of Baltimore, fully recognizing the importance of providing free schools for the people, annually makes large appropriations for this purpose. And when it is realized that in affording facilities for education we are benefitting the entire community, expensive as it is, the cost cannot be otherwise regarded than as a good investment. For this reason I do not hesitate in recommending a proper provision for the support of the Public Schools.

The number of school buildings owned by the city is 56, and the number rented 6, making a total of 62. The number of schools under the charge of the Board of School Commissioners is 127, conducted by 820 teachers, with 35,289 pupils on roll at the close of the scholastic year, being an increase over the previous year of about 1,400 pupils. The increase during the last twenty years has been at the rate of about 1,000 pupils per annum. During the past year the cost per pupil on the enrollment was $17 each for current expenses of the schools, and $19.21 each including current expenses, and expenditures for new buildings and repairs of old ones. While the number

of pupils enrolled was 35,289, the average daily attendance only 29,518. The cost per pupil estimated on the average was daily attendance would be $20.32 per capita.

The average annual salary of officers and teachers is about $600 each. The total number of free pupils in the schools was 21,974, and of pay pupils 13,315, and the amount received from the latter for the use of books under existing ordinances was $48,393 41, collected by the Secretary of the Board and paid the city treasury.

Of the pupils 30,822 were white and 4,467 colored. The expenditures were as follows:

Salaries of Officers and Teachers	$491,103 80
Rents and ground rents	28,892 66
Books and Stationery	39,085 67
Furniture	9,239 83
Fuel	9,348 87
Heating apparatus and repairs	8,597 47
Repairs of furniture and cleaning school houses	6,242 19
Printing, Incidentals, &c., &c	7,471 23
	$599,981 72

While a large amount is annually expended in maintaining the Public Schools, the cost per capita is much less than that in most of the large cities. The annual reports of the Commissions on Education show that in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Saint Louis the appropriations are from one million to three million dollars. In Boston alone the amount appropriated during the past year for Public Education was $1,800,000. And in Brooklyn, Chicago, San Francisco and Cincinnati, the annual appropriations are all larger than in Baltimore. The salaries paid to the teachers in Baltimore are smaller than

those paid in the cities above enumerated. It will thus be seen that, notwithstanding the cost of our system, the expenditures in comparison with those of other cities cannot be termed extravagant. Although the number of our school buildings is large, the regular annual increase of pupils requires constant additions for their accommodation. It is therefore necessary, from time to time, to provide new school houses which, while constructed economically and plainly, should nevertheless be situated in healthy localities, and provided with plenty of light and proper ventillation to secure the comfort and health of the children who pass so many hours within them. The report of the Board of School Commissioners, of which my review is necessarily brief, is full of interesting statistics and information on the subject of Education.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The report of the City Solicitor gives a detailed statement of all suits in which the city is a party that have been tried during the past year, together with a list of those now pending in the courts of Baltimore and the Court of Appeals. Some important questions of law affecting the interests of the city have been decided during the year. In the case of Burns, *et al. vs.* The Mayor and City Council, the Court of Appeals decided that the assessments levied upon property-owners, under Ordinance No. 79, approved July 16th, 1874, for the repaving of Light street with Belgian blocks between Pratt and Lee streets, were illegal and could not be enforced. The court recognized to the fullest extent the power of the Mayor and City Council under the Act of Assembly of 1874, chapter 218, to provide by general ordinance for the paving or repaving of any street in the city upon the application of the prop-

erty owners, or by special ordinance, without such application, and for assessing the cost of the work in whole or in part, *pro rata*, upon the property to be specially benefited by such improvement. The court denied, however, the right of the city to make such special or partial assessment upon the property owners, where the ordinance authorizing the improvement, as in the case of Light street, declared upon its face that the improvement was made because "the public convenience required it." This decision has had the effect of putting a heavy expenditure for street paving upon the city, many ordinances for paving having been passed by the City Council containing similar preambles.

In the case of Kirby *vs.* the City Passenger Railway, (Kirby was a contractor under the city for the construction of the Carey street sewer,) the Court of Appeals decided that the franchise of the passenger railway company was subordinate to the paramount right of the city to the bed of a street for the construction of a sewer, although such use by the city might involve the temporary suspension of the use of the street by the railway, and the removal of its tracks.

In the case of Musgrove *vs.* the Mayor and City Council, in which the sum of $12,000 had been recovered against the city for damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the proceedings of the Commissioners for the Improvement of Jones' Falls under the Tyson plan, and the subsequent abandonment of these proceedings, the Court of Appeals, reversing the decision of the Superior Court, decided that there was no legal liability imposed on the city, either by the adoption of the "Tyson Plan," or the preliminary proceedings of the Commissioners thereunder, or by the subsequent abandonment of the plan by the municipal authorities.

Many other cases have been argued in the Court of Appeals

during the past year, most of which are still undecided—involving matters of much interest to the city. A full list of these cases, with the questions involved, are given in the report of the Solicitor.

CITY LIBRARIAN.

The report of the City Librarian shows the importance of the office, and the large saving that has been effected by the system recommended in my first message to the Council, of purchasing all the stationery required for the city departments by asking proposals through that office. The entire cost of stationary for the year was $7,921.94. A comparison with the cost of this article in 1875, before the passage of the present law, shows a saving of at least fifty per cent. The Librarian recommends a modification in the provisions of the present ordinance, authorizing the Mayor, Register and Comptroller to accept any part or all of a proposal for furnishing stationery, instead of, as at present, requiring them to accept or decline the proposal in the aggregate. I think the suggestion a good one. The report shows that through the facilities furnished by a proper arrangement of papers and documents in the City Library, some very important vouchers have been discovered, bearing upon a claim now pending against the General Government for supplies furnished by the city during the late civil war, which it is hoped will have the result of enabling us to recover the sum claimed. These papers were believed to have been lost or destroyed, until through the efforts of the Librarian they were found among some of the old municipal documents. The Librarian calls attention to a claim due to the City Printer for printing the ordinances and resolutions of the Mayor and City Council from 1823 to 1831; also the Acts of

Assembly relating to the City of Baltimore from 1720 to 1826, which have been delivered to the Library, and are now in use. This matter is deserving of a proper investigation, as well as the necessity of providing for indexing the Acts of Assembly referred to.

JAIL.

The expenses of this institution for the year ending December 31st, 1878, were $44,819 51. The number of prisoners committed during the year was 11,729, being an excess of 951 over the number committed during the previous year. The daily average of prisoners in the Jail was $392\frac{8}{12}$. The report of the Physician states that the health of the institution has been unusually good, there having been no cases of infectious or contagious diseases, and the number of sick being much smaller than for many previous years. The attention of the Board of Visitors has been directed by the Judge of the Criminal Court to that provision of the Code, Article 4, section 577, requiring all prisoners confined in the Jail by sentence of a court to be kept at hard labor at some useful employment. The report states that the members of the Board are now directing their efforts to a proper compliance with this provision of the law, and that they have every hope of accomplishing their purposes in the near future. More than one-half of the sentenced prisoners are now employed in and about the building. The Board of Visitors have managed the Jail with commendable economy, and the health of the inmates is an evidence of the thorough cleanliness of the building.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM.

The report of the Trustees of the Poor gives the following statement of the managers of this Asylum:

There were admitted to the Institution during the year 1,461 persons, and the number of births during the same period was 65, making a total of 1,526 receiving its benefits. The amount expended for the maintainance of the institution was $55,099 66, less $1,570 47 received from sundry sources and paid into the City Treasury, reducing the nett cost for its maintenance for the year, to $53,529 19, a cost per capita for the support of the inmates of $69.37 per annum. The number of inmates at the present time is 822. The appropriation made by the City Council for the support of Bayview Asylum having been $70,000, the Trustees are thus enabled to show a gratifying balance, for which the Treasury has not been called upon, of $16,470 81. The attention of the Council is again directed to the overcrowded condition of the Insane Department, and the erection of additional buildings is suggested for the better accommodation of such patients, in which they can be properly classified and receive the special treatment they require. A personal inspection made of the institution has satisfied me of its admirable management.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

I have not yet received the report of the House of Refuge, but have learned that this institution is managed in its usual admirable and economical manner. Its usefulness as a place of reformation for boys charged with petty offences is well known, and the money annually appropriated for this and similar reformatory institutions undoubtedly benefits

the community, saving it the expense of supporting such persons in the jails and penitentiaries, by placing them where they can be reformed, and as they reach mature years become useful citizens. The amount appropriated for the support of boys in the House of Refuge for the past year was $15,000.

The report of St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys, a reformatory institution similar in its objects to the House of Refuge, shows that there are now there 401 boys, of whom 346 were committed by magistrates and courts from this city. The appropriation made for their support for the last year was similar to that for the House of Refuge, $15,000. The contract being for $80 per capita, the trustees state that the cost of supporting this large number of boys was much in excess of the appropriation. This institution is very well and most economically managed, and has provided a home and reformation for numbers of boys who would otherwise doubtless have become hardened criminals.

The report of the House of Reformation for Colored Children is submitted for your consideration. The number of boys in this institution on November 30th, 1878, was 186; the average number during the year was 200. This establishment is situated on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about 25 miles from the city, and is managed by a board of trustees, appointed by the Mayor and City Council Its object is to provide a house of refuge for colored boys convicted of petty offences. Its purposes are reformatory, and the teaching of those sent to it some useful trade, enabling them as they grow up to become good citizens. The amount appropriated for its benefit during the past year was $15,000 The trustees in their re-

port state that their present accommodations are insufficient for the number of boys now at the institution, and they ask an appropriation for the erection of an additional building.

The Maryland Industrial School for Girls is an institution for the reformation of females, similar in its purposes to the House of Refuge, with which the city has heretofore made contracts of the same character with those made with the other reformatory institutions. Its report has not yet been received.

McDONOGH INSTITUTE.

The report of the Board of Trustees of this Institution is herewith transmitted. It gives in detail the number of pupils now receiving its benefits, with the receipts and expenditures for the past year.

THE INDIGENT INSANE.

By the provisions of ordinance No. 87 approved May 11th, 1875, the Mayor, the President of the Trustees of the Poor, and the Commissioner of Health are authorized to issue a permit in behalf of any indigent person suffering from an acute or curable form of mania, under which the patient is received in the Maryland Hospital, or any other Hospital in the State; provided, that under such permit the Mayor and City Council shall not be liable for the support of said patient for more than one year; it being provided, however, that the permit may be renewed from year to year, whenever in the judgment of any of the above named officers such renewal would be necessary and proper. The fourth section of the ordinance enacts, that the city shall pay at the rate

of $200 per annum for each person so admitted to the Hospital. The intention of the ordinance appears to be to provide for the maintenance at these Hospitals of only those persons who are suffering from acute or curable mania, and the question at once arises how long a period is required to determine whether the patient is curable.

Under the provisions of this ordinance, there are now confined in the Maryland Hospital at Spring Grove one hundred and twenty-eight patients, and at Mount Hope Asylum, forty-three ; requiring an annual payment on the part of the city to the two Asylums of $34,200. During the past year the Health Commissioner declined to renew the permits for fifteen patients at the Maryland Hospital, who had been there for three years, upon the ground that they were not curable. These indigent persons are still at the Hospital, but I am informed by the President of its Board of Trustees, that there being no authority for their retention in the absence of a renewal of the permit, unless some action in the matter is taken by the Council, he will have no alternative but to notify the municipal authorities that they must be removed. Each year there will be a large number of patients in a similar situation, who should they have no friends able and willing to maintain them, must either be removed to Bayview, or the city must provide by a larger appropriation for their maintainance at the Hospital. Sections 1 and 2 of Article 58 of the State Code, authorizing the County Commissioners to send indigent lunatic patients from the counties to the Hospital, provides for the payment of only $150 per annum for their support ; this seems rather an unjust discrimination against the city, which is required by ordinance to pay $200 per annum for city patients. At Bayview the

cost of maintainance of indigent persons as shown by the report of its Board of Trustees is about eighty dollars per annum per capita.

As the city increases in population, the question of providing for this class of sufferers from incurable mania becomes a matter for serious consideration. As long as the city ordinances limits those sent to the State Hospital to curable cases, it becomes necessary to provide elsewhere for the incurables. If this is to be done at Bayview, it will require the construction of an additional building for the accommodation of the insane. This has been frequently recommended by the Board of Trustees of the Poor, and at the present low price of labor and materials would not be very expensive. Unquestionably the proper mode of caring for the insane is to place them in a hospital, especially provided for the purpose, and entirely disconnected with the almshouse. To do this would entail a very large outlay on the part of the city ; it is therefore to be hoped that the State will, at an early day, provide suitable accommodations and maintenance for all of its indigent insane patients.

GAS.

The reports of the Inspector of Gas and the General Superintendent of Lamps and Inspector and Sealer of Gas Meters are herewith submitted.

The Inspector of Gas reports a great increase in the illuminating power of gas supplied to the city since April last, as compared with the corresponding periods of former years, attributing it to the competition that has arisen between the several gas companies. In 1876 the average standard was 13.78 candles; whereas, the standard of the gas furnished by

the three companies is now 16.87, 16.57 and 18.40 respectively. The Inspector attributes the want of light, frequently complained of by consumers of gas, to arise from the smallness of the service pipes in many houses, by which the consumption is increased and the power of the light lessened. A simple remedy is to have larger pipes substituted, an outlay which the Inspector thinks would soon be repaid in diminished bills for better gas. He also suggests that a simple mode of reducing the pressure and insuring better light is to regulate the flow of gas by the stop-cock behind the meter, instead of by those at the burner. Much gas is frequently wasted by the use of old and defective burners. He quotes in this connection from the report of an English gas inspector: "the difference between good and bad burners is so great that the best give 70 or 80 per cent. more light than the burners in common use; as a question of practical consumption of gas, it is true the loss of the public from bad burners is never so great as these figures show, but certainly it may be taken at from 29 to 40 per cent." Many other suggestions, in this connection, are made in the report, which will be interesting to gas consumers. The Inspector calls attention to the defective and insufficient condition of the apparatus, for testing gas, in his department, and requests a small appropriation to provide him with proper materials.

The office of Inspector and Sealer of Gas Meters was, by the last Council, converted into a salaried position, and to the duties of this officer was added that of Superintendent of all city lamps—all fees paid for the examination of gas meters are now turned over to the city treasury. The report of this department is herewith submitted. A large number of meters during the year have been removed by the gas companies, and

sent to the city hall for inspection, at the request of consumers, the purpose being to secure an official test of a measure so little understood by the public. The Inspector reports that the reduction in the amount of the gas bslls paid by the city has been in proportion to the reduced price of gas, being two-fifths less per thousand feet since March 1st last. The Inspector recommends the substitution of gas for gasoline lamps in all sections where the gas companies can be induced to lay their pipes. The gasoline lamps thus removed can be utilized in the out-lying districts of the city. The report states that during the year there has been erected 146 gas and 54 gasoline lamps, making the total number of street lamps 4,623 supplied by gas, and 1,006 by gasoline. In addition to this number there are 173 lamps in the public parks and squares. The report calls attention to the necessity of placing the names of the streets on many of the lamps lately erected on new streets.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD,

The City of Baltimore has a large investment in this company, in which connection the following tables will be interesting.

Statement of the Bonded Debt of the Western Maryland Railroad Company at the end of the fiscal year Sept. 30th, 1878.

First Mortgage	$ 600,000 00
" Coupons held by City	71,667 00
Interest, including January 1, 1878	135,251 41
Second Preferred Mortgage	600,000 00
Interest, including January 1, 1878	202,905 00
Amount carried forward	$1,609,823 41

Amount brought forward	$1,609,823 41
Second Mortgage	600,000 00
Interest, including January 1, 1878	342,000 00
Third Mortgage	875,000 00
Interest, including January 1, 1878	393,750 00
Fourth Mortgage	1,000,000 00
Interest, including January 1, 1878	360,000 00
Funded Coupons January 1, 1878	175,691 00
	$5,356,264 41
Less Sinking Fund in hands of City	166,180 59
	$5,190,083 82

Statement of the Indebtedness of the Western Maryland Rail road Company to the City of Baltimore, Jan. 1st, 1879.

First Mortgage Endorsement	$200,000 00	
Interest thereon to July 1, 1878.	114,000 00	
		$314,000 00
Second Mortgage Endorsement	$300,000 00	
Interest thereon to January 1, 1879	180,000 00	
		480,000 00
Second Preferred Mortgage held by Commissioners of Finance	$178,500 00	
Interest thereon to January 1, 1879	107,100 00	
		285,600 00
Third Mortgage Endorsement	$875,000 00	
Interest thereon to January 1, 1879	420,000 00	
		1,295,000 00
Amount carried forward		$2,374,600 00

Amount brought forward....		$2,374,600 00
Fourth Mortgage, to secure loan of City Stock.....	$1,000,000 00	
Interest thereon to January 1, 1879.....	390,000 00	
		1,390,000 00
Coupons from Unendorsed Bonds of First Mortgage beld by Commissioners of Finance.....	$71,742 00	
Interest due thereon to January 1, 1879.....	13,552 93	
		85,294 93
Total.....		$3,849,894 93
Less value of Western Maryland R. R. Sinking Fund.....		175,085 34
Total		$3,674,809 59

It will be seen from the latter table that the second mortgage bonds endorsed by the City, together with the third and fourth mortgage, with the accrued interest, all of which is subsequent to the second preferred mortgage bonds, amount to $3,165,000 00.

Under these circumstances a foreclosure of their mortgage by the second preferred mortgage bond holders would involve the City either in the payment of principal and interest of the second preferred mortgage bonds, the purchase of the road, or the loss of its entire subsequent interest. In view of these contingencies, the Commissioners of Finance considered the advisability of a purchase by the City of the second preferred mortgage bonds A reference to the annual report of the company, copies of which will be furnished to

you, shows that under its present efficient management the business of the road has largely increased, and its future prospects are very encouraging. The receipts for 1878 exceed those of 1877, and the completion of the Hanover connection and the Cumberland Valley Railroad cannot fail to add materially to its business.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the statement made by its chief officers of a possibility of its early resumption of the payment of interest on the second preferred mortgage bonds, thereby removing all danger of foreclosure, the Commissioners of Finance deemed it inexpedient to recommend an increased investment of $400,000 on the part of the City in this company, even on the favorable terms at which it was thought the bonds could be purchased.

HARBOR AND RIVER RELIEF BOARD.

I transmit herewith a memorial from the Harbor and River Relief Board, asking an appropaiation of $12,000 to pay for certain necessary alterations and repairs on the ice boat Maryland. This Board is a body corporate, consisting of the Presidents of the Board of Trade and Corn and Flour Exchange, and a representative of the Board of Underwriters, and has had given it by an Act of Assembly the exclusive control and management of the ice boat Maryland, with the duty of maintaining her in condition for effective service. By the same Act the City of Baltimore is required to contribute the sum $10,000 annually, for the support of the boat. After the heavy service performed by the Maryland, in breaking ice, during the severe winters of 1877 and 1878, the Board found it absolutely necessary to make certain alterations and repairs, and became

involved, thereby, in an expenditure of some $15,000, a portion of which has been paid from their revenue, leaving a balance still due of $12,000, for which the boat itself is liable. It is to pay these bills and relieve the boat from this liability that your honorable body is memorialized. I think the appropriation should be made. The necessity for an additional ice boat was so seriously felt by the business community that the City Council in 1878 appropriated the sum of $140,000 for its construction. The services rendered by the Maryland, not only in the winter of 1877 and 1878, but during the last few weeks, before the new ice boat was completed, have been invaluable to our port. The constantly increasing commerce of Baltimore requires that we should maintain both of the ice boats in the highest state of efficiency during the winter months, as a guarantee, at least, that we have the means of keeping the harbor open. In Philadelphia the city maintains three ice boats, and frequently finds, even with this power, great difficulty in keeping a channel open during a severe winter.

JONES' FALLS.

By the provisions of an ordinance approved January 31, 1870, and subsequently ratified by a vote of the people, the Mayor and City Council authorized the issue of bonds to the extent of $2,500,000 for the improvement of Jones' Falls. Under a subsequent ordinance three Commissioners were appointed, at an annual salary of $2,500 00 each, with power to appoint a salaried clerk and engineer, for the purpose of carrying out what was known as the Tyson plan of improvement. After the passage of several supplementary and amendatory ordinances on this subject during the years

1870, '71, '72 and '73, and the expenditure of $110,735 21 in payment of salaries, surveys, plats, &c., &c., without producing any practical result, the City Council, by the passage of Ordinance No. 131, approved 1874, repealed all previous ordinances, abolished the useless and expensive Commission, and, after prescribing a certain plan of improvement, confided its execution to the Mayor and City Commissioner, authorizing the sale of $800,000 of the bonds for the purpose of carrying it into effect.

In a message to the Council in January, 1876, I called attention to the mandatory provisions of this ordinance, compelling the Mayor and City Commissioner to proceed in carrying out their plan of improvement of the Falls, and stated that unless some action in the matter was taken by the Council there would be no alternative but to go on with the work on the plan adopted. The Council failing to alter or amend the ordinance, the work was proceeded with, and the improvements of Jones' Falls have been prosecuted in accordance with its provisions. These improvements consist in straightening many of the abrupt curves, building retaining walls, and replacing the old bridges. While the grades of the adjoining streets have not been altered, as provided for in the ordinance, on account of the very heavy expense that would have been thereby entailed upon the city, (a section of the ordinance actually requiring the city to purchase all the adjoining property, the owners of which thought themselves aggrieved by a change of grade—a section which, in accordance with a recommendation in my last message, the City Council has since repealed;) the retaining walls have been built to the required height, and the bridges so constructed that they can be raised whenever the law is complied with, requiring the change in grade.

By the terms of the ordinance, the construction of bridges was limited to the line from Madison street to the mouth of the Falls, thus preventing the Commissioners from applying any of the fund to the erection of the much needed bridges at North, Chase, Calvert and St. Paul streets.

By the Council of 1878 the ordinance No. 131 was amended to include the construction of bridges below Charles street, and also the straightening of the Falls, between Hillen and Low streets. Under the provisions of this amendatory ordinance the work on Calvert street bridge has been commenced with every prospect of its completion during July next. To construct the other bridges, straighten the line of the Falls, between Hillen and Low streets, and erect a new and larger drawbridge, authority will be required to dispose of an additional amount of $2,500,000 00 of the bonds authorized to be issued by the terms of the ordinance approved January 31st, 1870.

Of these bonds there has been already issued	$755,900 00	
Producing by their sales.....		$768,820 83
From which deduct amount expended by the Jones' Falls Commission, prior to the passage of ordinance No. 131, approved 1874.....		101,735 01
Leaving the amount expended under the provisions of ordinance No. 131 of 1874.....		$667,085 72

An authority to issue $600,000 more of these bonds will complete most of these much needed improvements, and still

leave unexpended a balance of one million dollars of the Jones' Falls fund.

BASIN.

During the winter months we are so free from the Basin nuisance that, forgetting its offensive summer odors, we are led to believe that perhaps the Basin at last has cured itself. The permanent abatement of the Basin nuisance is, however, a subject to which the attention of the Council should be earnestly directed. Many plans have been suggested, and public opinion seems to be divided upon the subject. For my own part, I have always believed in the necessity of preventing the Basin from being made the receptacle of the filthy sewerage of the city, by the construction of an intercepting sewer, as is being done in Boston, with which the sewers already constructed, and those required hereafter, could be connected. Such a sewer would receive and carry off to some point on the river, where it would be swept away with the tide, all deleterious matter discharged from soap factories, sugar refineries, gutter drainage, &c., &c., that now finds its way into the Basin. There are others, however, who think the nuisance would be better abated by the adoption of a plan for flushing the Basin with pure water, and thus cleansing it by dilution. The subject is one of importance, and the public will never be satisfied until the different plans have been submitted to scientific investigation. For this reason I suggest that power be given to the Mayor to appoint a proper commission of three gentlemen with the requisite knowledge on such subjects, who shall make an investigation into the cause of the Basin nuisance and suggest a plan for its cure. The expense attending such an investigation would be small, and the report would doubt-

less enable the City Council to estimate the cost of what at no very distant day must be undertaken by the city.

HARBOR PROTECTION.

I suggest the passage of an ordinance imposing a very heavy penalty upon vessels throwing earth, stones, sand, or any other kind of ballast into the harbor. The present ordinance imposes only a small fine for this offence, which it is cheaper to pay than incur the expense of discharging the ballast on the shore.

DOGS.

I suggest the repeal of the ordinance authorizing the poisoning of Dogs in the streets during the summer months. The money annually appropriated under the existing ordinance, which is in direct conflict with the State law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, fails to accomplish the result intended. If their destruction is necessary, surely some method more in accordance with the ideas of civilization and refinement can be suggested.

OPENING STREETS.

Among the large items of expenditure, are the cost of sewers, opening of streets and erection of public buildings, and they must all be provided for in the annual levy. I suggest that for the next year no appropriations be made for these purposes unless absolutely required by the public interests. The number of streets, the opening of which have already been provided for by city ordinances, are certainly sufficient

for the present. Let us therefore be satisfied for at least a year with keeping the streets we have in good order.

The entire system of opening streets, is, I think, a wrong one. In most cases the cost should be paid by the owners of property specially interested, a majority of whom should be required to make application before the street is opened, and not as now by the general public. It will, however, require the action of the State Legislature to change the law in this respect.

PAVING WITH BELGIAN BLOCKS.

Another expensive item is the repaving of streets with Belgian blocks. The question will very probably soon be submitted to the Courts, whether the city can require the cost of repaving to be paid by the owners of the adjacent property, or whether repaving, being regarded in the light of repairing, should be chargeable to the city at large. If it is decided that the cost must be paid by the city, it becomes a matter for consideration how it shall be met without adding too largely to the annual levy. Other cities, regarding repaving with Belgian blocks as a permanent improvement, have provided for it by the issue of paving bonds redeemable at short periods, instead of meeting the cost in the annual levy. The authority for this will require with us an act of the Legislature. This city would certainly be greatly improved and its sanitary condition benefitted by the substitution of Belgian blocks for cobble stones on all of its principal thoroughfares. The saving of wear and tear on vehicles would be of such advantage to their owners that were authority given to issue bonds for the purpose of paying the

cost of repaving, a tax on all vehicles might be levied to provide for the payment of the interest and a sinking fund for redemption at maturity.

CITY PROPERTY.

By a resolution of the Finance Commissioners I am now having made a thorough examination of the land records of Baltimore in order to find out all the property owned by the City, and to have accurate plats made of each lot with a full description and abstract of the title thereof. This will be finished within the next few months, and I think will result in showing a large amount of property owned by the city, producing no revenue and used for no municipal purpose. I suggest the passage of a general ordinance authorizing the Comptroller to advertise and sell at public sale all such property, and thus make it productive by adding it to the taxable basis, the proceeds to be used in reduction of the public debt. This policy should be commenced by the sale of the valuable water front formerly used as the city yard.

CITY COURTS.

Among the other heavy items of expenditure is the cost of maintaining the City Courts. A large expense is annually incurred in this connection for the payment of fees to witnesses and jurors. A proper reduction of these fees would effect a material curtailment in cost, without interfering with the administration of justice. This will, however, require legislative action. I respectfully suggest to the Supreme Bench a thorough examination into all the items of the expenditures of the several courts with a view of reporting to

the Mayor and City Council and to the next Legislature such reductions as may be found practicable.

LEASING GROUND.

A practice which I think should not be so largely indulged in is that of leasing ground for the erection of public buildings on irredeemable leases, instead of purchasing it, or at least providing for the redemption of the lease at some future time. The city is thus constantly increasing the amount of its necessary annual expenditures. The power of the city to make these leases has at times been questioned, but the matter has not yet been submitted to the courts.

TAXABLE BASIS.

Notwithstanding the general depression in business, the city is steadily increasing in size, and the numbers of new buildings contemplated, and now in course of erection, will soon cover much of the vacant ground within the city limits. This is especially the case in the northern, western, and northwestern sections, and must necessarily add to the basis of taxation. But the benefits derived by the basis this year from this source are in a measure counterbalanced by the loss incurred by reason of the abatements allowed on account of over assessment. What is especially desirable for Baltimore, and, if accomplished, will necessarily result in a reduction of taxation, is an increase in the taxable basis. A valuation of $250,000,000 is too small in proportion to the number of our population.

For this reason I have always advocated the offering of every encouragement to manufacturers, and I again urge

the exemption from municipal taxation of all plant or machinery actually used for manufacturing purposes. It is useless for me to repeat the arguments I have so frequently used in this connection. I would strongly advise, that, if necessary to accomplish this result, an act of the Legislature be obtained, authorizing the Council to pass an exempting ordinance; this would be better and more decided, than to pursue the plan adopted by some cities, of assessing such property at a nominal value. As long as there is no tax imposed upon machinery or plant in either Philadelphia or Wilmington, it is useless for Baltimore to attempt to compete with them in offering inducements to manufacturers. The large increase of our commerce within the past few years is due to the advantages offered by cheap port charges and terminal facilities equal to those obtainable at other places, and it is only by pursuing a similar policy with regard to manufactures, that we can expect to compete in this respect with neighboring cities.

The recommendations contained in the very able report of the Commission appointed by a former Council to consider this matter are entitled to the fullest consideration by all those interested in the welfare of the city. The facts and figures given in this important public document show conclusively the truth of what I have said in a former message: "That it is not commerce alone, but commerce and manufactures together, which will insure the future prosperity of this community."

I also recommend in this connection a large reduction in the cost of water used for manufacturing purposes. I am glad to say that it is contemplated by the Water Board to recommend a reduction in all water rents for the year 1880.

I do not believe that this reduction will decrease the revenu of that department. At present there are nearly forty thousand houses of the eighty thousand in this city, that pay no water rent.

A reduction in the cost of water will be an inducement for the owners of these houses to become customers for it, while at the same time, it will lessen opposition to a strict enforcement of the law against the use of a hydrant for more than one house. The public will, under these circumstances, more willingly consent to the removal of all city pumps, a matter which has so frequently been recommended by the Health Commissioner as a sanitary necessity.

EXTENDING THE CITY LIMITS.

Another method of increasing the taxable basis is, an extension of the City limits by the annexation of what is known as the Belt—an extension which in simple justice should not be denied much longer. The people living in this district, now a very large population, have all the advantages of City Government without the expense. The gas, water, Fire Department and Public Schools are availed of by our neighbors, to say nothing of the advantages of doing business in a great city without being taxed for any of the municipal expenditures. It is certainly an inducement under these circumstances, to own a house on the north, instead of on the south side of Boundary avenue. This is shown by the number of houses already built just outside of the city limits, which can be rented at lower rates on account of their exemption from municipal taxation, than those within the city, although only on the opposite side of the street.

A number of our wealthy citizens by residing a portion of the year in this district of Baltimore county and registering as voters therein, while near enough to the city to enjoy all its facilities and advantages for the transaction of business. and the protection to their persons for at least one-half the year, and for the whole year of their personal property in city bank stocks or the stocks and bonds of other corporations kept in city banks or safe deposit companies, escape the burden of municipal taxation on their personal property, which bona fide residents of the city are compelled to pay. This system although it may be legal is capable almost of a *reductio ad absurdum*, for if pursued by all of our wealthy citizens would result in placing almost the entire burden of supporting the City Government upon the shoulders of those who by reason of their limited means could only afford to have one residence. I do not know the exact number of children attending our Public Schools, whose parents reside in the Belt, but the records of our Fire Department show the service rendered by the city fire engines and firemen at a large number of fires in this district, when, had it not been for the assistance we willingly sent to them, the losses sustained by our friends in the Belt would have been much heavier.

Under the present provision of the Constitution making annexation dependent upon the vote of the residents of the district to be annexed, it can scarcely be expected that our neighbors will vote to subject their property to municipal taxation. I hope, therefore, that the next General Assembly will authorize the submission to a vote of the people of the State of a change in this section of the Constitution, thus giving to the Legislature the power to grant the extension,

and thereby enable Baltimore, by the annexation of its suburban territory, to follow the example of every other large city in the country.

STATE LEGISLATION.

It will be seen by an examination of the Code, that for a curtailment of many of the city expenditures, the action of the Legislature is necessary. The expenses of the Courts, the present costly system of opening streets, and the expenses of the Police Department, are all established by State law. The means of raising the taxable basis by an extension of the city limits, and the encouragement of manufactures by exempting from municipal tax the plant and machinery, depends also upon the action of the General Assembly. It is therefore to be hoped that the next representation from the city will be composed of gentlemen who will properly bring these matters to the attention of the Legislature.

NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The attention of other cities is now being directed to new sources of income to aid in supporting the heavy cost of municipal Government. In this connection I have always thought that an additional revenue might be raised by the imposition of taxes for franchises enjoyed for facilities of doing business in a city, from which large profits are derived. While we impose a special tax upon the City Passenger Railways for the use of the beds of the streets for their tramways, the free use of the same streets is granted to gas companies for their pipes and to telegraph companies for

their poles, privileges which certainly are valuable, and for which the imposition of a tax, while not materially intering with the business of these Companies, or materially affecting their profits, would add to the revenue of the city. As was suggested by the Commission on Manufactures, appointed during my former term of office, "a special tax might be imposed on all insurance agencies, sufficient to offset the benefit derived by their principals from the relief of insurance risks, secured to them by our water system and Fire Department, to the support of which they make no sort of contribution."

FLOATING DEBT.

Every effort should be used to prevent the accumulation of a floating indebtedness, which is not only an evidence of careless management and miscalculation on the part of the City Council, but dangerous to the credit of the city.

The following figures show the miscalculations made by the City Council of the resources of the city during the past year:

Estimated basis of taxation, on which the levy of 1878 was made	$255,000,000
Actual basis of taxation for 1878	249,266,595
Showing a miscalculation of	$5,733,405

The City Council levied a tax for 1878 of $1.90 on a supposed basis of $255,000,000, estimating a collection during the year of 70 per cent. or $3,391,500, whereas the actual collections have only been 60 $\frac{97}{100}$ per cent. on the real basis of $249,266,595 or $2,887,674.47, showing an error in the calculations of the Committee of Ways and Means, and a

deficit in the estimated receipts of the city from the tax levy of 1878 of $503,825 $\frac{53}{100}$. These errors in making estimates, which certainly should be avoided, are one of the fruitful causes of a floating debt. They give the correct answer to the question why the refusal of the last Council to provide in the general appropriation bill for $363,397 62 for appropriations forordinances for opening streets, the purchase of Federal Hill, &c., which the same Council had passed and levied for, did not leave, as I stated in vetoing some small appropriation, "any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated." The saving thereby effected went to the credit of the error made in the estimate of receipts from the levy of 1878.

Be as economical as practicable in expenditures, make the levy fully sufficient to meet them, and make no after appropriations. To better provide against these after appropriations, I suggest the passage of an ordinance forbidding the payment by the Comptroller of any money the appropriation of which was not provided for in the levy. This will prevent the passage of those ordinances making appropriations after the levy has been made, to be met from what seems to be regarded as an inexhaustible purse "money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

EXPENDITURES IN THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.

The plan inaugurated within the past two years by Comptroller Vansant requiring all bills against the City to be presented in duplicate, and audited, adjusted and filed in the Comptroller's office before issuing warrants for payment, has been productive of excellent results in the disbursement of the public money. Under this system all accounts with their

items pass a rigorous examination by the Comptroller before being paid. This rule is dictated by prudence, is no reflection upon the honesty of the creditor, and governing as it does all private transactions is equally necessary for the proper conduct of the municipal business. For the year ending December 31st, 1878, the sum of $155,173 27 was paid by the City for the expenses of the several Courts of Baltimore. A large proportion of the amounts in these accounts, consisting mainly of fees to the prosecuting attorney, clerks and sheriff, bills for stationery, &c., are only furnished in the aggregate to the Comptroller under the seal of the Court. I think it would be more satisfactory for the City, having to pay these bills, to be furnished, as is required from its other departments, with itemized accounts when they are presented for payment. Errors have been detected by the Comptroller in some of these accounts, and it is therefore not unreasonable to suppose that others may occur, which cannot be detected under the present practice. For similar reasons I think that itemized accounts should be presented to the Comptroller for all warrants drawn by the Police Department, for the support of which the City pays annually the sum of $598,000.

My predecessor in office in the only message he sent to the City Council called attention to this matter, saying, "If this regulation is wise and proper for the several departments and commissions of the City Government, I can perceive no reason why it is not sound when applied to the monetary affairs of the Department of Police." I have no doubt that a resolution of the Council requesting such a regulation would be cheerfully acquiesced in by the officers of the Courts, and the Board of Police Commissioners.

ECONOMIES.

I strongly urge upon your honorable body the exercise of strict economy in appropriations. While the proper maintenance of municipal government is necessarily costly, the cost should be reduced to a minimum. When individuals are using every means to reduce their expenditures, it is the duty of the authorities to aid the tax-payer in his personal economies by reducing as far as practicable the amount required for the support of the City Government. It would be well for the Mayor and City Council to realize, as does the individual, that within the past few years values have shrunk, rents are lower, the rate of interest obtained upon personal securities is less, and labor both professional and manual of all kinds receives smaller remuneration. This necessarily reduces the cost of living, and, at the same time, affects the ability to pay taxes; the people therefore demand that public expenditures shall be curtailed and the tax levy, instead of being increased as it was from 1876 to 1877, shall be reduced in proportion to their reduced ability to meet it. They naturally ask why it is that while all other commodities are declining in price the cost of municipal government should be advancing. Wherever a reduction can be properly made the tax payers expect it, nor are they willing that any personal interests should interfere with legislation necessary for the public good. When merchants, laborers and mechanics find their profits and wages reduced, they naturally look for a proportionate reduction in the cost of the municipal government.

This communication is longer than I had anticipated, but the provisions of the City Charter require the Mayor to report

annually to the City Council "the general state of the city," with an accurate account of the money received and expended, to be published for the information of the citizens." The desire to comply fully and intelligibly with the terms of the law must be my apology for the length of this message.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

FERDINAND C. LATROBE.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Judges of the Appeal Tax Court

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1878.

REPORT.

APPEAL TAX COURT,

Baltimore, January 1, 1879.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

Ordinance No. 57, of 1877, restores the fiscal year of the Corporation of Baltimore City to its former limitations, to wit: from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December of every year. In pursuance of said ordinance the Appeal Tax Court have now the honor to submit their report of the workings of this Department, during the year 1878.

Tabular statement marked A, shows the taxable basis, charged to the City Collector, from the years 1874 to 1878, inclusive, with the assessments added to each, and the collections and abatements made on each.

Table "B" exhibits, by wards, the number of building permits issued during the year.

Table "C," the Assessor's report, shows the number of new buildings and additional improvements assessed by the Court's Assessor, the wards in which they are severally located, and the detailed and aggregate valuations of the same.

The assessed valuation of the shares of capital stock of banks and other private corporations, held by residents of this city and by non-residents of the State, during the year just ended, amounted to only $21,280,434. This sum is less by $4,317,436 than the valuation of said stock for the year 1877.

See following comparative statement, taken from our stock books, for the last five years, of valuations of stock assessed to incorporated companies, or to holders of said stock :

Year 1874.....	$29,698,424
" 1875.....	30,510,260
" 1876.....	27,636,677
" 1877.....	25,597,870
" 1878.....	21,280,434

This statement, we regret to say, further shows a rapid depreciation of this species of property, (stocks of incorporated companies) as a source of public revenue during the last three years.

The Appeal Tax Court, having heretofore noted this steady decline, and been impressed with the belief that the returns made of said stock by said companies did not, in some instances, represent fully the value of the property owned and held by them, and having also observed the difficulty experienced by the Collector in collecting from individual share-holders the tax levied upon them as holders of said stock, suggested, in their last annual report, such amendment of the revenue law as would require said companies to pay *direct* taxes for municipal and county purposes, in the following method : first, the payment by them of tax on the value of all real estate held by or belonging to them, into the treasury of the city or county where the same is

located ; second, the payment, by said companies, of the tax on the cash value of the shares of their stock, to be ascertained by deducting the aggregate value of the property held by them from the aggregate value of their shares of stock, into the treasury of the city or county in which the holders of said shares of stock respectively reside.

The General Assembly at its late session, enacted the amendment aforesaid. See chapter 178, Laws of Maryland, 1878. Accordingly, in pursuance of this law, the banks and other private corporations among us, will, hereafter, in their corporate capacity, pay taxes upon the real estate owned and held by them and located in the City of Baltimore, and the taxes on the shares of stock issued by them, (when the aggregate value of their stock is greater than that of their real estate,) owned and held by residents of the city, as well as under the old law, on those held by non-residents of the State.

There can be little doubt that this method of taxing the incorporated companies will be productive of increased fiscal yield to the city, and be effectual in accomplishing the further agreeable result of preventing the recurrence of the question of local jurisdiction, as to taxation, which has frequently arisen between the City and Baltimore county.

TABLE A.

Statement of property for each year that stands charged to the City Collector, December 31, 1878.

	City Direct.	Real Exempt.	Personal Exempt.
1874.			
Amount of assessment unpaid January 1, 1878	$2,188,869	$300,114	$45,006
Less abatements	1,403,318	285,500	40,300
" amount collected upon	591,473	7,095	1,500
Amount remaining uncollected closed by limitation	194,078	7,519	3,206
	$2,188,869	$300,114	$45,006

1875.	City Direct.
Amount of assessment unpaid January 1, 1868	$16,552,146
" new assessments	193,480
	$16,745,626
Less abatements	$1,917,911
" amount collected upon	10,926,289
Amount remaining uncollected	3,901,426
	$16,745,626

1876.	City Direct.
Amount of assessment unpaid January 1, 1878.	$30,503,107
Add amount of new assessments	212,380
" of refunds to January 1, 1878	13,875
	$30,729,362
Less abatements	2,048,939
" amount collected upon	9,599,001
Amount remaining uncollected	19,081,422
	$30,729,362

1877.	Real.	Personal.
Amount of assessment unpaid, January 1, 1878	$69,956,502	$24,201,651
Add amount of new assessments.	86,291	784,640
" of refunds to January 1, 1878	82,250	93,306
	$70,125,043	$25,079,597
Less abatements	2,326,241	2,188,572
" amount collected upon	37,352,302	2,855,860
Amount remaining uncollected.	30,446,500	20,035,165
	$70,125,043	$25,079,597

1878.	Real.	Personal.
March 1, amount of assessment remaining as portion of assessment of 1877	$179,852,716	$52,814,148
Add new assessment, (incorporated Co. stock)		21,280,434
Add new assessments	41,346	1,329,309
	$179,894,062	$75,423,891

Less abatements.....	935,470	5,115,888
" amount collected upon.....	104,337,039	47,645,828
Amount remaining uncollected.	74,621,553	22,662,175
	$179,894,062	75,423,891

RECAPITULATION.

Amount for different years charged to City Collector January 1st, 1879.

1875.....	$3,901,426
1876.....	19,081,422
1877, (real).....	30,446,500
1877, (personal).....	20,035,165
1878, (real).....	74,621,553
1878, (personal).....	22,662,175
	$170,748,241

By reference to the foregoing table, "A," it will be seen that the abatements made during the year were the following :

From the basis of	1874.....	$1,729,118
" "	1875.....	1,917,911
" "	1876.....	2,048,939
" "	1877.....	4,514,813
" "	1878.....	6,051,358
Giving an aggregate of.....		$16,262,139

of abatements from the bases of taxation for the last five years. This sum is less by $5,330,989 than the sum of the

abatements made during 1877, from the bases of the corresponding period, and is composed, for the greater part, of reductions from the valuations of personal property under the general law authoriziug the Appeal Tax Court to hear Appeals and make abatements for proper cause, &c., and does not include reductions made upon assessments of property under the new law of 1878, heretofore referred to.

The new duties imposed upon this court by this recent Act of the Legislature, chapter 178, styled Revenue and Taxes, have been very onerous, and, we regret to say our force totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the law. It could hardly have been supposed, however, by its framers, or by any reflecting person, that three Judges of the Appeal Tax Court, with two clerks and one assessor, could perform in addition to their other legitimate duties, a task equal to that performed by the Board of Control and Review, with their fifty-four judicial and clerical members.

That we could correct errors to a certain extent, and remedy gross inequalities, might have been expected. And this we assumed and have endeavored to do, as you will perceive from the results of our labors. But the manifest unreasonableness of the application of this law to the city, through a limited body like that of the Appeal Tax Court, where such varied values exist in lots and improvements, even side by side, independent of great local differences, and where the number of improvements alone are over seventy thousand, (70,000) apart from the ground value, together with the vast amount of unimproved property must be apparent. It might, perhaps, answer for the counties, where owners are few, and the value of each farm and improvement is a cross-road story, known generally to every individual. Their Com-

missioners might adjust differences without even an examination, but we are frank to say, from experience, such is not the case in this city.

We have, nevertheless, endeavored to give effect and full force to the law, as far as we could, so as to satisfy those whom we discovered to be most seriously aggrieved, and have devoted all the time not absorbed by the more imperative duties of the Court, to that object, bending all our energies, during and after business hours, to its accomplishment. Still we feel our work has only been partially and imperfectly done, and can only be completed with time and a proper force at our command. All of which we respectfully submit for your consideration and proper legislation, if the work is to be completed in compliance with the statute.

We regret to say in this connection, that many persons not comprehending the law, have embarrassed us seriously by indiscriminate appeals, where no errors existed and no material change had taken place in the value of their propery *since the last levy*.

The law provides that we shall assess any and all property that may have been omitted in the former assessment, and, if real estate or other property shall, from any cause, have *increased* or *diminished largely* or *materially since* the *last levy*, we shall correct, alter and amend the same. Some idea of the large extent of our labors may be conceived when we inform you of the immense number of appeals on old property under the new law. They approximated at the period of closing on the 31st of October, 1878, some ten thousand. Many of these have already been examined by the Court, with the valuable aid of Mr. Cox, and yet a large number remain to be examined and acted upon before the first of

March next, but we are not prepared to give, as yet, accurately the result of our abatements. We may add, however, that, after carefully making up the amounts deducted from assessments on real estate, they will not exceed perhaps $1,200,000 for the year 1879. This deduction will be much more than compensated for by the new property which will be brought into the basis for the year. What further deductions may yet be made under the decision of our Court of Appeals in the cases now pending before it, we are unable to say.

TABLE B.

PERMITS.

The number of permits issued from January 1, 1878, *to December* 31, 1878, *for new buildings and improvements, was fourteen hundred and forty-one* (1441,) *and apportioned among the several wards as follows:*

Wards.	New Improvements.	Additional Improvements.	Total.
1	54	41	95
2	22	14	36
3	20	29	49
4	12	14	26
5	12	25	37
6	9	33	42
7	99	43	142
8	114	20	134
9	35	18	53
10	15	16	51
11	26	22	48
12	77	20	97
13	27	15	42
14	11	20	31
15	13	28	41
16	33	23	56
17	59	14	73
18	86	39	125
19	154	38	192
20	60	31	91
	938	503	1,441

BALTIMORE, January 1st, 1879.

To the Hon. Judges of the Appeal Tax Court:

I submit to your consideration a report of new buildings and additional improvements, with the cash value thereof, as assessed by me, commencing January 1st, 1878, and ending December 31st, 1878, apportioned in the several wards as follows:

Wards.	Improvements.	Additional Improvements.	Cash Value.
1	55	31	$ 53,100
2	9	12	16,300
3	12	26	29,865
4	8	4	19,165
5	11	20	24,160
6	7	25	9,560
7	84	42	78,750
8	125	9	279,625
9	34	10	225,075
10	22	11	124,450
11	21	21	54,825
12	73	19	289,700
13	22	13	34,310
14	11	16	29,350
15	11	30	25,695
16	28	22	27,075
17	76	11	74,905
18	84	35	73,335
19	224	23	491,450
20	50	26	77,160
	967	406	$2,037,855

Yours respectfully,

MICHAEL ROCHE, *Assessor.*

BALTIMORE, December 31st, 1878.

To the Honorable Judges of the
Appeal Tax Court for Baltimore City.

GENTLEMEN :

The undersigned reports the bailiff's department as having made assessments of personal property to March 1st, 1878, of the following amount: one hundred and ninety-five thousand five hundred and fifty dollars ($195,550).

The reason of the amount not being larger is, that the new assessment had then but a few months been completed, and had, of course, taken up nearly all of the newly acquired personal property, leaving the field of our operations comparatively barren.

Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL P. CAUGHY, *Bailiff.*

REFUNDS.

From January 1st, 1878, to December 31, 1878, there have been one hundred and sixty-six (166) orders for refunding of taxes, given generally to parties who have paid in error, either as double payments or on wrong property, and for errors in calculation of lots of ground.

TRANSFERS.

From the 1st of January, 1878, to December 31st, 1878, there have been two thousand two hundred and forty-nine (2,249) transfers of property.

INCOME TAX AND DOMICILE.

We earnestly beg leave to call your attention to two matters of serious public grievance. In the first place, there is such evident injustice in the present inequality of taxation between personal and real property, that it is a matter of general and loud complaint, and some measure should be adopted to relieve and satisfy the public. To us, the only remedy apparent is that of an income tax. This would reach all alike, unless fraud was resorted to, which the law would reach and punish. Obnoxious as such a law might be at first, to some who desire to escape paying their due proporportion of taxation, we believe in the end it would prove even acceptable to them, by equalizing and reducing taxation.

It is certainly contrary to the spirit of this enlightened age, as well as the principles of republican government, that such gross inequalities should exist as exist at present in our tax system. The Bill of Rights declares *that all shall contribute, in proportion to their means*, to the support of government, &c., &c.

It is only such as desire to evade this principle of equity that manifest and make such violent opposition to such a sound and wholesome law. Why should a person with one hundred thousand or millions of dollars, invested in one species of property, be more exempt than another, of a different kind? Why should stocks, bonds or mortgages, and ground rent *incomes*, be more exempt than a similar investment in real estate?

An income tax, call it inquisitorial, or what you will, would differ from the general assessment act only *in annual returns*, instead of ten year periods. The former is more desirable to the city, as it would bring the government in closer

alliance and greater familiarity with the taxpayer and his true situation and condition. This system would certainly not claim more of the one than the other, *which should be exacted.* Every true principle of government, as well as equity, demands that each and all should pay alike.

The owners of one class enjoy the same privileges as the other—that is, all the benefits arising from the city's vast expenditures of money, for business advantages, for health, for protection, for comfort, as well as for conveniences and pleasure; then, why not *all contribute in proportion to their means?* Is it fair, or even just, to expect others, perhaps less able, to do it for them?

In the second place, it is a well known fact that many of our wealthiest citizens, owning suburban or country residences, whose families may spend the summer months there, and they, nominally, by sleeping there, whilst daily transacting business in the city, *exact exemption* on the very *means they have acquired here*, and are still *making*, through the facilities the city is giving them, by large annual expenditures. In this way a large amount of personal tax, *justly and properly due to the city*, is lost. This condition of things should be remedied, in justice to the *bona-fide* resident taxpayer.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. LEWIS,
JAS. E. CARR,
AB'M. B. PATTERSON.

H. P. MOWINCKEL, *Chief Clerk.*
WM. ROBERTSON, *Assistant Clerk.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY SOLICITOR

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1878.

REPORT.

LAW DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,

January 1st, 1879.

To the Honorable the Members

of the City Council of Baltimore:

It is made the duty, by ordinance, of the City Solicitor to "report annually to the City Council in writing the number of cases depending at the time of the report, and any decisions made within the year upon the construction of any ordinance." In conformity therewith I have the honor to submit the following report:

Of the cases referred to as then pending, in the report of my predecessor, a large number have since been disposed of. Decisions have been rendered by the Court of Appeals in several cases of importance, involving the construction of city ordinances, or questions of municipal powers, which had been argued prior to the 1st of March last, but were undecided at that time.

In the Light street paving case, (*Burns, et al. vs. Mayor and City Council,*) the Court of Appeals decided that the assessments levied upon property owners under Ordinance No. 79, approved July 16th, 1874, for the repaving of Light street, between Pratt and Lee streets, with the Belgian pavement, were illegal, and could not be enforced. The court recognized to the fullest extent the power of the Mayor and City Council,

under the Act of the Legislature of 1874, chapter 218, to provide by general ordinance for the paving or repaving of any street in the city, upon the application of the property owners, or by special ordinance without such application, and for assessing the cost of the work, in whole or in part, *pro rata*, upon the property to be specially benefited by such improvement. The court denied, however, the right of the city to make such special or partial assessment upon the property owners, where the ordinance authorizing the improvement, as in the case of the Light street ordinance, declared upon its face that the improvement was made because "the public convenience requires it." In such case, the court held, reaffirming its earlier decisions in the cases of the *M. & C. C. vs. Moore*, 6 *H. & J.*, 375, and the *M. & C. C. vs. Hughes*, 1 *G. & J.*, 480, that the cost of the improvement must be borne by the public at large, for whose "convenience" it is undertaken.

Immediately following this decision in the Light street case, injunctions were applied for and granted by the Circuit Court of this city, in favor of property owners, to restrain the collection of paving assessments levied under Ordinance No. 31, approved February 27, 1875, and Resolution No. 396, of the same session, for the paving, &c., of South Charles street, south of West; Ordinance No. 103, approved October 19, 1874, for the paving, &c., of Druid Hill avenue, between Robert street and North avenue, and Ordinance No. 128, approved June 30, 1875, for the shelling, &c., of Bayard street, between Paca street and the Washington road. All of these ordinances contained the same recital in the preamble as the Light street ordinance, and to prevent the further multiplication of injunction suits, and consequent costs, against the city, the City Collector was advised by the Solicitor to suspend all proceedings for the compulsory collection of assessments for paving, &c., under ordinances which had the preamble in question.

In the case of *Chauncy Brooks, et al. vs. the Mayor and City Council*, arising under Ordinance No. 90, approved May 23, 1876, for widening Eutaw street, and extending Eutaw Place to Boundary avenue, the Court of Appeals affirmed the right of the city, under the Act of 1838, (Public Local Laws, Article 4, section 837,) to assess property in the county, adjacent to the city limits, for its proportion of benefits to be derived from street improvement within the city, distinguishing for this purpose between such an *assessment* upon property benefited by a particular improvement, and the power of *taxation* for municipal purposes, which is necessarily confined to property within the corporate limits.

In the case of *Kirby vs. the Citizens' Passenger Railway Co.*, (the case of the contractor for the construction of the Carey street sewer,) the Court of Appeals decided that the franchise of the passenger railway company was subordinate to the paramount right of the city to the use of the bed of the street for the construction of a sewer, although such use by the city might involve the temporary suspension of the use of the street by the railway company, the removal of its tracks, &c.

In the case of *James Musgrave vs. the Mayor and City Council*, in which a judgment for upwards of $12,000 had been recovered against the city, for damages sustained by the plaintiff, is claimed, in consequence of the proceedings of the Commissioners for the Improvement of Jones' Falls, under the "Tyson plan," and the subsequent abandonment of said plan by the city, the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the Superior Court, and held that there was no legal liability imposed upon the city, either by the adoption of the "Tyson plan," or the preliminary proceedings of the Commissioners thereunder, or by the subsequent abandonment of the plan by the municipal authorities.

The somewhat similar case of *Danels vs. the Mayor and City Council*, tried within the past year in the Court of Common Pleas, in which large damages were claimed by the owners of the Clagett's brewery property, upon the line of the Falls, proceeded partly upon the same grounds as *Musgrave's case*, and resulted, under the instructions of the court, in a verdict for the city.

In the *St. Agnes' Hospital case*, an action of ejectment against the city for a portion of the property leased to James Clark & Co., on the south side of the Basin, the Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court against the city. In a subsequent suit brought in the same court by the hospital for the recovery of its proportion of rents, profits, &c., on account of the property recovered in the ejectment suit, a verdict for $2,486.25 was rendered in favor of the plaintiff.

In the case of *Dickinson vs. the Mayor and City Council*, an action for damages to the plaintiff's property on North street, while in the occupancy of the Water Department, and in which there had been a judgment upon demurrer in favor of the city, in the Superior Court, the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment, and sent the case back to be tried upon its merits; the second trial resulting in a verdict of $200 for the plaintiff.

All of the foregoing cases in the Court of Appeals were argued prior to the first of March last, when the city's present law officers entered upon their duties.

In the case of *Radecke vs. Mayor and City Council*, argued at the last April term, the Court of Appeals affirmed the order of the Circuit Court of this city, enjoining the city from proceeding under the ordinance of 1858 against the complainant, the owner of a box factory in McClellan's alley, who had failed

to remove his steam engine upon notice from the Mayor, issued upon the representation of property owners in the vicinity, who regarded Radecke's establishment as a source of danger to their property. The court, without precisely defining the powers of the Mayor and City Council over the use and location of steam engines in this city, even in localities where the same might be considered dangerous, concurred with the Judge of the Circuit Court in the opinion that the power to order the removal of such engines upon notice could not be delegated to the Mayor, to be exercised by him in his discretion.

Other cases, which have been argued in the Court of Appeals within the past year, but which have not yet been decided, are the cases of *Black vs. the Mayor and City Council*, action for damages to plaintiff's property for unreasonable delay in the opening of Mount street, from Townsend to Presstman, (ordinance subsequently repealed,) decided in favor of the city in the Superior Court; *Sisson vs. the Mayor and City Council*, claim for compensation for extra work on the City Hall, also decided in favor of the city in the Superior Court; and the case of *Catharine Reitz vs. the Mayor and City Council*, in which the Superior Court granted a writ of *mandamus* upon the suit of the petitioner, to compel the city to take and pay for the property condemned for the purpose of Federal Hill Park or Square, and in which an appeal was taken by the city for the purpose of testing before the higher court the constitutionality of the Act of 1878, chapter 143, under which the *mandamus* was granted; and the case of the *Mayor and City Council against Darling*, an appeal from the Circuit Court of this city, involving the question of the liability of the city's property to the ordinary process of execution upon a judgment obtained against the city. The decision of the Circuit Court was in favor of the claim of the city, that the corporate pro-

perty being held exclusively for public municipal and governmental purposes, was not subject to seizure and sale, under ordinary process of execution.

The cases now pending in the Court of Appeals, and remaining to be argued at the present term, are the following:

The case of *Albert Ritchie vs. the Mayor and City Council*, an action to recover special compensation for professional services rendered the city in the trial of certain condemnation proceedings in Baltimore county, for the purpose of the "Temporary Water Supply," which services were rendered while the plaintiff held the office of City Solicitor, but as claimed by him to have been outside the scope of his official employment and duty, as defined by ordinance; the case of the *Mayor and City Council against Rose*, involving the validity of the sales of stalls in the new Richmond Market, made by Comptroller Macubbin, December 12, 1872, and ratified by Ordinance No. 45, approved June 5, 1877, this case having been argued and decided in favor of the city last summer, by the Circuit Court for Howard County, from whose decision the present appeal has been taken by the defendant, Rose, a purchaser of two of the stalls in question; and the case of *Tinges vs. the Mayor and City Council*, an appeal from Baltimore City Court, in the matter of the opening of St. Paul street to Boundary avenue, involving a question of dedication, decided by the court below in the city's favor.

Besides the cases already enumerated as having been tried within the past ten months, the following may also be specified as of especial interest to the city:

The long pending suit of the *State of Maryland against the Mayor and City Council*, for $46,320 bounty money, expended through Ex-City Registers Thompson and Plummer, for which, it is claimed on the part of the State, that no sufficient vouchers

were exhibited, has been tried in the Superior Court, and the State's claim reduced in amount, by Judge Dobbins' rulings, to $8,200. This case will probably go to the Court of Appeals, both upon the question of amount and of the city's liability.

The case of the *Trustees of the Sheppard Asylum against the City*, brought for the recovery of a considerable portion of the property on the south side of the Basin, leased by the city to the Messrs. Platt, and for compensation for the loss of rents and profits during the city's occupancy, has been tried in the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, and resulted substantially in the city's favor. The conflict as to title between the city and the Sheppard Asylum was set at rest by the discovery of an old agreement, with accompanying plat, entered into between the city and Moses Sheppard, in his lifetime, which papers, supposed to be lost, were found in the office of the City Librarian. The title of the Trustees of the Sheppard Asylum to a portion of the water front, inadvertently included in the city's lease to the Platts, was conceded, but the claims of the trustees to pecuniary damages, and of the Messrs. Platt to any abatement of the rent, which they were under a covenant to pay to the city, were rejected by the court. The immediate result of this decision of the case was the payment by the Messrs. Platt to the City Register of $10,000 on account of back rents due by them; and negotiations are now pending for the adjustment of the balance of their indebtedness, as also of the amount of rent to be paid by them in the future.

In the same court, (Circuit Court for Baltimore City,) the case of *Armistead, et al. vs. the City*, bill for an injunction to restrain the city from constructing the Light street sewer, has been disposed of by the dismissal of the complainant's bill. The injunction case of *Louis McMurray against the City*, to restrain the construction of the Cross street pier or wharf, as

authorized at the last session of the Council, has been argued, but not yet decided.

In the Court of Common Pleas a suit of *Amelia McGuire, Adm'x*, for constable's fees due to her husband in his lifetime, was settled upon payment of $200. A suit of *Cooney vs. the City*, for damages to property, occasioned, as claimed, by the negligent grading of Lanvale street, between Aisquith and Harford avenue, and in which $4,000 damages were claimed, resulted in a verdict of $394 for the plaintiff. Two suits for personal injuries, that of *Jesse De Haven*, for injuries sustained (leg broken) during removal of the former bridge over Jones' Falls at Central avenue, and of *Patterson vs. the City*, for injuries sustained by plaintiff's wife (leg broken) by driving into a trench on North Charles street, have been tried in the Circuit Court, and both resulted in verdicts in favor of the city. A jury in the same court gave Horace Williams, a drayman, $99 for injuries to his horse, occasioned, as claimed, by defective condition of covering over sewer in Light street, above Pratt. In the case of *Margaret Livingstone against the City*, for personal injuries occasioned by falling into a trench, left open by a contractor engaged in filling up vacant ground on Eager street, near Chapel, by order of the Health Department, at a point beyond where Eager street was graded and paved, the court (Chief Judge Brown) decided that the responsibility of the city for the safe and passable condition of the streets, was not limited to such streets as are actually graded and paved. Such responsibility may begin as soon as a street has been opened and condemned, and become the property of the public, provided it is in a condition to be used as a highway, and, in point of fact, is so used by the public. Exceptions were reserved to this ruling of the court, and a verdict for $3,600 having been rendered for the plaintiff, a motion for a new trial has also been entered in behalf of the city.

The case of *Marietta Barrickman vs. William M. Ives and others*, members of the Committee on Discipline of the School Board, for alleged libel contained in an official report, in which the Solicitor appears for the defendants at the request of the School Board, and by direction of the Mayor, is still pending in the City Court, the first trial of the case last spring having resulted in the disagreement and discharge of the jury without a verdict.

To the foregoing summary of the history and results of the litigation in which the city has been engaged during the past year the following statement of the number of cases in the several courts now pending is added:

In the Court of Appeals, as already stated, there are four cases, which have been argued but not yet decided, and there are three more to be argued during the present term.

Upon the trial calender of the Superior Court for the January term there are *six* cases.

Upon the trial calender of the Court of Common Pleas there are *four* cases.

Upon the trial calender of the City Court there are *eighteen* cases; a number of these are suits growing out of the controversy in regard to the sale of the Richmond Market stalls, and will probably be disposed of by the decision of the Court of Appeals in *Rose's case*, already referred to.

Upon the magistrates' appeal docket of the same court for the present term there are *six* cases.

Pending in the same court, and first in order of trial at the present term, are fourteen cases of appeals from the proceedings of the Commissioners for Opening Streets, in the matter of the opening of Eden street, Caroline street, Jones street, Covington street, McMechen street, Addison alley, and the closing of Mount Hope lane and of the old Joppa road.

In the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, besides the injunction suit of *McMurray*, in the matter of the Cross street pier, already referred to, there is an injunction case of *Coates, et al. against the City Collector*, to restrain the collection of benefits assessed upon the property of the complainants for the opening of Porter street, to be argued during the present month; the case of *Kelly, Piet, et al. against the City*, to restrain the execution of the contract for stationery, &c., for the current year, entered into on behalf of the city with W. J. C. Dulany & Co. In this case a preliminary injunction against the city was refused by the court, and testimony is now being taken by the complainants to be used at the final hearing. One of the most important cases, so far as the amount in controversy is concerned, now pending against the city, is also in this court; the suit of *W. H. Whyte, Guardian of Frederick Ketcham*, to compel the issue of about $20,000 of city stock of the city, in lieu of a like amount formerly standing in Ketcham's name, but transferred, as is alleged, upon forged endorsements to other parties. The parties implicated in the supposed forgeries have been indicted, and are now awaiting trial in the Criminal Court.

Besides the foregoing cases in the courts of this city, there is one case (one of the Richmond Market stall cases,) pending in the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, and *three* cases in the Circuit Court for Carroll County, two of the same character as the one last mentioned, and one (*Merryman, et al. vs. the City*,) a suit for flooding the plaintiff's land, on the Gunpowder river, by the construction of a dam at the Temporary Supply works, in the summer of 1877. All of these cases it is the duty of the Solicitor to attend to and try.

There is also one case in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the suit recently instituted in the Circuit Court of

the United States, of *J. Donaldson Long and others*, for the recovery of certain real estate claimed in this city, under the will of Kennedy Long, deceased; the city's interest therein being confined to the beds of certain streets. Both of these last mentioned cases fall within the province of the City Counsellor.

Respectfully submitted,

T. W. HALL,

City Solicitor.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY LIBRARIAN,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1878.

REPORT.

BALTIMORE, January 2d, 1879.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor of presenting this, the Annual Report of the City Librarian, for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1878.

During the year I have given much time and attention to indexing and filing papers, &c. Documents from 1860 up to this time have been put in separate packages, each year to itself, and are being indexed as rapidly as possible. This is a tedious task, and one requiring the greatest care. Papers of other years are being assorted, but not so rapidly as those of later years. As stated in the Librarian's report of last year, "Papers and records came into the custody of the Librarian a confused mass, as papers of 1797 not unfrequently were found among papers of fifty or sixty years later, requiring much time and close attention to their proper classification."

The business of this department is steadily increasing. The information that has been gained through it has been of much advantage in very many instances, and shows that when all the documents, papers, &c., now in its custody are properly indexed and arranged, it will be of the utmost importance to the various departments of the City Government and citizens generally.

It may not be out of place to state in this connection that within the past two or three months a thorough search was made for missing books and papers relating to the amount expended of the $100,000 appropriated by the city in the year 1863 for the erection of fortifications around the city. A tin box, marked "Defence Committee Accounts," together with a cash book, had been found sometime since. This box was supposed to contain all the vouchers, &c., relating to the Defence Committee, but when opened by my predecessor, was found to contain nothing but the ashes of papers. The opinion was then expressed that all the vouchers relating to this claim were lost to the city.

Fortunately, I have been able, after a thorough search, to find the time books used by the Defence Committee, and the testimony of the two surviving members—ex-Mayor Chapman and Robert M. Proud, Esq.—has been obtained as to the correctness of these books.

The time books were referred to in the report of the Defence Committee as being the vouchers for monies expended in the erection of fortifications. The amount expended was $96,-152 00; the amount of vouchers found was about $85,000 00.

I cannot but congratulate the city authorities upon this fortunate discovery of proofs of the claim of the city of Baltimore, fairly and honestly due by the General Government, but which for a long time have not been in a condition to submit as a well authenticated claim, owing to the loss of the books and papers referred to above. That loss, in my humble opinion, has been fully supplied by the evidences I have discovered.

Regarding the detailed statement of all the property owned by the city, together with its liabilities, which the Librarian was directed to prepare in accordance with a resolution of the

City Council, I would state that from the time the late Librarian began the work there have been constant difficulties in the way, and that for six or eight months prior to his death nothing was done. I have given the matter all the attention in my power, having many calls on my time.

The Finance Commissioners have, within the past few months, appointed Mr. W. P. Twamley to examine the titles of city property, and have it platted, and its location distinctly marked. With all the city property properly platted, &c., the work will be well worth having. To finish it with the present information would be a waste of time and money.

In the City Librarian's report for 1877, page 4, he says: "The Librarian also had the ordinances and resolutions from 1823 to 1831, inclusive, reprinted in two series—1823 to 1827, 1828 to 1831. The Librarian has deemed it not out of place in the discharge of his duty, as directed in Resolution No. 449, to compile the Acts of the Legislature of Maryland relating to the boundaries, police and regulations of the town and city of Baltimore from 1720 to 1826, together with the Charter of Maryland, Declaration of Rights, &c. In compiling these matters, the design is to bring together in one volume all the Acts of Assembly referred to as having, directly or indirectly, any bearing on the city of Baltimore."

Resolution No. 449, of 1875, above referred to, authorizes and directs the City Librarian "to have so many of the ordinances and resolutions of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, passed and adopted during the years 1697 to 1822, inclusive, as may be needed to complete the sets thereof in the City Library and the several departments of the City Government, reprinted by the City Printer, and that the sum of $800, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expense of the same; to be

taken out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The sum of $800 was paid for the ordinances and resolutions from 1797 to 1822, but nothing has been paid for those of 1823 to 1831, inclusive, nor for the Acts of Assembly relating to the city of Baltimore from 1729 to 1826, although the same have been delivered by the City Printer to the Librarian, and have been in use since they were received.

It is necessary for the proper compilation of the Acts of Assembly that an index to them should be furnished. I respectfully suggest that it be done, and that your Honorable Bodies should take some proper action to pay for the work above referred to, which I regard as a just claim against the city.

Respecting the stationery and printed matter, which by Ordinance No. 74, of 1876, comes directly under the control of the Librarian, I beg leave to present the following detailed statement, showing the actual cost of such material in each department, and to add, that while it is of material use to know the cost of such articles, it is gratifying to know that by the present system much money is saved to the city. In this connection I would respectfully state, that while much is saved in the purchase of stationery and printed matter, a still greater saving could be made by empowering the commission to accept any part or all of any bid, instead of the present manner of awarding contracts. A comparison with the expenses for stationery and printed matter for 1875 shows a saving of at least 50 per cent. In the same year the expenses of the Registers of Voters for printing, &c., was $8,557 95; last year it was $1,500, and this year $1,100.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL D. SMITH, *City Librarian.*

Statement of Value of Stationery and Printed Matter used during the fiscal year.

City Collector	$2,940 42
Harbor Board	85 31
City Commissioner	114 85
Appeal Tax Court	261 63
City Library	256 39
Inspector of Gas Meters	67 57
City Register	158 80
Baltimore City Jail	120 22
Supervisors of Election	71 11
City Comptroller	292 50
Bayview Asylum	86 71
Mayor's Office	196 25
Fire Commissioners	517 45
Commissioners for Opening Streets	38 45
Law Department	42 85
Examiner of Titles	12 70
Harbor Master 1st District	7 15
" 2d "	8 68
" 3d "	13 00
" 4th "	7 30
" 5th "	22 48
Superintendent City Hall	10 88
Park Commissioners	15 00
Clerk Lexington Market	12 00
Engineer City Hall	75
Water Department	983 20
Health Department	1,478 19
Inspector of Buildings	100 10
Total value	$7,921 94

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGISTER OF THE CITY,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE

Fiscal Year ending December 31, 1878.

Register's Report.

Office of the Register of the City,

Baltimore, January 7th, 1879.

To the Honorable the Members of the

First and Second Branches City Council.

Gentlemen:

As required by section 6 Article 37, Baltimore City Code, the Register of the City herewith presents "his account of all monies received and expended by him" during the fiscal year terminating December 31, 1878, in table marked D, showing the difference sources of receipts, the appropriations and accounts to which disbursements are charged.

An estimate of requirements for the current fiscal year, and receipts, and tables showing the funded and guaranteed debt of the city as existing December 31, 1878; the condition of the sinking fund for the redemption of the five million loan to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, guaranteed by the City of Baltimore.

The total receipts amount to the sum of $11,077,398 43, to which must be added the cash balance on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year $303,676 54, making the sum of $11,381,074 97 to be accounted for. The aggregate of dis-

bursements amount to $11,184,577 47, leaving the cash balance on hand $196,497 50.

For convenience the following is condensed from table D, so as to show at a glance the important sources of receipts, as well as disbursements, and the actual expense of the City Government and income proper.

RECEIPTS, INCOME PROPER.

From City Collector, levy of 1878	$2,887,674 47	
From City Collector, levy of 1877, and previous years	1,137,533 68	
		$4,025,208 15
From Public Schools for tuition fees, &c		48,723 00
From Conscience fund		1,418 20
From sales of City property		16,290 86
From sundry regular sources		171,395 50
From Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company proceeds from sale of scrip dividend		215,150 00
Actual income		$4,478,185 71

RECEIPTS, NOT INCOME PROPER.

From Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for interest on five million loan	$300,000 00
From State of Maryland, Public School tax	159,637 57
From Water Board, daily deposits	505,842 00
From sales of City stock, Permanent Water supply	1,266,193 50
From sales of City stock, Improvement Jones' Falls	161,402 25
Amount carried forward	$6,871,261 03

Amount brought forward..	$6,871,261 03
From sales of City stock, five per cent. funding loan 1916.....	946,613 00
From temporary loans.....	3,070,863 36
From City Passenger Railway Companies, for Park sinking fund.....	10,045 30
From City Passenger Railway Companies, for Park Board.....	87,759 89
From opening and widening streets, sales by Commissioners	16,920 00
From opening and widening streets, from City Collector.....	73,935 85
	$11,077,398 43
Cash balance, December 31, 1877.....	303,676 54
	$11,381,074 97

DISBURSEMENTS, EXPENSES OF THE CITY.

Interest on stock debt.....	$1,252,059 75
Expenses of Courts, Jail, Registration, &c.....	237,326 51
Public Schools, salaries and expenses.....	440,344 15
Public Schools, new buildings and repairs.....	72,994 50
City Poor.....	158,248 67
Harbor Commission.....	162,910 61
State Police.....	598,000 00
Health Department.....	242,330 94
Opening and widening streets..... ..	72,039 12
Fire Department, including repairs of engine houses.....	179,142 96
Discount on taxes and interests on loans.....	180,923 78
Inspector of Buildings Department.....	13,723 43
Amount carried forward.....	$3,610,044 42

Amount brought forward	$3,610,044 42
Sinking Funds	20,887 08
Interest coupons paid for Western Maryland Railroad Company	141,840 00
Purchase of McKim's Hill	20,000 00
Paving Streets	218,893 73
General expenditures, being the aggregate of sundry items	492,678 80
City Commissioner's Department	153,678 56
Total expenses	$4,658,022 59

DISBURSEMENTS, NOT EXPENSES OF THE CITY.

Interest on five million loan Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company	300,000 00
Park sinking fund	10,045 30
Public Schools, tax from State of Maryland	159,637 57
Park Board	87,762 58
Water Board	426,698 97
Permanent Water supply	1,081,090 50
Improvement of Jones' Falls	127,173 78
City Poor, from Sheriff for Dispensaries	2,650 80
Advertising for erection of signs, sheds, &c	1,284 17
Temporary Loans	4,239,363 36
Opening and widening streets	55,225 67
Paving streets	35,622 18
	$11,184,577 47
Balance of cash in bank	196,497 50
	$11,381,074 97

The costs of the Municipal Government for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1878, it will be seen by the above statement are $4,658,022 59, and the actual income from taxes and other sources proper, amount to $4,478,185 71.

The items eliminated from the gross receipts and disbursements, as shown in the foregoing statement, which swell the amounts to the grand total of receipts and disbursements as heretofore stated, are not actual income of the City, nor are they expenses in any sense.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The estimated requirements for the current fiscal year as detailed in statement marked B. are.....	$5,581,066 15
And the receipts as per statement marked C...	2,621,433 00
Leaving the amount to be levied for.....	$2,959,633 15

Being less by the sum of $1,519,052 90 than the estimates made by this Department for the last fiscal year.

The taxes uncollected at the close of the last fiscal year amounted to $3,145,511 20; and of this sum, $1,848,390 82 is of the levy of 1878, while at the close of the year previous, the amount uncollected was $2,535,772 17.

The collection of taxes for the year fall short of the estimates by the sum of $503,825 53, caused doubtless mainly by pressure of the times.

Had the reasonable estimate of collections made by the Committee of Ways and Means been realized by the collection of $3,391,500 00, instead of $2,887,674 47, the item in statement B., "existing claims," or floating debt, would have stood at $118,523 65, instead of $622,649 18. It is reasonable to suppose that the collection of taxes in arrear will be suffi-

cient to pay off the entire floating debt and at the same time effect a considerable reduction in the levy for the present year.

FUNDED AND GUARANTEED DEBT.

The funded debt was increased during the year by issues of $1,230,100 of 5 per cent. Water Loan of 1894 for Permanent Water Supply from Gunpowder river, and $146,700 Jones' Falls 6 per cent. stock of 1900 for the improvement of Jones' Falls, and $910,000 of 5 per cent. 1916 stock, to fund part of the floating debt of the city; the latter being authorized by ordinance No. 93, of 1878, approved by the legal voters of the city at an election held October 23, 1878.

A premium was received on the 5 per cent. 1894 loan, amounting to	$36,093 50
A premium was received on the 6 per cent. 1900 loan, amounting to	14,702 25
A premium was received on the 5 per cent. 1916 loan, amounting to	36,613 00
Total amount realized by premiums	$87,408 75

The funded debt was decreased by the cancellation on the 18th day of November last by the Committee of Ways and Means of your body, and the Commissioners of Finance, in obedience to the terms of ordinance No. 91, approved October 4, 1878, of $2,000,000 of the Funding Loan of 1894, 6 per cent., and $200,000 of Patterson Park Extension 6 per cent. Loan of 1892, both of these loans being held in their entirety by the sinking funds.

The total funded and guaranteed debt, Dec. 31, 1878, amounted to	$33,968,298 06
And the productive and interest bearing assets to	22,959,098 11
	$11,009,199 95

The net amount of funded and guaranteed debt on which the interest is paid by direct taxation is $18,828,653 48. See appendix to statement A.

The Water Board have officially notified me of the adoption of the following resolution on Jan. 7, 1879: "Resolved, that the Water Board will henceforth assume and from its revenue pay as and when the same is due and payable, the interest to accrue on one million dollars of the stock of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, known as the Gunpowder Permanent Supply Water Stock 1894, 5 per cent.," and I have therefore made estimate of receipts in conformity therewith.

FIVE MILLION LOAN SINKING FUND.

The sinking fund for the redemption of the five million loan to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, due in 1890, now amounts to the sum of $2,063,918 11, an increase since last report of $105,294 54.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

The sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, guaranteed by the City, has increased $8,904 75; the present value of the fund is $175,085 34.

I respectfully refer you to the report of the Commissioners of Finance for the condition of the various sinking funds belonging to the City, and also to the accompanying tables:

Table A is a statement of the public debt of the City.

Table B is an estimate of requirements for the current fiscal year.

Table C is an estimate of receipts for the current fiscal year.

Table D is a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements from January 1, 1878, to December 31, 1878.

Table E shows the aggregate monthly receipts and disbursements.

Table F shows the condition of the five million loan sinking fund.

Table G shows the condition of the Western Maryland Railroad sinking fund.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. ROBB,

Register of the City.

STATEMENT A.

Statement of Funded Debt, December 31, 1878.

Loan.	Rate.	When Payable.	Amount.
Court House	5 per ct.	At pleasure after the year 1860	$85,900 00
Consolidated	5 "	" " " 1885	943,161 54
Consolidated	6 "	" " July 1st, 1890	7,306,546 22
Public Park	6 "	" " Sept. 1st, 1890	555,566 25
Exempt	6 "	" " " 1893	410,353 87
Water	6 "	" " July 1st, 1894	263,000 00
Water	5 "	" " " 1894	2,516,700 00
Funding	6 "	" " " 1900	800,000 00
Funding	5 "	" " " 1916	910,000 00
Water	5 "	" " " 1916	5,000,000 00
City Hall	6 "	July 1st, 1884	1,000,000 00
One Million	6 "	January 1st, 1886	1,000,000 00
Valley Railroad	6 "	October 31st, 1886	1,015,300 00
Five Million	6 "	January 1st, 1890	5,000,000 00
Consolidated	6 "	September 1st, 1893	2,211,068 05
Park Improvement	6 "	January 1st, 1895	185,723 80
City Hall	6 "	April 15, 1900	1,000,000 00
Jones' Falls	6 "	April 9th, 1900	755,900 00
Western Md. R. R.	6 "	January 1st, 1902	1,000,000 00
City Hall	6 "	March 7th, 1902	500,000 00
Water	6 "	No interest allowed	16,346 33
Over-due Stock	6 "	" "	732 00
			$32,476,298 06

Guaranteed Debt:

Endorsements of bonds of Western Maryland Railroad Company	$1,375,000 00	
Endorsements of bonds of Union Railroad Co.	117,000 00	
		$1,492,000 00
Total funded and guaranteed debt		$33,968,298 06

From which deduct:

Water Loan 1916, 5 per cent. interest paid by revenue derived from water rent	$5,000,000 00	
Park Loan, interest paid by City Passenger Railway Companies	555,566 25	
Cash in bank for redemption of Water 1875 6 per cent. stock	16,346 33	
		5,571,912 58
Amount carried forward		$28,396,385 48

Amount brought forward.....			$28,396,385 48
And the following productive and interest bearing assets:			
Mortgage on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.....		$5,000,000 00	
Mortgage on the Union Railroad Company.		117,000 00	
Mortgage on the Western Maryland Railroad Company, first mortgage.....		200,000 00	
32,500 shares of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Stock, paying a dividend of 6 64-100 per cent., capitalized at 6 per cent.....		3,250,000 00	
Value of the Sinking Funds.....		6,978,965 20	
550 shares Baltimore and Reisterstown Turnpike Company Stock, valued at.....		2,750 00	
625 shares Baltimore and Yorktown Turnpike Company Stock.....		3,150 00	
120 shares Baltimore and Havre de Grace Turnpike Company Stock.....		4,000 00	
137 shares Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Company Stock.....		206 00	
Market houses producing a yearly rental of.....	$45,000 00		
Improved wharf property, producing a yearly rental of..	45,000 00		
Other real estate, producing a yearly rental of.....	19,866 86		
	$109,866 86		
Capitalized at 6 per cent.....		1,831,114 33	
			17,387,185 53
			$11,009,199 95
The unproductive assets are as follows:			
Mortgage on Western Maryland Railroad Company.....		$2,175,000 00	
Interest coupons paid for Western Maryland Railroad Company.....		1,080,372 57	
10,000 shares Valley Railroad Company of Virginia, par $100.....		1,000,000 00	
4,000 shares Western Maryland Railroad Company, par $100.....		200,000 00	
Amount carried forward.....		$4,455,372 57	

Amount brought forward.....	$4,455,372 57	
7,600 shares Baltimore and Susquehanna Tidewater Canal Company Stock, par value $50.....	380,000 00	
312 shares Baltimore and Hall Springs Railway Company Stock, par $20.....	6,240 00	
		4,841,612 57

Besides other property, such as—

Court Houses, Record Office, City Hall, Jail, Police Stations, Fire Engine Houses and Apparatus, School Houses, Almshouse, Steam Tugs, Marine Hospital Grounds, Public Parks, &c.

APPENDIX.

From the total Funded and Guaranteed Debt bearing interest.....		$33,951,219 73
Deduct the following, the interest being provided for:		
By the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. on	$5,000,000 00	
By the dividend from Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Stock, being the interest on..... ...	3,250,000 00	
By the Western Maryland Railroad Company 1st mortgage on.....	200,000 00	
By the City Passenger Railway Companies	555,566 25	
By the Water Board (from rents) on.....	6,000,000 00	
By the Union Railroad Company on.....	117,000 00	
		15,122,566 25
Leaving the amount on which interest is provided for by taxation.....		$18,828,653 48

viz: $15,372,891 94 interest at 6 per cent.
3,455,761 54 " 5 "

$18,828,653 48

STATEMENT B.

The existing claims against, and estimated expenses of the City, for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1879, against which receipts from uncollected taxes and other specified sources apply, are as follows:

EXISTING CLAIMS.			
Temporary loans.....		$381,000 00	
Balance due Water Board.....		384,242 34	
" Park Board.....		4,180 04	
" Jones'Falls loan...		64,039 74	
" Permanent Water loan.....		79,284 56	
		$912,746 68	
Less cash in bank..	$196,497 50		
" amount of Funding loan, 1916, unsold, $90,000 premium.....	93,600 00		
		290,097 50	
			$622,649 18
Taxes in arrear...	$3,145,511 20		
ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1879.			
One year's interest on Court House, 5 per cent. stock.....		$4,259 00	
One year's interest on Consolidated, 5 per cent. stock 1885.		47,158 06	
One year's interest on Consolidated, 6 per cent. stock 1890.		438,392 76	
Amount carried forward....		$489,809 82	$622,649 18

STATEMENT B.—Continued.

Amount brought forward...	$489,809 82	$622,649 18
One year's interest on Public Park, 6 per cent. stock 1890.	33,333 96	
One year's interest on Exempt stock, 6 per cent. stock 1893..	24,621 24	
One year's interest on Water 1894 6 per cent. stock.....	15,780 00	
One year's interest on Funding, 1900, 6 per cent. stock.....	48,000 00	
One year's interest on Funding, 1916, 5 per cent. stock.....	45,500 00	
One year's interest on Water, 1916, 5 per cent. stock..... ..	250,000 00	
One year's interest on City Hall, 1884, 6 per cent. stock.....	60,000 00	
One year's interest on City Hall, 1900, 6 per cent. stock.....	60,000 00	
One year's interest on City Hall, 1902, 6 per cent. stock.....	30,000 00	
One year's interest on One Mil-million, 1886, 6 per cent. stock.....	60,000 00	
One year's interest on Valley Railroad, 1886, 6 per cent. stock.....	60,918 00	
One year's interest on Five Million, 1890, 6 per cent. stock..	300,000 00	
One year's interest on Consolidated, 1893, 6 per cent. stock	132,664 08	
Amount carried forward....	$1,610,627 10	$622,649 18

STATEMENT B.—Continued.

Amount brought forward...	$1,610,627 10	$622,649 18
One year's interest on Park Improvement, 1895, 6 per cent. stock	11,143 38	
One year's interest on Jones' Falls, 1900, 6 per cent. stock	45,354 00	
One year's interest on Western Maryland Railroad, 1902, 6 per cent. stock	60,000 00	
One year's interest on Western Maryland Railroad, guaranteed bond	70,500 00	
		$1,797,624 48

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Salaries	110,600 00	
Apparatus	2,100 00	
Apparatus and alterations	7,000 00	
Accidents	1,800 00	
Feed	7,500 00	
Furniture	500 00	
Harness repairs	800 00	
Horse-shoeing	1,200 00	
Hose	2,000 00	
Horses	3,000 00	
Gas light	1,000 00	
Medicines	100 00	
Office expenses, including pay of Messenger	600 00	
Amount carried forward....	$138,200 00	$2,420,273 66

STATEMENT B.—Continued.

Amount brought forward....	$138,200 00	$2,420,273 66
Washing.....	1,300 00	
Fuel.....	1,500 00	
Bells	250 00	
Oils, grease, paint, &c.....	1,250 00	
Miscellaneous.....	650 00	
Insurance premium.....	2,250 00	
Ground rents.....	1,200 00	
Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.....	9,400 00	
		$156,000 00
CITY LIBRARY.		
Stationery for the several departments.....		$9,000 00
GENERAL EXPENDITURES.		
City Council, salaries of Members and expenses.....	$52,600 00	
City Collector, salaries.....	40,000 00	
City and State elections..... ...	13,500 00	
Supervisors of elections.....	2,500 00	
General license.....	1,000 00	
Salaries.....	61,500 00	
Lamplighters.....	43,000 00	
Discount on taxes and interest.	140,000 00	
Gas.....	130,000 00	
Gasoline lamps.....	16,000 00	
General expense.....	2,000 00	
Public Printing.....	2,600 00	
Amount carried forward....	$504,700 00	$2,585,273 66

STATEMENT B.—Continued.

Amount brought forward...	$504,700 00	$2,585,273 66
Franklin Square, balance of appropriation.....	451 95	
Salaries of Wharfingers.....	6,100 00.	
Lafayette Square, balance of appropriation.....	353 94	
Ice Boat Maryland.....	10,000 00	
Ground rent Perkins' Spring Square	2,052 00	
Mayoralty.....	2,000 00	
Ground rent Riverside Park....	3,771 00	
Baker Circle.....	100 00	
Broadway Squares, balance of appropriation.....	45 06	
City Property, ground rents.....	1,900 00	
State tax on 5 per cent. loan....	13,000 00	
Ringing Mechanics' bell.....	200 00	
Codifying ordinances, balance of appropriation.....	1,400 00	
		$546,073 95
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.		
Streets and Garbage.....	$180,000 00	
Contract for removal of garbage	13,500 00	
General Health.....	10,800 00	
Nuisance and Sewers.....	6,500 00	
Salaries.....	17,700 00	
Cleaning cess pools at Public School Houses.....	3,000 00	
Marine Hospital.....	15,000 00	
		$246,500 00
Amount carried forward....		$3,377,847 61

STATEMENT B.—Continued.

Amount brought forward...		$3,377,847 61
CITY POOR.		
Bay View Asylum, expenses...	$65,000 00	
Transportation of Poor to Homes.....	1,000 00	
Dispensaries	5,400 00	
St. Mary's Industrial School....	15,000 00	
Mt. Hope Retreat.....	8,800 00	
Washington University Hospital	5,000 00	
University of Maryland.....	5,000 00	
Deaf and Dumb at Frederick..	500 00	
Maryland Hospital for Insane...	33,000 00	
House of Refuge.....	15,000 00	
" " Colored Children.....	15,500 00	
Widows and Orphans, war 1812.	200 00	
Old Defenders, war 1812.....	300 00	
Insurance of Bay View Asylum.	900 00	
		$170,600 00
CERTAIN EXPENSES.		
Baltimore City Court.....	$19,000 00	
Coroners.....	2,040 00	
Court of Common Pleas.....	22,000 00	
Circuit Court	11,500 00	
Judgments and Suits.....	5,000 00	
Jail Visitors.....	45,000 00	
Amount carried forward....	$104,540 00	$3,548,447 61

STATEMENT B.—Continued.

Amount brought forward...	$104,540 00	$3,548,447 61
Orphans' Court	8,000 00	
Magistrates.....	13,000 00	
Removed Cases.....	6,000 00	
Registration.....	15,000 00	
Superior Court.....	20,000 00	
Supreme Bench.....	2,650 00	
Criminal Court.....	75,000 00	
		$244,190 00
STATE POLICE.		
Salaries of officers and men...		$600,000 00
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.		
Salaries.....	$455,000 00	
Repairs and cleaning.....	4,000 00	
Books and stationery.....	40,000 00	
Rents and ground rents.....	28,000 00	
Furniture.....	6,000 00	
Fuel.....	12,000 00	
Heating apparatus and repairs	6,000 00	
Incidentals, printing supplies, &c.....	7,000 00	
Evening Schools.....	3,000 00	
Colored Schools.....	60,000 00	
		$621,000 00
INSPECTOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
Repairs of Public School-houses	$22,642 00	
Repairs of Public School-houses for bills now due	2,858 00	
Amount carried forward....	$25,500 00	$5,013,637 61

STATEMENT B.—Continued.

Amount brought forward...	$25,500 00	$5,013,637 61
Repairs of engine-houses.....	10,700 00	
Repairs of engine-houses, for bills now due.....	400 00	
Repairs of city property.....	6,700 00	
Repairs of city property, for bills now due.....	300 00	
Salaries and incidentals.....	3,150 00	
English-German School No. 3, balance of appropriation.....	19,523 60	
Repairs of Lafayette Market, balance of appropriation.....	182 76	
		$66,456 36
HARBOR BOARD.		
Dredging harbor.....	$125,000 00	
Ice-boat, balance of appropriation.....	39,002 65	
Ice-boat, expenses.....	10,000 00	
Cross-street wharf, balance of appropriation.....	1,975 00	
Repairs of wharves.....	5,000 00	
		$180,977 65
COURT HOUSE AND RECORD BUILDINGS.		
Salary of superintendent, watchmen, cleaning and heating, &c.....		$4,700 00
CITY AND CIRCUIT COURT HOUSE.		
Salary of superintendent, watchmen, heating, cleaning, &c...		$3,200 00
Amount carried forward....		$5,268,971 62

STATEMENT B.—Continued.

Amount brought forward...		$5,268,971 62
CITY COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.		
Repairs of paved streets.....	$50,000 00	
Repairs of bridges, including balance of appropriation.....	5,000 00	
Repairs of sewers and inlets, including balance of appropriation.....	8,000 00	
Repairs of unpaved streets, including balance of appropriation.....	1,500 00	
Flag and stepping-stones, including balance of appropriation.....	12,000 00	
Paving in front of city property, including balance of appropriation.....	800 00	
Repaving streets, including balance of appropriation.....	2,000 00	
Paving and repaving cross streets, including balance of appropriation.....	25,000 00	
Incidentals.....	75 00	
Salaries.....	9,000 00	
Inlets at Baker Circle, balance of appropriation	281 94	
Harford Run sewer, balance of appropriation.....	10,072 05	
Amount carried forward....	$123,728 99	$5,268,971 62

STATEMENT B.—Continued.

Amount brought forward...	$123,728 99	$5,268,971 62
Iron Plates	600 00	
North avenue sewer, over Harford Run and branches near Belair avenue	8,300 00	
North avenue sewers, connecting with Greenmount Cemetery	2,680 00	
		$135,308 99
CITY HALL.		
Brooms, brushes, buckets, &c.,	$ 500 00	
Cleaning rooms, corridors, &c	4,800 00	
500 tons of coal	2,250 00	
Covering chandelier, mirrors, &c	150 00	
Incidental expenses	500 00	
Winding clock and Fire alarm striker, repairs, &c	563 00	
Removing coal ashes	206 00	
Repairs of furniture, gas and water fixtures	644 00	
Gas	4,606 00	
Cleaning carpets, mats and curtains of Council chambers	500 00	
Ice	330 00	
Laborers @ $50 per month	600 00	
New furniture, carpets, oil cloth, &c	500 00	
		$16,149 00
Amount carried forward....		$5,420,429 61

STATEMENT B.—Continued.

Amount brought forward...		$5,420,429 61
OPENING AND WIDENING STREETS.		
Eutaw street, City's proportion of expenses.....	$61,171 81	
Chew street, city's proportion of expenses.....	20 80	
Pearl street, city's proportion of expenses	11 90	
McKim street, city's proportion of expenses.....	3,981 72	
Decatur street, city's proportion of expenses	4,595 75	
Porter street, city's proportion of expenses.....	5,750 50	
McHenry street, city's proportion of expenses.....	55 44	
Ensor street, city's proportion of expenses.....	1,020 52	
Marshall street, No. 3, city's proportion of expenses.....	4,449 10	
Race street, sewer, city's proportion of expenses.....	48 45	
Jones street, city's proportion of expenses.....	2,284 08	
Eden street, city's proportion of expenses.....	20,504 03	
Bond street, city's proportion of expenses.....	1,717 63	
Amount carried forward....	$105,611 73	$5,420,429 61

STATEMENT B.—Concluded.

Amount brought forward...	$105,611 73	$5,420,429 61
Biddle street, city's proportion of expenses.....	1,331 42	
Marshall street, No. 4, city's proportion of expenses.....	1,286 35	
Caroline street, city's proportion of expenses.....	4,987 55	
Oliver street, city's proportion of expenses.....	8,588 80	
Castle street, city's proportion of expenses.....	3,172 38	
Covington street, city's proportion of expenses...	3,309 38	
66-foot street, city's proportion of expenses...	1,826 25	
Addison alley, city's proportion of expenses.....	1,661 22	
Wilmer alley, city's proportion of expenses.....	199 98	
Broadway, city's proportion of expenses.....	28,661 48	
		$160,636 54
		$5,581,066 15

STATEMENT C.

Estimated receipts from taxes in arrear, and other sources of revenue for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1879.

Over due taxes, estimated receipts during the year 1879	$1,380,000 00
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., interest on five million loan	300,000 00
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., dividend on stock	195,000 00
Water Board, interest on Water stock, 1916.	300,000 00
City Passenger Railway Companies, interest on Park stock	33,333 00
Fines	400 00
Jail visitors	2,000 00
Magistrates	900 00
Public Schools from State and tuition fees	208,000 00
Bay View Asylum	1,500 00
Marine Hospital	8,000 00
Refuse	5,000 00
Fire Department	2,000 00
General license	32,000 00
Wharfage	30,000 00
Markets	45,000 00
Permits for sheds, signs, &c	5,000 00
Vaults and areas	500 00
Turnpike dividends	1,000 00
Auction duties	13,000 00
Amount carried forward	$2,562,633 00

STATEMENT C.—Concluded.

Amount brought forward.....	$2,562,633 00
Sale of City property.....	1,500 00
Theatricals.....	2,300 00
City seal.....	500 00
Inspection of gas meters.....	1,500 00
Interest on taxes in arrears.....	53,000 00
	$2,621,433 00

STATEMENT D.

NAMES OF ACCOUNTS.	FACE OF LEDGER		Appropriations	Cash received from Collector.	Cash received from other sources.
	DR	CR.			
Baltimore City Court	$18,828 20	$20,500 00	$20,500 00		
Coroners	2,040 00	2,500 00	2,500 00		
Court of Common Pleas	21,822 76	22,500 00	22,500 00		
Circuit Court	11,053 20	11,500 00	11,500 00		
Fines		359 01			359 01
Judgments and suits	4,977 59	5,000 00	5,000 00		
Jail Visitors	42,089 51	49 700 25	47,508 38		2,191 87
Orphans' Court	7,678 08	8,000 06	8,000 00		
Magistrates	13,159 00	14 217 00	13,300 00		917 00
Removed cases	5,768 00	7,807 95	6,000 00		1,807 95
Registration	14,179 14	18,000 00	18.000 00		
Superior Court	19 498 20	20,500 00	20,500 00		
Supreme Bench	2,650 00	2,650 00	2,650 00		
Certain expenses		204,949 96		204,949 96	
Criminal Court	73,642 83	86 339 63	80,000 00	6,339 63	
Public Schools	542,226 11	1,156,404 56	600,000 00	366,602 43	189,802 13
Colored "	57,755 61	18,558 44			18,558 44
City Poor	2 650 80	139,417 29	94 00	136.766 49	2,556 80
Bayview Asylum	55,954 66	72 432 97	70,862 50		1,570 47
Transportation of poor to homes	948 47	1,001 00	1,000 00		1 00
Dispensaries	5,400 00	5,400 00	5,400 00		
St. Mary's Industrial School	15,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00		
Mount Hope Retreat	8,656 46	8,800 00	8,800 00		
Indigent Insane	99 97	500 00	500 00		
Washington University Hospital	4,156 20	10,000 00	10,000 00		
University of Maryland	4,168 31				

Deaf and Dumb at Frederick	482 35	500 00	500 00		
Maryland Hospital for Insane	32,995 65	35,472 67	35,472 67		
House of Refuge	14,850 60	15,000 00	15,000 00		
" Reformation for Colored Children	15,036 00	15,500 00	15,500 00		
Widows and Orphans, War 1812	200 00	200 00	200 00		
Old Defenders " "	300 00	300 00	300 00		
Highways and Bridges		35 46		35 46	
City Hall Sinking Fund	12,328 66	12,328 66		12,328 66	
Funded debt 1868 Sinking Fund	6,133 26	6,133 26		6,133 26	
" " 1874 " "	1,212 58	1,212 58		1,212 58	
Park Sinking Fund	10,045 30	10,045 30			10,045 30
Jones Falls 1900 Sinking Fund	1,212 58	1,212 58		1,212 58	
Harbor Commission	77,376 63	86,464 15	86,087 90		376 25
Building new Ice Boat	80,909 45	119,912 10	119,912 10		
Repairs of Wharves	4,599 53	4,600 00	4,600 00		
Wharf foot of Cross Street	25 00	2,000 00	2,000 00		
State Police	598,000 00	1,109,870 91	598,000 00	511,870 91	
Health Department.					
Cleaning Streets	193,306 70	193,500 00	193,500 00		
Nuisances and Sewers	5,108 06	6,500 00	6,500 00		
Marine Hospital	14,953 71	23,552 54	15,000 00		8,552 54
Refuse		8,267 56			8,267 56
General Health	28,962 47	31,000 00	31,000 00		
Fire Department.					
Fire Board	165,741 59	177,563 30	175,400 00		2,163 30
Repairs of Engine Houses	13,401 37	13,401 57	13,401 57		
Amounts carried forward	$2,211,524 59	$3,776,610 70	$2,281,989 12	$1,247,451 96	$247,169 62

STATEMENT D—*Continued.*

NAMES OF ACCOUNTS.	FACE OF LEDGER. DR.	FACE OF LEDGER. CR.	Appropriations	Cash received from Collector.	Cash received from other sources.
Amounts brought forward	$2,211,524 59	$3,776,610 70	$2,281,989 12	$1,247,451 96	$247,169 62
General Expenditures.					
Broadway Hall	15 95	475 00	400 00		75 00
City Council	52,549 43	52,600 00	52,600 00		
City Collector	39,832 37	40,000 00	40,000 00		
Commissioners for Opening Streets	124 40	300 00	300 00		
City Librarian	6,974 59	10,000 00	10,000 00		
Cross Street Hall	465 20	522 50	350 00		172 50
Hollins Hall		59 00			59 00
Elections	13,459 01	14,000 00	14,000 00		
Supervisors of Elections	2,155 44	2,500 00	2,500 00		
General Licenses	938 11	33,299 32	1,000 00		32,299 32
Salaries	61,049 77	62,000 00	62,000 00		
Masonic Hall	3,131 23	3,200 00	3,200 00		
Court House	4,673 51	4,800 00	4,800 00		
Lamplighters	42,457 00	44,000 00	44,000 00		
Interest	180,923 78	332,241 92	160,000 00	172,230 25	11 67
" on Stock Debt	1,552,059 75	2,466,838 53	1,951,688 53		515,150 00
Gas	130,009 16	150,050 00	150,050 00		
Gasoline Lamps	15,606 18	18,009 00	18,000 00		
General Expense	1,502 63	3,500 00	3,500 00		
Public Printing	2,598 79	3,060 00	3,000 00	8 00	52 00
Tax Sales	2,810 12	14,029 93	5,000 00		9,029 93
Wharfage	6,098 94	27,193 33	325 00		26,868 33
Ice Boat	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00		
Superintendent of City Hall	15,650 35	16,000 00	16,000 00		
Mayoralty	1,784 58	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Baker Circle	186 50	200 00	200 00		

Broadway Squares	1,454 94	1,500 00	1,500 00		
Mt. Vernon "	5,950 00	5,950 00	5,950 00		
Perkins' Spring Square	2,852 00	2,852 00	2,852 00		
Eastern " "	392 22	200 00	200 00		
Jackson Square	800 00	800 00	800 00		
Lafayette "	1,146 06	1,500 00	1,500 00		
Park Place "	800 00	800 00	800 00		
Franklin "	1,048 05	1,500 00	1,500 00		
Union "	1,481 02	1,500 00	1,500 00		
Madison "	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00		
Eutaw Squares	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00		
City Property	1 863 74	2,375 15	2,000 00		375 15
State Tax on Water Loans	7,109 44	9,000 00	9,000 00		
Ringing Mechanics' Bell, foot of Caroline st.	100 00	100 00	100 00		
" " " Federal Hill	100 00	100 00	100 00		
Codifying Ordinances and Statutes	600 00	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Advertising Site for a Market House	25 65	50 00	50 00		
Appeal Tax Court	37 40				
Killing Dogs	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00		
Printing Report Commission on Manufactures	75 00	75 00	75 00		
" " Building Law	20 00	20 00	20 00		
Centre Market	848 54	8,907 03	115 00		8,792 03
Belair "	961 30	8,558 50	435 00		8.123 50
Fell's Point Market	625 95	6,094 82	64 50		6.030 32
Lexington "	786 21	9 690 13	75 00		9,615 13
Richmond "	448 90	3,891 13			3,891 13
Hanover "	714 10	5,370 23			5,370 23
Cross Street "	303 73	2,561 95			2,561 95
Hollins "	289 65	3,536 50			3,536 50
Lafayette "	550 00	1 144 02	595 52		548 50
Inspector of Buildings	2,890 11	3,000 00	3,000 00		
Building English-German School No. 3	476 40	10 000 00	10,000 00		
" Grammar School No. 1	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00		
" Primary " " 6	13,261 60	13,629 20	13,629 20		
Amounts carried forward	$4,412,993 39	$7,200,585 89	$4,901,163 87	$1,419,690 21	$879,731 81

STATEMENT D—*Continued.*

NAMES OF ACCOUNTS.	FACE OF LEDGER. DR.	FACE OF LEDGER. CR.	Appropriations	Cash received from Collector.	Cash received from other sources.
Amount brought forward	$4,412,993 39	$7,200,585 89	$4,901,163 87	$1,419,690 21	$879,731 81
Building Colored School No. 7	17.312 17	17,549 73	17,549 73		
" Grammar " " 12	14,045 60	14,045 60	14,045 60		
" " " " 22	378 48	378 48	378 48		
Permits for Sheds, Signs, &c	1,284 17	5,170 15			5,170 15
Repairs of City Property	4,423 03	4,430 58	4,430 58		
" Public School Houses	26,120 25	26,129 75	26.129 75		
" Sheriff's Office	510 49	550 00	550 00		
" old City Hall	4,999 80	5 000 00	5,000 00		
" Maryland Institute	900 00	900 00	900 00		
Park Commission.					
Druid Hill and Patterson Parks	97,762 58	97,759 89	10.000 00		87,759 89
Riverside Park	18,978 25	20,835 23	20,771 00		64 23
Harlem Square	2,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00		
City Commissioner's Department.					
City Commissioner, Salaries and incidentals	8,855 32	9,555 08	9,550 00		5 08
Harford Run Sewer	11 003 80	21,075 85	21 075 85		
Pennsylvania Ave. Sewer	3,997 59	6,815 24	6 815 24		
Carey Street "	7,551 21	10 238 90	10,238 90		
Race " "	11,546 79	12,000 00	12,000 00		
Federal " "	1,311 65	1,325 00	1,325 00		
Schroeder Run "	132 25	475 00	475 00		
Washington Street "	591 44	600 00	600 00		
Repairs of Lamps	2,433 61	2,540 67	2,450 00		90 67
" Sewers	7,482 60	8 239 30	8 000 00		239 30
" Paved Streets	39 996 09	40,021 25	40.000 00		21 25
" Unpaved "	1,397 60	2,000 00	2,000 00		

Building Bridges	4,141 95	5,000 00	5,000 00		
" Washington Road	285 25	300 00	300 00		
Inlets at Baker Circle	3,718 06	4,000 00	4,000 00		
" on McMechin Street	1,135 79	10 00			10 00
Inlet on Franklin "	152 77				
Pillars and Lamps	2,497 23	2,500 00	2,500 00		
Repaving Streets	1,727 49	3,000 00	3,000 00		
Paving in front of City Property	617 67	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Flag and Stepping Stones	18,513 78	20,000 00	20,000 00		
Vaults and Areas		795 90			795 90
Shelling Ferry Bar Road	150 00	150 00	150 00		
Iron Plates at sundry streets	8,280 04	10,021 03	10,000 00		21 03
Cross Streets	15,574 09	25,000 00	25,000 00		
Culvert on Hoffman Street	534 74	750 00	750 00		
Changing Grade of Park Place	49 75	100 00	100 00		
Miscellaneous.					
Water Board	426,698 97	505,842 00			505,842 00
Permanent Water Supply	1,081,090 50	1,266,193 50			1,266,193 50
Improvement of Jones' Falls	127,173 78	1 50			1 50
Jones Falls 1900 Loan		161,402 25			161,402 25
Funding Loan of 1916	116 33	946,613 00			946,613 00
Turnpike Dividends		997 32			997 32
Western Maryland Railroad Co	141,840 00				
Taxes refunded	7,086 55				
Cash	11,077,398 43	11,184,577 47			
New Lafayette Market		322 64			322 64
" Cross St. "		165 99			165 99
" Lexington "		50 00			50 00
Auction Duties		13,371 45			13,371 45
Special Appropriations	2,854 86	2,854 86	2,854 86		
Loans	4,239,363 36	3,070,863 36			3,070,863 36
Internal Improvements		42,023 53		42,023 53	
Direct Tax		1,430,544 04		1,430,544 04	
Amounts carried forward	$21,859,509 55	$26,209,171 43	$5,192,603 86	$2,892,257 78	$6,939,732 32

STATEMENT D.

NAMES OF ACCOUNTS.	FACE OF LEDGER. DR.	FACE OF LEDGER. CR.	Appropriations	Cash received from Collector.	Cash received from other sources.
Amounts brought forward	$21,859,509 55	$26,209,171 43	$5,192,603 86	$2,892,257 78	$6,939,732 32
Miscellaneous Stocks		935,625 95		935,625 95	
Opening Streets		197,332 42		197,332 42	
Conscience Fund		1,418 20			1,418 20
State of Maryland		245 00			245 00
Sale of City Property	685 65	16,290 86			16,290 86
Purchase of McKim's Hill	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00		
Theatrica's		2,306 00			2,306 00
City Seal		1,105 30			1,105 30
Portrait of late Mayor Kane		350 00	350 00		
Mayor and City Council	5,361,862 75				
Inspecting Gas Meters		236 75			236 75
Closing Ferry Point Road	449 14				
" old Joppa "	116 70				
" Humes Street	1,498 70	2,000 00		2,000 00	
" School House Lane	117 44				
Widening Holliday Street	5,843 43	5,883 03	4,115 03	1,768 00	
" Eutaw "		1,241 55		1,241 55	
" Fayette "	70,133 45	66,629 36	49,076 86	2,072 50	15,480 00
" Orleans "	17,876 90	4,870 92		4,870 92	
Opening Baker Alley	37 79				
" Marshall Street No. 2	3,000 00	993 78		298 78	695 00
" Wilkens Avenue	5,883 33	148 25		148 25	
" Elm Street	35 00				
" Eden "	152 08	390 15		390 15	
" Wilcox Street	67 01	2 68		2 68	
" Porter "	35 40	5,960 75	5,750 50	210 25	
" Decatur "	35 25				
" Marshall " No. 3	33 90	4,490 10	4,490 10		

Opening Beason street	32 70	249 82		249 82	
" Ensor "	21 60	618 65		618 65	
" Tunnel Alley	12 00				
" Lot cor. Oliver, McMechin & North av	34 00				
" Lexington Street	400 95				
" Sterrett "	303 21	357 39	9 89	347 50	
" Bond "	635 19	2,187 95	1,717 63	470 32	
" Presstman "	12 60				
" Hull "		126 15	12 40	113 75	
" McHenry "		466 15	55 44	410 71	
" McKim "	7,289 68	7,771 12		7,686 12	85 00
" Valley "	6,957 12	7,836 25	284 34	7,551 91	
" St. Paul "		1,913 13		1,913 13	
" North "		9 88		9 88	
" 15 ft. alley Wilson to Presstman sts.	457 23	652 97		652 97	
" Franklin Street	85 46				
" Chew "		27 37	20 80	6 57	
" Broadway		4,629 70		4,629 70	
" Gist Street	3 45				
" Boom "	15 00				
" Biddle "	745 43	1,506 48	1,328 42	178 06	
" Spring "	440 28	440 28	440 28		
" Marshall " No. 4	463 95	1,354 78	1,286 35	68 43	
" Forrest "	70 77	97 19		97 19	
" Jones "		149 00		149 00	
" Caroline Street	894 39				
" Oliver "	745 39				
" Castle "	436 61	148 88		148 88	
" Eager "		660 00			660 00
" Marshall " No. 5	309 50				
" Townsend "	118 50				
" Covington "	709 51				
" Addison Alley	342 00				
" 66 ft. st. from Oliver to North ave.	412 75				
Amounts carried forward	$27,369,322 74	$27,507,895 62	$5,281,541 90	$4,063,521 82	$6,978,254 43

STATEMENT D—*Continued.*

NAMES OF ACCOUNTS.	FACE OF LEDGER. DR.	FACE OF LEDGER. CR.	Appropriations	Cash received from Collector.	Cash received from other sources.
Amount brought forward	$27,369,322 74	$27,507,895 62	$5,281,541 90	$4,063 521 82	$6,978,254 43
Paving Interest		1,546 18		1,546 18	
" Fourth Street	4,478 95	1,121 21		1,121 21	
" Chester "	9 460 96				
" Federal "	2 134 02	149 19		149 19	
" John "	3,799 78	249 67		249 67	
" Lemmon "		22 88		22 88	
" Stricker "	1,576 25	235 34		235 34	
" Boston "	12,765 32	8,130 91		8,130 91	
" Truxton "		78 52		78 52	
" Hampstead Street	467 01	216 90		216 90	
" Albemarle "		154 08		154 08	
" Haubert "	5,110 90	373 37		373 37	
" Sterrett "		407 23		407 23	
" Clement "	15,228 10	2,384 26		2,384 26	
" Hoffman "		642 19		642 19	
" Alice Anna "	1,089 22	626 45		626 45	
" Lemmon Alley	635 03	285 12		285 12	
" Eutaw Squares		2,365 33		2,365 33	
" Calverton Road		1,146 92		1,146 92	
" Frederick Avenue		3,756 09		3,756 09	
" Druid Hill "		1,400 45		1,400 45	
" Randall Street		658 21		658 21	
" Baker " No. 2		1,398 29		1,398 29	
" Calhoun " No. 1	1,317 81	864 95		864 95	
" " " No. 2		487 16		487 16	
" Laurens "		394 01		394 01	
" Oliver "	10,966 90	1,777 02		1,777 02	
" McCabe "	854 91	239 81		239 81	

Paving Gist street		227 61		227 61	
" Eager "	801 30	5 51		5 51	
" Chew "	1,585 02	242 22		242 22	
" McElderry "	4,061 73	1,309 85		1,309 85	
" Ostend "	1,331 02	26 73		26 73	
" Bayard "	25,785 71				
" Pearl "	1,372 57	159 45		159 45	
" Bethel "		481 61		481 61	
" Durst Alley		130 30		130 30	
" Hall "		20 20		20 20	
" King Street		60 30		60 30	
" Jackson Street		833 51		833 51	
" Fayette "	1,606 02				
" Read "	2,440 14				
" Spring "	1,332 92				
" Light "	3,054 36	3,313 05	3,313 05		
" Chestnut Alley		171 46		171 46	
" Dock Street	5.773 25				
" Aisquith Street	3,059 36	225 86		225 86	
" Baltimore "	44,626 34	44,683 94	44,683 94		
" Point "	1,640 98				
" Dallas "	321 93	24 85		24 85	
" Broadway	2,800 50	2,800 50	2,800 50		
" Orleans "	3,149 60	89 74		89 74	
" Castle "	1,203 12				
" Cross "	1,088 37				
" Dover "	161 14				
" Foster Alley	2,883 91				
" Canton Avenue		247 40		247 40	
" Vincent Alley		84 20		84 20	
" Hammond "	403 04				
" South Street	78 77	326 52	326 52		
" Charles "	40,758 13				
" Lombard "	12,696 69	12,690 71	12,690 71		
Amounts carried forward	$27,603,223 82	$27,607,162 88	$5,345,356 62	$4,098,974 36	$6,978,254 43

STATEMENT D—*Concluded.*

NAMES OF ACCOUNTS.	FACE OF LEDGER. DR.	FACE OF LEDGER. CR.	Appropriations	Cash received from Collector.	Cash received from other sources.
Amounts brought forward	$27,603,223 82	$27,607,162 88	$5,345,356 62	$4,098,974 36	$6,978,254 43
Paving Biddle street		52 19		52 19	
" Second "	399 22	1,098 96	1,098 96		
" Pitcher "		3 22		3 22	
" Mason Alley		31 76		31 76	
" Covington Street		62 78		62 78	
" West Falls Avenue	14,954 06	14,954 06	14,954 06		
" Lancaster Street	5,095 44				
" Post Office Avenue	166 11	235 82	235 82		
" Liberty Street		217 29	217 29		
" Beason "		1 09		1 09	
" Baker "		18 60		18 60	
Totals	$27,623,838 65	$27,623,838 65	$5,361,862 75	$4,099,144 00	$6,978,254 43

STATEMENT E.

Aggregate receipts and disbursements from December 31st, 1877, to December 31st, 1878.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
January	$509,069 02	$1,005,959 94
February	1,154,214 68	815,848 51
March	611,493 12	753,370 40
April	861,123 69	812,985 75
May	2,404,761 25	1,731,473 60
June	571,587 02	697,144 60
July	650,630 73	1,024,208 71
August	850,216 65	1,081,338 89
September	576,910 58	539,390 61
October	687,586 97	743,209 30
November	1,339,077 63	1,068,073 64
December	860,727 09	911,573 52
	$11,077,398 43	$11,184,577 47
Balance December 31, 1877	303,676 54	
" " 1878		196,497 50
	$11,381,074 97	$11,381,074 97

STATEMENT F.

FIVE MILLION LOAN SINKING FUND.

The condition of the Sinking Fund, for the redemption of the Five Million Loan to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the 31st day of December, 1878, is as follows:

Consolidated Loan, 1890.....	$131,600 00		
Five Million " "	828,600 00		
One " " 1886.....	153,800 00		
City Hall " 1884.....	52,900 00		
" " 1900.....	12,000 00		
" " 1902.....	600 00		
Funding " 1900.....	41,400 00		
Consolidated " 1893.....	314,700 00		
Park Improvement Loan, 1895...	6,100 00		
Exempt " 1893...	11,000 00		
Public Park " 1890...	35,700 00		
West. Md. R. R. " 1902...	37,500 00		
Valley R. R. " 1886...	36,500 00		
Jones' Falls " 1900...	9,600 00		
		$1,672,000	00
Water Loan, 5 per cent., 1916...	$282,900 00		
Consol'd " " 1885...	13,300 00		
		296,200	00
West. Md. R. R. Guaranteed Bonds, (registered).....	$23,000 00		
West. Md. R. R. Guaranteed Bonds, (coupon).....	50,500 00		
		73,500	00
Bills receivable, paving notes, Mayor and City Council.....		3,482	33
Cash.....		18,735	78
Total.....		$2,063,918	11

STATEMENT G.

WESTERN MARYLAND R. R. SINKING FUND.

The condition of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, guaranteed by the City of Baltimore, December 31st, 1878, is as follows:

Consolidated Loan, 1890, 6 per ct. stock	$5,900 00	
Consolidated Loan, 1893, 6 per ct. stock	3,600 00	
One Million Loan, 1886, 6 per ct. stock	800 00	
W. Md. R. R. Loan, 1902, 6 per ct. stock	500 00	
Public Park Loan, 1890, 6 per ct. stock	100 00	
Five Million Loan, 1890, 6 per ct. stock	100 00	
		$11,000 00
Water Loan, 1916, 5 per ct. stock,	12,800 00	
Consolidated Loan, 1885, 5 per ct. stock	500 00	
		$13,300 00
W. Md. R. R. Guaranteed Bonds, (registered)	$9,000 00	
W. Md. R. R. Guaranteed Bonds, (coupon)	142,000 00	
		151,000 00
		$175,300 00
Less cash over invested		214 66
		$175,085 34

Communications.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS,

January 2, 1879.

Estimate of amount required for the repairs of Public Property, and for the expenses of this office for the year 1879:

For general repairs of Public School Houses	$22,642	
To pay bills for same now due	2,858	
		$25,500 00
For general repairs of Engine Houses	10,700	
To pay bills now due	400	
		11,100 00
For general repairs of City Property	6,700	
To pay bills now due	300	
		7,000 00
For Salaries	3,000	
For Incidental Expenses—Car Fare, &c.	150	
		3,150 00
		$46,750 00
For Building English-German School House, No. 3		19,523 60
For balance due for repairs Lafayette Market, payable by contract 3d June, 1879		182 76
		$66,456 36

By order,

F. W. ELDER,

Clerk to Inspector of Buildings.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
Baltimore, Jan. 4, 1879.

Street and Garbage	$180,000
Contract for Removal of Garbage	13,500
General Health	10,800
Nuisance and Sewers	6,500
Salaries	17,700
Cleaning Cess Pools Public Schools	3,000
Marine Hospital	15,000
	$246,500

The above is the lowest estimate that can in justice to the city be made.

JAMES A. STEWART.
Com. of Health.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
BALTIMORE, January 7, 1879.

JOHN A. ROBB, Esq., *City Register.*

Dear Sir:—The Committee on Accounts of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools have made their estimates for the year 1879, as follows:

For Salaries, White Schools	$455,000
" Repairs and Cleaning White Schools	4,000
" Books and Stationery "	40,000
" Rents and Ground Rents "	28,000
" Furniture "	6,000
" Fuel "	12,000
" Heating ap'ts and repairs "	6,000
" Incidentals, Printing, Supplies, &c. white schools	7,000
" Evening Schools	3,000
" Colored Schools	60,000
	$621,000

Very Respectfully, &c.,
H. M. COWLES, *Sec'y.*

HARBOR BOARD OF BALTIMORE.—ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

January 7, 1879.

Mr. John A. Robb, City Register.

DEAR SIR:—I am directed by His Honor the Mayor, and President Harbor Board, to submit the following estimates of the requirements of the Board, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1879:

Account, Harbor		$125,000 00
"	Ice Boat, (unexp'd bal.)	39,002 65
"	" Expenses for year	10,000 00
"	Cross St. wharf, (unexp'd bal.)	1,975 00
"	Repairs of Wharves	5,000 00
Total amount		$180,977 65

Respectfully, &c.,

N. H. HUTION, *Engineer.*

BALTIMORE CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—CITY HALL.

Baltimore, January 2, 1879.

John A. Robb, Esq., City Register.

The following is an estimate of expenses for the Baltimore City Fire Department, for the fiscal year 1879:

Salaries	$110,600
Apparatus	2,100
Apparatus, Repairs and alteration	7,000
Accident	1,800
Feed	7,500
Furniture	500
Harness and Repairs	800
Horse Shoeing	1,200
Amount carried forward	$131,500

Amount brought forward	$131,500
Hose	2,000
Horses	3,000
Gas Light	1,000
Medicines	100
Office Expenses, (including pay of Messenger)	600
Washing	1,300
Fuel	1,500
Bells	250
Oils, Grease, Paints, &c	1,250
Miscellaneous	650
Insurance Premium	2,250
Ground Rents	1,200
Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, (salaries, $8,400, Battery repairs, $1,000).	9,400
	$156,000

Very respectfully,

SAM'L W. REGESTER, *Pres't*,
FERD. C. LATROBE, *Ex-Officio*,
THOMAS W. CAMPBELL,
CHAS. B. SLINGLUFF,
JAMES E. TROTT,
SAMUEL HANNAH,
J. FRANK MORRISON,
Board of Fire Commissioners.

(Test:)
GEO. A. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

CITY LIBRARY.—CITY HALL,
Baltimore, January 2, 1879.

John A. Robb, Esq., City Register.

The estimated requirements of this Department for the fiscal year will be nine thousand dollars ($9,000.)

Very respectfully,

SAM'L D. SMITH, *City Librarian.*

BALTIMORE January 6th, 1879.

Estimate of Old Masonic Hall (City and Circuit Courts) for the year 1879:

Salaries of Janitor and Watchman	$1,900 00
Fifty tons of coal	250 00
Stowing away	20 00
Three cords of kindling wood	18 00
Gas Company	75 00
Cleaning Courts, offices, &c	500 00
Cleaning carpets	60 00
Brooms, buckets, &c	20 00
Incidentals	100 00
Ice for Courts and offices	75 00
Awnings for Court rooms	15 00
Matting for Circuit Court and Clerk's office	150 00
Repairing stoves	50 00
Hauling coal and ashes	15 00
Glazing	20 00
	$3,168 00

Respectfully submitted,

P. REILLY, *Superintendent.*

JOHN A. ROBB, *City Register.*

OFFICE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS,

Baltimore, January 6, 1879.

To John A. Robb, Esq., Register of the City.

SIR:—The Department of Police will require for its current expenses for the year 1879, the sum of six hundred thousand dollars.

WM. H. B. FUSSELBAUGH, *President.*

JOHN A. ROBB, Esq., *City Register.*

Dear Sir:—The following is an estimate of the expense of the City Hall for the year ending December 31st, 1879:

Brooms, brushes, buckets, feather dusters, &c.....	$500 00
Cleaning rooms, corridors, &c.....	4,800 00
Five hundred tons of coal.....	2,250 00
Covering and uncovering chandeliers, mirrors, &c...	150 00
Incidental expenses.....	500 00
Winding up City Hall Clock, Police and Fire Alarm Striker, repairs, &c.....	563 00
Removing ashes from the cellar of City Hall.....	206 00
Repairs to furniture, gas and water fixtures, &c...	644 00
Gas.....	4,606 00
Cleaning carpets, mats and curtains of Council Chambers, &c.....	500 00
Ice.....	330 00
Laborers per month, $50.....	600 00
A contingent fund for new furniture, carpets, oil cloth, &c.....	500 00
Respectfully submitted,	$16,149 00

JAMES DONNELLY,

——— *Sup't City Hall.*

OFFICE OF BAY VIEW ASYLUM—CITY HALL.

Baltimore, January 2, 1879.

TO JOHN A. ROBB, Esq., *City Register.*

Dear Sir:—In making up your statement for the appropriations for the various departments of the City for the current year, you will please estimate for the wants of this Institution, not less than sixty-five thousand dollars, ($65,000.)

Very Respectfully,

JOS. CLARKSON,

President of the Board of Trustees.

TABLE B.

Showing the amounts required in the City Commissioner's Department, for the fiscal year ending 31st December, 1879.

ACCOUNTS.	Amounts.
Repairs of paved streets	$50,000 00
" Bridges, including balance of appropriation	5,000 00
" Sewers and inlets, including balance of appropriation	8,000 00
" unpaved streets, including balance of appropriation	1,500 00
Flag and stepping stones, including balance of appropriation	12,000 00
Paving in front of City Property, including balance of appropriation	800 00
Repaving streets, including balance of appropriation	2,000 00
Paving and repaving "cross streets," including balance of appropriation	25,000 00
Incidentals	75 00
Salaries	9,000 00
Inlets, &c., at Baker Circle, balance	281 94
Harford run sewer, balance	10,072 05
Iron plates	600 00
North avenue sewers, over Harford run and branches, near Belair avenue	8,300 00
North avenue sewers, connecting with Greenmount Cemetery	2,680 00
	$135,308 99

J. H. Tegmeyer, *City Commissioner.*

ERRATA.

In Statement A, p. 111, 6th line from bottom, for "Water Loan 1916, 5 per cent., $5,000,000.00," read "Water Loan, 1916 and 1894, $6,000,000.00," making the balance on p. 112 $10,009,199 95, instead of $11,009,199 95.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

TO THE

Members of the First and Second Branches

OF THE

CITY COUNCIL,

EXHIBITING THE

OPERATION AND CONDITION OF THE SINKING FUNDS.

From Dec. 31st, 1877, to Dec. 31st, 1878.

REPORT.

Baltimore, December, 31, 1878.

To the Honorable the Members of the
First and Second Branches
City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

The Commissioners of Finance have the honor to submit for your consideration, statements in detail, exhibiting their transactions during the year, as follows, viz:

1. A summary of receipts and payments on account of the various Sinking Funds.

2. A statement of investment purchases.

3. A statement exhibiting the amount of investments of the Sinking Funds.

4. A statement of the consolidations of old stock issues.

5. A schedule of real estate from which income is derived.

6. A statement of the Funded Debt of the City and of the Guarantees.

7. A statement of the financial condition of the Corporation.

8. A balance sheet of the Sinking Funds Ledger.

9. A statement of the indebtedness of the Western Maryland Railroad Company to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

The increment of the Sinking Funds has been going on with gratifying regularity, and shows an actual increase, acquired during the last fiscal year, of $538,553 51. While this large addition has been made thereto, the aggregate amount of those funds has been materially reduced, by the subtraction therefrom and cancellation and destruction of all the certificates of stock of the Funding Loan of 1894, ($2,000,000) and of the Patterson Park Extension Loan ($200,000) which were held therein. The Ordinance No. 91, providing for this, was carried out according to its provisions on the 18th day of November, 1878.

During the session of the last Legislature of Maryland, an enabling act was passed, authorizing the City to fund, at five per cent. interest, $1,000,000 of its floating debt. Accordingly, an ordinance was passed in conformity therewith, and was submitted to the vote of the people, and ratified by them, at an election held 23d October, 1878. The loan was advertised, and sealed proposals opened, and $710,000 of the amount awarded, at a premium exceeding four per cent. Since then $200,000 of the balance have been purchased for the sinking funds, and the remainder $90,000 will be rapidly absorbed in the same way. The aggregate profit in the disposal of the loan to the credit of the floating debt will be more than $40,000.

The successful negotiation, at a premium of about one-third of one per cent., in August, 1877, of the $5,000,000 five per cent. loan in substitution of the $5,000,000 six per cent. Water Loan, due in 1875, by which the City saves about $50,000 per annum or about $1,950,000, less the State taxes,

for the running period of the loan, silenced criticism, and prepared the way for the still more successful negotiation of the $1,000,000 Funding Loan to which we have referred. The readiness with which the $5,000,000 Five per cent. Loan was taken, quickly educated the public mind to the fact that the time had come when a new first-class security and a high rate of interest should not be interlocked together, and the ease with which the last loan was effected, at a largely increased premium, is not only complimentary to the credit of the City, but shows how greatly those convictions have increased within a brief period of time.

For some time past there has been a friendly controversy between the Commissioners of Finance and the Trustees of the McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute, concerning the re-investment of certain funds belonging to the trust, in City Stock. The Trustees had about $300,000 of that fund invested in the six per cent. Water Stock of 1875, and they were not among the bidders for any portion of the substitute Five per cent. Loan which was negotiated in August, 1877. The amount has been carried by the City, by agreement, until quite recently, as a part of its floating debt. The Trustees have always contended that, as the McDonogh Bequest was made directly to the City of Baltimore, the Corporation was bound to see that its funds should be kept invested in City Stock at par, or not exceeding its par value. The Commissioners of Finance were unable to take that view of the question, and maintained the proposition, and have acted upon it since, that the City had delegated all its rights to the Trustees by appropriate legislation, reserving only the power to revoke the trust, and that the McDonogh Institute became thereby a separate management and entirely independent of the Municipal Government of Baltimore. To have admitted the theory of the Trustees might have established a dangerous

precedent, for it would have carried with it the plain implication that the City was bound to keep intact the value of the bequest as it was against all fluctuations, when it came into its legal possession. The question, however, has been amicably settled by issuing to the Trustees $340,000 of the new $1,000,000 Funding Loan at the premium of the average accepted bids for that portion of it which was awarded November 19, 1878.

Frequent efforts have been made during the present year, by the bondholders of the Second Preferred Mortgage Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad, some of them under threats of foreclosure, to induce the Commissioners of Finance, under an enabling act passed by the last Legislature of Maryland, to recommend to the City Council the passage of an ordinance, and the adoption of other measures, to provide for the purchase of those bonds by the City. While desiring to keep the City's interest in the road, amounting to nearly $4,000,000, as free as possible from jeopardy, yet the Commissioners of Finance have been most reluctant to comply with the overtures of the holders of those bonds; and while they admit that the question of purchase in the early stages of the proposition was one extremely difficult of solution, they have uniformly rejected each successive proposal to recommend to the City Council the purchase of those bonds. Happily for all parties concerned, while the bondholders were pressing the City to buy their bonds, the financial affairs of the Western Maryland Railroad Company were rapidly improving, and when the Company officially announced to the Commissioners of Finance that they would commence the payment of interest on the Second Preferred Mortgage Bonds, sometime during the ensuing year, the holders became satisfied, and with the hope of early dividends before them, they seemed to have no good reason to regret the recent resolution of the Commis-

sioners of Finance, "that it is not expedient, at this time, to recommend to the Council the adoption of measures looking to their purchase." However advantageous to the City such a purchase may have been, it should not be forgotten that it is no part of the administration of the Corporation to make, unnecessarily, speculative investments in railroad or other outside securities. Besides it may be said, that in view of onerous taxation, there is a wide-spread objection to any further increase in the fiscal obligations of the City, and that any further augmentation of its indebtedness, except under the pressure of great expediency or necessity, would well nigh exhaust the forbearance of tax-payers. The purchase by the City of the Second Preferred Mortgage Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad, it is believed, is not required now by either of these exceptions.

At the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Valley Railroad Company, held at Staunton in November, 1878, a proposition was submitted by the proxies of the valley, towns and counties, looking to a division of the property and financial assets of the road and the road itself, between the City of Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the one part, and the subscribing towns and counties of Virginia on the other. It would be a supererogatory service to discuss in this report the merits of the proposition submitted to the City of Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company by the Virginia stockholders, as that has been fully done in the reply rejecting the proposal of the Finance Commissioners and the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which was published in the daily papers, December 4, 1878, and is on record in the Department of Finance, and printed herewith in the appendix. Suffice to say that one of the main objects sought to be obtained by the City of Baltimore in its liberal subscription of $1,000,000 to the road, was

to effect a through route from Baltimore to New Orleans, and the southwestern cities, *via* Salem; and that acceptance of the Virginia proposal, or any proposal making a break in the original project, would be subversive of the letter and spirit of the enterprise, and an abandonment of the great scheme.

The City, it is well known, holds 32,500 shares of the capital stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, representing an investment of $3,250,000, from which it has received, until recently, large cash dividends. The company has temporarily abandoned the cash dividend system, and declared in May and November last, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable in scrip stock. Under each declaration, the City received as its due proportion, thirteen hundred shares of such stock. The first of this scrip was sold at the bid of 86, and the second at 80, realizing, less commissions, the aggregate sum of $215,150, being a rate of interest on the investment, equal to $6\frac{6}{10}\frac{2}{0}$ per centum per annum.

In April, 1867, the Commissioners of Finance initiated a correspondence with Thomas MacConnell & Son, attorneys-at law, Pittsburg, Pa., looking to the foreclosure of the City's first mortgage on the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad. The company had defaulted for nineteen consecutive semi-annual periods in the payment of interest on its bonds, until the amount in arrears had reached $570,000. MacConnell & Son were afterwards fully empowered and directed to institute the suit of the City of Baltimore *vs.* the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, whose object was the foreclosure of the mortgage and the sale of the road. The subsequent purchase of the City's interest by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company necessarily terminated the suit, whereupon MacConnell & Son demanded a fee of $10,000 for their professional services. The City resisted the payment of the bill

on the ground of exorbitance, when the parties attached the City's interest to that extent in the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at Pittsburg.

Lately the matter has been compromised by the payment of $4,500 to the attaching parties, and the payment of other professional services and some expenses, amounting in all to $5,342 50. After the case had been settled, the Baltimore and Ohio Company promptly paid to the Finance Commissioners $10,000, with interest.

It is a matter for consideration whether the Department of Finance should not be made independent of the Register's Department, and given entire control of the issues, purchases and sales of City Stock.

The Commissioners of Finance venture to deprecate the evils that may arise from the accumulation of another floating debt, and to express the hope that the City Council will hereafter not only confine its appropriations to the limits of the annual levy, but will provide, in the next, for the extinguishment of the small amount for which no funding provision has been made. This policy, they believe, is not only greatly desired by the taxpayers, but should be pursued as a measure of safety to the credit of the City. A large floating debt existing at a period of financial crisis, and pressing for payment, might greatly endanger and perhaps embarrass and impair the credit of the corporation.

We have the honor to be,

Very sincerely,

Your obedient servants,

FERDINAND C. LATROBE, *Chairman.*
JAMES HODGES,
JAMES SLOAN, JR.,
Commissioners of Finance.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT

Dr. *The Commissioners of Finance in account with*

To balance of cash in bank to credit of Water Loan, 1875	$227,813 44	
To balance of cash in bank to credit of Sinking Funds	17,795 32	
		$245,608 76
To General Sinking Fund—		
Received for fractions of Stock sold	$ 639 05	
Received from rental of Real Estate	24,421 13	
Received from rental of Hillen Station	14,000 00	
Received for interest on stock and investments	410,514 96	
Received for account of sale of Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad Bonds	40,000 00	
Received for paving note of Mayor and City Council	25,785 71	
Received of Mayor and City Council for tax levy for Funding Loan 1894 Sinking Fund	1,212 58	
		516,573 43
To Public Park Sinking Fund—		
Received for interest on Stock	$17,217 00	
Received from City Passenger Railway Company	4,773 59	
Received from Citizen's Passenger Railway Company	3,423 28	
Received from York Road Railway Company	298 77	
Amounts carried forward	$25,712 64	$762,182 19

No. 1.

the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. Cr.

By General Sinking Fund—		
Purchased fractions of City Stock	$555 27	
Purchased $148,995.44 of City 6 per cent. Stock	163,679 08	
Purchased $354,913.45 of City 5 per cent. Stock	360,659 37	
Purchased $75 of coupons of Western Maryland R. R. First Mortgage Unendorsed Bonds, as per Ordinance No. 41, of 1874	75 00	
Paid judgment, costs and expenses in case of T. McConnell & Son *vs.* the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore	5,342 50	
Paid W. P. Twamley, on account, for examining records and making plats of city property	177 75	
Paid for engraving and printing stock certificates	655 00	
Paid for printing, stationery and office expenses	346 15	
		$531,490 12
By Public Park Sinking Fund—		
Purchased $25,500 of City 5 per cent Stock	$26,140 00	
Purchased $1,200 of City 6 per cent. Stock	1,311 00	
		$27,451 00
Amount carried forward		$558,941 12

STATEMENT

DR. *The Commissioners of Finance in account with*

Amounts brought forward.....	$25,712 64	$762,182 19
Received from Baltimore, Peabody Heights and Waverly Railway Company.....	1,549 66	
		$27,262 30
To City Hall Sinking Fund—		
Received for interest on Stock.....	$30,013 00	
Received of Mayor and City Council for tax levy.....	12,328 66	
		42,341 66
To Water Stock Sinking Fund—		
Received for interest on Stock.....		33,418 00
To Funding Loan 1900 *Sinking Fund—*		
Received for interest on Stock.....	$4,439 00	
Received from Mayor and City Council for tax levy.....	6,133 26	
		10,572 26
To Jones' Falls Sinking Fund—		
Received for interest on Stock.....	$4,045 00	
Received from Mayor and City Council for tax levy.....	1,212 58	
		5,257 58
To Hillen Station Sinking Fund—		
Received for interest on Stock.....	$215 00	
Received of Western Maryland Railroad Company.....	2,000 00	
		2,215 00
To Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Dividends—		
Received for dividends on Stock ..		215,150 00
		$1,098,398 99

No. 1.—Concluded.

the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. Cr.

Amount brought forward.....		$558,941 12
By City Hall Sinking Fund—		
Purchased $35,900 of City 5 per cent. Stock.....	$36,460 00	
Purchased $10,000 of City 6 per cent. Stock.....	11,025 00	
		$47,485 00
By Water Stock Sinking Fund—		
Purchased $32,600 of City 5 per cent. Stock.....		33,360 00
By Funding Loan 1900 *Sinking Fund—*		
Purchased $12,200 of City 5 per cent. Stock.....		12,440 00
By Jones' Falls Sinking Fund—		
Purchased $5,300 of City 5 per cent. Stock.....		5,460 00
By Hillen Station Sinking Fund—		
Purchased $1,900 of City 5 per cent. stock.....		1,940 00
By Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Dividends—		
Haid and City Council for interest on stobk debt.....		215,150 00
By Western Maryland Railroad Depot—		
Paid John S. Harden, Treasurer...		2,115 48
By Redemption of Water Loan, 1875—		
Paid for $211,467 11 Water Stock 1875 redeemed.....		211,467 11
By balance, cash in bank.....		10,040 28
		$1,098,398 99

STATEMENT No. 2.

"The Commissioners of Finance shall invest in City Stock all moneys in their hands, or to their credit in bank, received for the sale or rent of city property pledged for the redemption of the public debt; and shall also invest all moneys that may hereafter be received from the above mentioned sources, as well as all interest accruing thereon from time to time, and report to the City Council the amount purchased, and the dates and prices at which they were purchased."—Article XLII, Baltimore City Code, Section 13.

Date.	Sinking Fund.	Amount Purchased.	Description of Stock..	Amount Paid.
1878.				
Jan. 9.	General Sinking Fund.....	$106,800 00	5 per cent. Water Loan 1894	$106,800 00
"	" "	1,100 00	" " "	1,100 00
"	Public Park Sinking Fund....	5,500 00	" " "	5,500 00
"	City Hall Sinking Fund.....	13,400 00	" " "	13,400 00
"	Water Stock Sinking Fund...	8,600 00	" " "	8,600 00
"	Fund. Loan 1900 Sink. Fund.	3,200 00	" " "	3,200 00
"	Jones' Falls Sinking Fund.....	1,100 00	" " "	1,100 00
"	Hillen Station Sinking Fund.	300 00	" " "	300 00
April 1.	General Sinking Fund.....	8,138 45	Consol. 5 per cent. Loan 1885	8,240 18
" 3.	" "	88,700 00	5 per cent. Water Loan 1894.	88,700 00
" 3.	Public Park Sinking Fund....	4,000 00	" " "	4,000 00
" 3.	City Hall Sinking Fund.....	8,500 00	" " "	8,500 00
" 3.	Water Stock Sinking Fund...	5,000 00	" " "	5,000 00
" 3.	Fund. Loan 1900 Sink. Fund.	3,000 00	" " "	3,000 00
" 3.	Jones' Falls Sinking Fund....	200 00	" " "	200 00
" 3.	Hillen Station Sinking Fund..	600 00	" " "	600 00

July 9.	General Sinking Fund..... ...	$1,575 00	Consol. 5 per cent. Loan 1885	$1,594 69
" 15.	" "	400 00	Five Million Loan 1890.....	433 00
" 15.	" "	300 00	Consol. 5 per cent Loan 1885	303 75
" 18.	" "	200 00	" " "	200 50
" 19.	" "	800 00	One Million Loan 1886.....	854 00
" 20.	" "	2,500 00	Consolidated Loan 1890.....	2,750 00
" 22.	" "	1,800 00	" " "	1,980 00
" 23.	" "	5,000 00	" " "	5,487 50
" 23.	" "	1,600 00	" " "	1,752 00
" 23.	" "	500 00	Five Million Loan 1890.....	547 50
" 23.	" "	1,500 00	One Million Loan 1886.....	1,616 25
" 24.	" "	10,000 00	Consolidated Loan 1890.....	10,075 00
" 26.	" "	10,000 00	Public Park Loan 1890.....	11,025 00
" 26.	" "	1,500 00	City Hall Loan 1884.....	1,608 75
Aug. 1.	" "	200 00	Valley Railroad Loan 1886...	214 50
" 9.	" "	1,000 00	One Million Loan 1886.....	1,082 50
" 20.	" "	100 00	Valley Railroad Loan 1886...	108 25
" 28.	" "	4,000 00	One Million Loan 1886.....	4,370 00
" 28.	" "	1,000 00	Five Million Loan 1890.....	1,102 50
" 28.	" "	200 00	Consolidated Loan 1890.....	220 50
" 30.	" "	1,000 00	" " "	1,102 50
" 31.	" "	2,500 00	" " "	2,756 25
" 31.	" "	2,900 00	Five Million Loan 1890.....	3,197 25
Sept. 4.	" "	11,800 00	" " "	13,009 50
" 4.	" "	200 00	Consolidated Loan 1890.....	220 50
" 5.	" "	6,200 00	Five Million Loan 1899.....	6,835 50
" 6.	City Hall Sinking Fund.....	10,000 00	" " "	11,025 00

STATEMENT No. 2.—Continued.

Sept. 7.	General Sinking Fund.....	$ 10,000 00	Five Million Loan 1899.....	$ 11,025 00
" 13.	" "	300 00	Public Park Loan 1890.....	327 75
" 17.	" "	1,300 00	Five Million Loan 1890.....	1,420 25
" 17.	" "	1,100 00	Consol. 5 per cent. Loan 1885.	1,102 75
" 18.	" "	500 00	Consolidated Loan 1890.....	546 25
" 27.	" "	1,400 00	" " "	1,533 00
Oct. 1.	" "	900 00	" " "	987 75
" 4.	" "	1,000 00	Five Million Loan 1890.....	1,097 50
" 5.	" "	1,300 00	Consolidated Loan 1890.....	1,426 75
" 9.	" "	800 00	" " "	878 00
" 10.	" "	100 00	Five Million Loan 1890.....	109 50
" 10.	" "	300 00	Consolidated Loan 1890.....	328 50
" 11.	" "	500 00	" " "	548 75
" 11.	" "	3,900 00	Five Million Loan 1890.....	4,280 25
" 12.	" "	600 00	Park Improvement Loan 1895	655 50
" 30.	" "	22,200 00	Five Million Loan 1890.....	24,475 50
" 31.	" "	25,000 00	" " "	27,562 50
" 31.	" "	7,000 00	Consol. 5 per cent. Loan 1885.	7,017 50
Nov. 8.	" "	900 00	Valley Railroad Loan 1886 ...	983 25
" 8.	" "	100 00	One Million Loan 1886	109 25
" 8.	" "	500 00	City Hall Loan 1884.....	546 25
Dec. 5.	" "	140,000 00	Funding Loan 1916.....	145,600 00
" 5.	Public Park Sinking Fund ...	16,000 00	" " "	16,640 00
" 5.	City Hall Sinking Fund.....	14,000 00	" " "	14,560 00
" 5.	Water Stock Sinking Fund....	19,000 00	" " "	19,760 00

Dec.	5.	Jones' Falls Sinking Fund.....	4,000 00	Funding Loan 1916.....	4,160 00
"	5.	Hillen Station Sinking Fund	1,000 00	" " "	1,040 00
"	5.	Fund. loan 1900 Sinking Fund	$ 6,000 00	" " "	$ 6,240 00
"	13.	General Sinking Fund.....	1,100 00	One Million Loan 1886.....	1,201 75
"	13.	Public Park Sinking Fund....	1,200 00	" " "	1,311 00
"	18.	General Sinking Fund.....	2,095 44	" " "	2,268 33
"	18.	" "	5,000 00	Valley Railroad Loan 1886....	5,412 50
"	19.	" "	2,500 00	City Hall Loan 1884.....	2,706 25
"	31.	" "	75 00	West. Md. R.R. Unend. Coup.	75 00
"	31.	" "	555 27	Fractions of City Stock at par.	555 27
			$629,139 16		$653,104 72

STATEMENT No. 2 —Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

Date.	Sinking Fund.	Amount Purchased.	Description of Stock.	Amount Paid.
1878.				
Dec. 31.	General Sinking Fund.....	$148,995 44	6 per cent. Stock.....	$163,679 08
"	" "	354,913 45	5 " "	360,659 37
"	" "	75 00	West. Md. R.R. Unend. Coup..	75 00
"	" "	555 27	Fractions of City Stock.....	555 27
"	Public Park Sinking Fund....	25,500 00	5 per cent. Stock.....	26,140 00
"	" " "	1,200 00	6 " "	1,311 00
"	Water Stock Sinking Fund ...	32,600 00	5 " "	33,360 00
"	City Hall Sinking Fund	35,900 00	5 " "	36,460 00
"	" " "	10,000 00	6 " "	11,025 00
"	Fund. Loan 1900 Sink'g Fund	12,200 00	5 " "	12,440 00
"	Jones' Falls Sinking Fund.....	5,300 00	5 " "	5,460 00
"	Hillen Station Sinking Fund.	1,900 00	5 " "	1,940 00
		$629,139 16		$653,104 72

STATEMENT No. 3.

Condition of Sinking Funds December 31, 1878.

General Sinking Fund—	
Consolidated Loan, 1890, 6 per cent. stock	$58,093 57
Five Million Loan, 1890, 6 per cent. stock	89,009 39
City Hall Loan, 1884, 6 per cent. stock	113,900 00
City Hall Loan, 1900, 6 per cent. stock	23,100 00
City Hall Loan, 1902, 6 per cent. stock	800 00
Funding Loan, 1900, 6 per cent. stock	110,500 00
One Million Loan, 1886, 6 per cent. stock	11,614 57
Western Maryland R. R. Loan, 1902, 6 per cent. stock	20,800 00
Park Improvement Loan, 1895, 6 per cent. stock	66,484 80
Public Park Loan, 1890, 6 per cent. stock	10,513 12
Consolidated Loan, 1893, 6 per cent. stock	788,901 38
Exempt Loan, 1893, 6 per cent. stock	353 87
Amount carried forward	$1,291,070 70

Amount brought forward	$1,294,070 70	
Jones' Falls Loan, 1900, 6 per cent. stock	5,100 00	
Valley R. R. Loan, 1886, 6 per cent. stock	551,200 00	
		$1,850,370 70
Water Loan, 1894, 5 per cent. stock	1,185,800 00	
Consolidated Loan, 1885, 5 per cent. stock	425,924 57	
Funding Loan, 1916, 5 per cent. stock	140,000 00	
		1,751,724 57
Union Railroad Guaranteed Bonds	87,500 00	
Western Maryland Railroad, Second Preferred Bonds	178,500 00	
Western Maryland Railroad Guaranteed Bonds	423,500 00	
Coupons of Western Maryland Railroad, First Mortgage, Unendorsed Bonds	71,742 00	
		761,242 00
Amount of obligation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, received for the claim of the city against the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, as authorized by ordinance No. 47, of 1875	1,000,000 00	
Amount carried forward	$1,000,000 00	

Amount brought forward ...	$1,000,000 00	
Less payments on account of same, made to the City by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company...	120,000 00	
		880,000 00
Amount of payments to date, on account of Hillen Street Station Property, as authorized by ordinance No. 97, of 1875.	199,250 64	
Less amount of Hillen Street Station Sinking Fund, being one-eighth of the rental received under the contract with the Western Maryland Railroad Company, thus set apart for repayment of the amount of the cost thereof....	5,916 66	
		193,333 98
		$5,436,671 25
Less cash due other Sinking Funds, &c.....		9,159 55
		$5,427,511 70
Public Park Sinking Fund—		
Consolidated Loan, 1890, 6 per cent. stock.....	200 00	
City Hall Loan, 1884, 6 per cent. stock.....	18,900 00	
Amount carried forward....	$19,100 00	

Amount brought forward ..	$19,100 00	
City Hall Loan, 1900, 6 per cent stock.....	8,000 00	
Funding Loan, 1900, 6 per cent. stock.....	1,200 00	
One Million Loan, 1886, 6 per cent. stock.....	1,200 00	
Park Improvement Loan, 1895, 6 per cent. stock.....	9,600 00	
Consolidated Loan, 1893, 6 per cent stock	132,800 00	
Valley Railroad Loan, 1886, 6 per cent. stock.....	29,600 00	
		201,500 00
Water Loan, 1894, 5 per cent. stock.....	78,500 00	
Funding Loan, 1916, 5 per cent. stock..	16,000 00	
		94,500 00
Cash.....		220 17
		$296,220 17

City Hall Sinking Fund—

Five Million Loan, 1890, 6 per cent. stock.....	$10,000 00	
City Hall Loan, 1884, 6 per cent. stock.	121,200 00	
City Hall Loan, 1900, 6 per cent. stock.....	1,200 00	
City Hall Loan, 1902, 6 per cent. stock.....	12,600 00	
Amount carried forward....	$145,000 00	

Amount brought forward...	$145,000 00	
Funding Loan, 1900, 6 per cent. stock.....	200 00	
One Million Loan, 1886, 6 per cent. stock.....	7,400 00	
Consolidated Loan, 1893, 6 per cent. stock.....	174,900 00	
Valley R. R. Loan, 1886, 6 per cent. stock.....	12,500 00	
		$340,000 00
Water Loan, 1894, 5 per cent. stock.....	$168,500 00	
Funding Loan, 1916, 5 per cent. stock.....	14,000 00	
		182,500 00
Cash.....		734 02
		$523,234 02
Water Stock Sinking Fund—		
City Hall Loan, 1884, 6 per cent. stock.....	$65,200 00	
City Hall Loan, 1900, 6 per cent. stock.....	32,300 00	
Funding Loan, 1900, 6 per cent. stock.....	23,900 00	
Park Improvement Loan, 1895, 6 per cent. stock.....	5,700 00	
Consolidated Loan 1893, 6 per cent stock.....	248,300 00	
Valley R. R Loan, 1886, 6 per cent. stock.....	72,900 00	
		$448,300 00
Amount carried forward.....		$448,300 00

Amount brought forward....		$448,300 00
Water Loan, 1894, 5 per cent. stock.....	$93,100 00	
Funding Loan, 1916, 5 per cent. stock.	19,000 00	
		112,100 00
Cash.....		146 83
		$560,546 83
Funding Loan 1900, *Sinking Fund*—		
Consolidated Loan, 1893, 6 per cent. stock.....		$12,200 00
Water Loan, 1894, 5 per cent stock.	$71,700 00	
Funding Loan, 1916, 5 per cent. stock.....	6,000 00	
		77,700 00
Cash.....		1,014 45
		$90,914 45
Jones' Falls Sinking Fund—		
Consolidated Loan, 1893, 6 per cent. stock.....		$26,000 00
Water Loan, 1894, 5 per cent. stock	$44,500 00	
Funding Loan, 1916, 5 per cent. stock.....	4,000 00	
		48,500 00
Cash.....		121 37
		$74,621 37
Hillen Station Sinking Fund—		
Water Loan, 1894, 5 per cent. stock.....	$4,300 00	
Amount carried forward.....	$4,300 00	

Amount brought forward....	$4,300 00	
Funding Loan, 1916, 5 per cent. stock	1,000 00	
		$5,300 00
Cash		616 66
		$5,916 66

Recapitulation of the condition of the Sinking Funds, December 31st, 1878.

General Sinking Fund	$5,427,511 70
Public Park Sinking Fund	296,220 17
City Hall Sinking Fund	523,234 02
Water Stock Sinking Fund	560,546 83
Funding Loan, 1900, Sinking Fund	90,914 45
Jones' Falls' Sinking Fund	74,621 37
Hillen Station Sinking Fund	5,916 66
	$6,978,965 20

STATEMENT No. 4.

Statement of the Surrender of Old Stock Issues, and the Consolidations thereof, made during the year ending December 31st, 1878, as authorized by Ordinance No. 92, of 1864, and Ordinance No. 42, of 1867.

DATE.	AFTER THE YEAR 1890.	BALTO. & SUSQ. R. R. LOAN.	SUSQ. CANAL LOAN.	ALMSHOUSE.	COURT HOUSE.
1878					
Jan. 4	635 49	500 00	500 00		
" 11		1,299 37	300 00		
" 21	300 00				
Mar. 7	239 00				
Apr. 2		7,700 00			
" 5					1,000 00
" 8	600 00				
" 10		1,000 00	400 00		
" 24	500 00				
Aug. 28	200 00				
" 31	500 00				
Sept. 10		900 00			
Oct. 2		3,543 89	436 00		
" 30	1,160 51	833 50			
Nov. 25					1,000 00
Dec. 4	300 00				
	$4,435 00	$15,776 76	$1,636 00		$2,000 00
		Total			$23,847 76

STATEMENT No 5.

A Schedule of Real Estate upon the books of the Commissioners of Finance.

LESSEES.	LOCATION OF LOTS.	ANNUAL RENTAL
Swain & Banks	Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, President street	$ 452 25
E. A. Abbott	Lots 12, 13, 14, 15, north side Block street	380 41
B. S. Holt	" 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, north side Block street	809 78
J. McNeal	Lot 9, north side Block street	56 91
C. S. Maltby	Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, north side Block street	293 60
" "	42 feet north side Block street	189 00
John Welch	Lot 11, north side Block street	96 55
Calvert Sugar Refinery	Lots 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, south side Block St.,	721 88
C. S. Maltby	Lots 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, south side Block street	1,262 24
" "	" 41, 42, 43, south side Block street	427 50
Joseph Kaufman	" 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Brown street	150 00
William Groscup	Lot 7, Brown street	33 60
C. L. Frank	" 8, "	19 20
Joseph Baumgarten	" 9, "	26 32
Wm. Kleinhenn	" 10, "	26 32
Anton Young	Lots 11, 12 "	52 64
Chas N. Oehm	Lot 13, "	26 32
H. Klausmyer	" 14, "	25 48
Catharina Karch	" 15, "	26 32
N. Thomas & Co	Lots 17, 18, "	52 64
Frederick Kull	Lot 19, "	19 20

George Wimmer	" 20, "	20 32
E. Snellenberg	Lots 21, 22, "	54 49
J. A. G. Goetz	Lot 23, "	29 60
August Pfeil	" 25, "	29 66
Francis Schott	" 29, "	26 32
August Pfeil	Lot southwest corner Light and Brown streets	78 06
George Hickman	Lot on Run alley	52 00
Wilson & Hunting	Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, west side President street	502 50
Levi Z. Condon	Lots 1, 2, 3, " " "	537 94
Estate of Catharine Hook	Lot on Light street	75 70
John H. Hugg & Co	" corner Canton avenue and East Falls avenue	250 00
Platt & Co	Fish House Property, south side of the basin	2,025 00
Henry James	Lots 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, and part of 4 and 13 on Aliceanna street and Lancaster street	674 24
Henry James	Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and part of 4, Aliceanna street, and 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and part of 13, Lancaster street	810 93
Henry James	Lot south side of Aliceanna street, between Exeter and Canal streets	860 00
Balto. & Philadelphia Steamboat Co	200 ft. on Light street wharf	3,600 00
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore R. R. Co	Lots on Canton avenue, between Albemarle and Exeter streets	2,512 00
" " "	Lots on Canton avenue, between Exeter and Canal streets	2,580 00
		$19,866 86

STATEMENT No 6.

Statement of Funded Debt December 31st, 1878.

Loan.	Rate.	When Payable.	Amount
Court House	5 per cent.	At pleasure after the year 1860	$85,900 00
Consolidated	5 "	" " " 1885	943,161 54
Consolidated	6 "	" " July 1, 1890	7,306,546 22
Public Park	6 "	" " Sept. 1, 1890	555,566 25
Exempt	6 "	" " " 1, 1893	410,353 87
Water	6 "	" " July 1, 1894	263,000 00
Water	5 "	" " " 1, 1894	2,516,700 00
Funding	6 "	" " " 1, 1900	800,000 00
Funding	5 "	" " " 1, 1916	910,000 00
Water	5 "	" " " 1, 1916	5,000,000 00
City Hall	6 "	July 1, 1884	1,000,000 00
One Million	6 "	January 1, 1886	1,000,000 00
Valley Railroad	6 "	October 31, 1886	1,015,300 00
Five Million Loan	6 "	January 1, 1890	5,000,000 00
Consolidated	6 "	September 1, 1893	2,211,068 05
Park Improvement	6 "	January 1, 1895	185,723 80
City Hall	6 "	April 15, 1900	1,000,000 00
Jones' Falls	6 "	April 9, 1900	755,900 00
Western Maryland R. R.	6 "	January 1, 1902	1,000,000 00
City Hall	6 "	March 7, 1902	500,000 00
Water	6 "	No interest allowed	16,346 33
Over-due Stock	6 "	" "	732 00
			$32,476,298 06

STATEMENT No. 6.—Concluded.

Statement of Guaranteed Debt, December 31st, 1878.

Bonds of the Western Md Railroad Company:		
First Mortgage, to mature January 1, 1890.....	$200,000 00	
Second Mortgage, to mature January 1, 1890.....	300,000 00	
Third Mortgage, to mature January 1, 1900.....	875,000 00	
		$1,375 00
Of which the Register of the City holds in the Western Md. R. R Sinking Fund $151,000		
Bonds of the Union R. R. Company, to mature January 1, 1895.....		117,000 00
Of which the Commissioners of Finance hold in the General Sinking Fund, $87,500.		
Total Guaranteed Debt.....		$1,492,000 00
Amount of Funded and Guaranteed Debt, December 31st, 1877		$34,092,965 17
Amount of Funded and Guaranteed Debt, December 31st, 1878.....		33,968,298 06
Amount of decrease during the year.....		$124,667 11

Thus:

Amount of Funding Loan 1894, cancelled as per Ordinance No. 91, approved October 4, 1878.....	$2,000,000 00	
Amount of Patterson Park Extension Loan 1892, cancelled as per Ordinance No. 91, approved October 4, 1878.....	200,000 00	
Amount of Water Loan of 1875, redeemed during the year	211,467 11	
	$2,411,467 11	

Less:

Amount of 5 per ct. Water Loan 1894, issued	$1,230,100 00		
Amount of 5 pr ct. Funding Loan of 1916, issued	910,000 00		
Amount of Jones' Falls Loan 1900..	146,700 00		
		$2,286,800 00	
			$124,667 11

Increase of Funded Debt authorized:	
The Jones' Falls Loan, by Ordinance No. 12, of 1870.....	$1,744,100 00
The Water Loan of 1894, by Ordinance No. 5, of 1874.....	1,220,300 00
The Funding Loan of 1916, by Ordinance No. 93, of 1878.....	90,000 00
	$3,054,400 00

STATEMENT No. 7.

The Financial Condition of the Corporation.

Amount of Funded Debt, December 31st, 1878....	$32,476,298 06	
Amount of Guarantee Liabilities December 31st, 1878...	1,492,000 00	$33,968,298 06
Less amount of over-due Water Stock 1875, no interest allowed.....	16,346 33	
Less amount of over-due stock, no interest allowed.....	732 00	17,078 33
Total Debt, bearing interest.....		$33,951,219 73
Of this amount interest is provided or paid as follows:		
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., upon.....	$5,000,000 00	
The City Passenger Railway Companies, upon...	555,566 25	
The Water Board from income upon.....	6,000,000 00	
The Union Railroad Company, upon.....	117,000 00	
The Western Md. Railroad Company, upon....	200,000 00	11,872,566 25
		$22,078,653 48

Productive investments:		
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Stock, 32,500 shares, dividends 6 per ct. per annum $195,000		
This provides the interest upon	$3,250,000 00	
Baltimore and Reisterstown Turnpike Company Stock, 550 shares.	2,750 00	
Baltimore and Yorktown Turnpike Co. Stock, 625 shares	3,150 00	
Frederick Turnpike Company Stock, 137 shares.	206 00	
Baltimore and Havre de Grace Turnpike Company Stock, 120 shares,	4,000 00	
The Sinking Funds, value	6,978,965 20	
The Real Estate, annual rental $19,866 86		
The Wharf Property, annual income.. 45,000 00		
The Market Houses, annual income.. 45,000 00		
Annual income $109,866 86		
This provides interest upon	1,831,114 33	
		12,070,185 53
Balance		$10,008,467 95

Unproductive Investments:		
Western Maryland Railroad Company, 4,000 shares stock.....	$200,000 00	
Western Maryland Railroad Company, mortgage to secure endorsements,	1,175,000 00	
Western Maryland Railroad Company, loan of City Stock.....	1,000,000 00	
Western Maryland Railroad Company, accrued interest advanced.....	1,080,372 57	
Baltimore, Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal Company Stock, 7,600 shares.....	380,000 00	
Baltimore & Hall Springs Railway Company Stock, 312 shares.....	6,240 00	
Valley Railroad Company of Virginia Stock.....	1,000,000 00	
		$4,841,612 57

This Statement does not embrace any items connected with current receipts and expenditures, but refers only to the stock and bond liabilities of the corporation, and to investments specially set apart for redemption of the same.

STATEMENT No. 8.

A Balance Sheet of the Sinking Funds Ledger Dec. 31st, 1878.

General Sinking Fund	$9,159 55	
Public Park Sinking Fund		$220 17
City Hall Sinking Fund		734 02
Water Stock Sinking Fund		146 83
Funding Loan 1900 Sinking Fund		1,014 45
Jones' Falls Sinking Fund		121 37
Hillen Station Sinking Fund		616 66
Redemption of Water Loan 1875		16,346 33
Cash	10,040 28	
	$19,199 83	$19,199 83

STATEMENT No. 9.

Statement of the Indebtedness of the Western Maryland Railroad Company to the Mayor and City Council December 31st, 1878.

First Mortgage Endorsement..	$200,000 00	
Interest thereon to January 1, 1879.....	120,000 00	
		$320,000 00
Second Mortgage Endorsement	$300,000 00	
Interest thereon to January 1, 1879.....	180,000 00	
		480,000 00
Second Preferred Mortgage held by Commissioners of Finance.....	$178,500 00	
Interest thereon to January 1, 1879.....	107,100 00	
		285,600 00
Third Mortgage Endorsement,	$875,000 00	
Interest thereon to January 1, 1879.....	420,000 00	
		$1,295,000 00
Fourth Mortgage, to secure loan of City Stock.....$1,000,000 00		
Interest thereon to January 1, 1879..	390,000 00	
		1,390,000 00
Coupons from Unendorsed Bonds of First Mortgage held by Commissioners of Finance.....	$71,742 00	
Interest due thereon to January 1, 1879.....	13,552 93	
		85,294 93
Total.....		$3,855,894 93
Less value of Western Maryland R. R. Sinking Fund...		175,085 34
Total.....		$3,680,809 59

Name of Issue.	Rate Per Annum.	When Payable.	Where Payable.
Five Million Loan...1890	6 per cent.	Jan., April, July and Oct....	Nat. Farm. and Planters' Bk.
Consolidated Loan...1890	6 "	" " "	" " "
City Hall Loan 1884	6 "	" " "	" " "
" " 1900	6 "	" " "	" " "
" " 1902	6 "	" " "	" " "
Funding Loan.....1900	6 "	" " "	" " "
Consolidated Loan..1885	5 "	" " "	" " "
Valley R. R. Loan..1886	6 "	" " "	National Mechanics' Bank.
Park Imp. Loan.....1895	6 "	" " "	" "
Court House Loan...1860	5 "	" " "	" "
Public Park Loan...1890	6 "	March, June, Sept. and Dec..	" "
Jones' Falls Loan...1900	6 "	Feb., May, August and Nov..	" "
One Million Loan...1886	6 "	January and July.....	" "
W. Md. R.R. Loan..1902	6 "	" "	" "
Water Loan 1916	5 "	May and November.....	" "
Funding Loan 1916	5 "	" "	" "
Water Loan 1894	5 "	" "	" "
Exempt Loan.....1893	6 "	March and September...	" "
Consolidated 1893	6 "	" "	" "
Water Loan.....1894	6 "	May and November.....	City Register's Office.

GUARANTEES.

Name of Issue.	Rate Per Annum.	When Payable.	Where Payable.
Western Maryland R. R. Company's Bonds.....	6 per cent.	January and July.....	National Mechanics' Bank.
Union R R. Company's Bonds.....	6 per cent.	January and July....	Franklin Bank.

THE VALLEY STOCKHOLDERS'

PROPOSITION TO THE

CITY OF BALTIMORE AND THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO.

The undersigned, proxies for the counties of Rockbridge and Botetourt and the City of Staunton and the town of Lexington, submit the following proposition for the adjustment of the difficulties of the Valley Railroad Company:

First. That the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the City of Baltimore and the individual stockholders in Maryland, shall take the whole of the completed line of road from the junction with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in Staunton to the northern terminus of the road in the town of Harrisonburg, in full discharge and satisfaction of the capital stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the City of Baltimore, and the individual stockholders in the State of Maryland in the Valley Railroad Company, and of the debt due by the Valley Railroad Company to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and shall have the right to own and operate said completed portion of said Valley Railroad, with all the corporate rights heretofore enjoyed by the Valley Railroad Company in respect to said completed portion of said road.

Second. That the Valley Railroad Company shall, after the legal transfer of the property and completed line of railway above mentioned, consist of the Virginia counties, corpora-

tions and individual stockholders now owning stock in the same, and such other persons as may hereafter be associated with them, and that said company so constituted shall be entitled to all the property, rights and franchises now owned by the Valley Railroad Company, except the completed line of the road aforesaid, including all rights of the Valley Railroad Company of unpaid subscriptions of the Virginia corporate or individual subscribers to the capital stock of the Valley Railroad Company and the bonds of the Virginia counties, the City of Staunton and the town of Lexington, now held by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the bonds of the county of Roanoke shall be delivered to and shall be the property of the Valley Railroad Company, free from any claim of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Third. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the City of Baltimore, and the individual stockholders of the State of Maryland, shall thereupon own the said completed portion of the line, quit from all claim of the Virginia stockholders, and the said Virginia stockholders shall thereupon own all of the residue of the property and assets of the said Company under the style and title of the Valley Railroad Company, quit from all claim of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the City of Baltimore, and the individual stockholders resident of the State of Maryland.

Fourth. Upon the acceptance of this proposition by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the City of Baltimore, such legislation shall be obtained as may be necessary to effectuate the same and protect the interests and rights of the parties concerned in the premises.

Fifth. An adjourned meeting of the company shall be held in Staunton on Tuesday, the 3d of December, when the action

of the Maryland corporators on this proposition shall be reported, and such further action had as shall be necessary.

J. B. DORMAN,
A. T. BARCLAY,
JOHN T. McKEE,
JOHN GIBSON,
C. M. HARPER,
J. W. ABRAHAM,
Proxies of the County of Rockbridge.

J. M. SPILLER,
Proxy of Botetourt County.

WILLIAM A. ANDERSON,
W. P. HOUSTON,
S. H. LETCHER,
Proxies for the Town of Lexington.

JOHN B. EVANS,
ISAAC WITZ,
Proxies for the City of Staunton.

Proxies for Staunton signed subject to the ratifaction of the Common Council of Staunton.

REPLY.

The Finance Commissioners of the City of Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, having duly considered the proposition submitted by the proxies of the Valley counties and towns, which proposition contemplates the transfer by the city of Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of all their interest in the uncompleted portion of the Valley Railroad between Staunton and Salem, and the surrender on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Company of the county and town bonds, (amounting at par to $214,000), held by it as collateral for an indebtedness due by the Valley company, and the acceptance in lieu thereof the completed portion of the road from Harrisonburg to Staunton, thereby severing all connection with the Valley interests, and releasing all claim and control over the unfinished portion of the road, have decided to decline the said proposition, and in doing so, they deem it proper for the information of the taxpayers of the city of Baltimore and the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio company, as well as of the citizens of the Valley, to set forth the reasons governing them in their decisions, and at the same time review briefly the relations of the city and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to

this enterprise. The city of Baltimore, at the earnest solicitation of many prominent citizens of the Valley, was induced in the year 1869 to pass an ordinance subscribing $1,000,000 in aid of the Valley railroad, with a view, as stated in the language of the ordinance, to construct and complete a railroad throughout the entire length of the valley from Harrisonburg in the county of Rockingham to Salem in the county of Roanoke, in the State of Virginia. That there may be no question as to the inducement held out to the city for undertaking this financial burden, we quote the language of the memorial of the committee from Virginia, of which the late General Robert E. Lee was chairman, appealing to Baltimore in her own interest, to aid the work:

"This road, connecting Harrisonburg with Salem on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, will complete the last link in the chain from the northern cities to the South and the Southwest. From Salem to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the valley route, the distance is as short as by any route that is or can be constructed, and when this line is completed it will afford a direct and favorable means of communication between the above-mentioned cities and Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and other points in the southwest."

It is therefore clear that, in entering upon the enterprise, the city of Baltimore contemplated the benefits to be derived from a *through route*, as well as the advantages which would accrue from the development of its traffic and intercourse with the Valley counties. Should, therefore, the proposition now made be accepted, one of the principal objects which induced the city to hazard its money as a subscriber to the stock of the road would be defeated, and the Commissioners of Finance do not feel warranted, were there no other considera-

tions presented, in so radically changing the character and direction of the city's investment. Considering the proposition from a financial point of view, the following facts and figures speak for themselves: The city of Baltimore, having subscribed to the stock of the road and paid in $1,000,000, and its ally, the Baltimore and Ohio Company, $1,020,000—they are now asked to surrender absolutely a portion of the road 87 miles in length, upon which an expenditure of $1,018,067.72 in cash has been made, a sum exceeding by $449,586.34 the entire amount received to date from the county, town and individual subscribers in the valley; and the Baltimore and Ohio Company is asked, in addition, to surrender $214,000 in bonds of the counties and towns upon which it advanced in cash the sum of $193,000. This sum was advanced by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, at great inconvenience, during a period of extreme financial difficulty, in order to save the interests of the counties and towns, as well as its colleague, the city of Baltimore, from sacrifices which would surely have taken place if the road had been sold under the judgments obtained by the contractors.

In full consideration of the surrender, as stated, we are asked to accept the completed portion of the road from Harrisonburg to Staunton, 26 miles in length, upon which the sum of $1,338,998.52 has been expended, being $661,001.48 less than our combined cash subscriptions, and thus sever our connection with our former allies and friends of the valley. The counties, towns and individuals of the valley originally undertook to subscribe $1,200,000 in bonds, to be accepted as the equivalent of $1,000,000 in cash, upon the theory that the three interests were to be equal partners in the enterprise. Failing, however, at the very outset to realize this sum, the Baltimore and Ohio Company voluntarily increased its sub-

scription $20,000 to make good the deficit in the valley subscription, and paid the amount in cash. Of the $1,180,000 actually subscribed by the valley interests, the company has to date received in bonds $538,000, and in cash (most of the latter, however, having been absorbed in charges for right of way) $30,481.38. This sum, therefore, represents the actual amount invested in the enterprise by the united valley interests to date. Should the Baltimore and Ohio Company surrender to the valley subscribers the $214,000 in county and town bonds, it would leave the paid-up valley subscriptions in bonds and cash $354,481.38, for which they ask the surrender of the uncompleted portion of the road. It would seem only necessary to submit this statement to satisfy any fair and unprejudiced mind of the entire one-sided nature of the proposition submitted for our consideration, and we should deem it unnecessary to say more were it not that a disposition nearly akin to repudiation has been exhibited on the part of some of the subscribers in the valley, which renders it impossible to make available the bonds on hand, for which certificates of stock have been issued, and were it not that it has been more than intimated that in the event of the rejection of this proposition, an application will be made to the Legislature of the State of Virginia to revoke the company's charter, or otherwise embarrass its operations. In order that the position of the city of Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio Company may be fully understood, besides the facts already given in connection with the subscriptions to the stock, it is important to state that the sum provided by stock subscription was not originally considered adequate for the completion of the road. The ordinance providing for the city's subscription prescribed as an essential condition, and one upon which alone payment should be made, "that the Finance Commissioners of the city

were to be satisfied that sufficient means had been provided to construct and complete the said railroad throughout its entire length."

In addition to the stock subscriptions, a mortgage of $3,000,000 on the road was executed, and the opinions of leading bankers and citizens that the bonds to be secured by it could be negotiated at 90 cents on the dollar in the ordinary condition of the money market, were presented to the Finance Commissioners as evidence of the company's ability to raise the additional sum necessary to complete the road. It is therefore clear that besides the well-known resources of the company available in the shape of stock subscriptions, it was contemplated to raise an equal sum by mortgage, and that the negotiation of this mortgage was indispensable in providing means for the completion of the road. That this asset was not considered absolutely reliable, may be gathered from the fact that evidence was submitted in the shape of opinions to the Finance Commissioners that the bonds thus to be issued could be negotiated at a fair rate "in the ordinary condition of the money market," and that it was not contemplated that either of the partners in the undertaking should assume any responsibility on account of the mortgage, nor undertake the negotiation of the bonds, is clear from the communication of the president of the company under date of January 21, 1873, asking the opinion of the parties referred to. Contracts with citizens of the valley for the entire graduation and masonry between Staunton and Salem were executed on May 20, 1873, and work upon the entire line began. The stockholders were called upon for payments on account of their subscriptions, and at this early stage the financial difficulties of the company commenced. The city of Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio company responded promptly to the calls. The counties and

towns in the valley, on the other hand, were dilatory in furnishing their bonds, and a large portion of the individual subscribers in the valley failed entirely to respond. The work, however, progressed rapidly until November, 1875, when the amounts received from the city and the railroad being exhausted and the company embarrassed by injunctions and failure to deliver the county and town bonds, it became absolutely necessary to order a stoppage of the work. The panic which began in 1873 so seriously affected all railroad securities, that, notwithstanding efforts were made to negotiate the mortgage, they signally failed, and from that day to this the negotiation of a mortgage upon an uncompleted line of railroad, at any reasonable rate, has been impracticable. Had the panic not intervened the action of some of the valley subscribers would probably in itself have jeopardized the success of the mortgage, as the work had no sooner commenced than there was a manifest disposition on their part to evade the responsibility of their subscriptions. The county of Roanoke, which had originally subscribed $200,000 in bonds, delivered only $25,000 on May 17, 1873, and almost immediately thereafter enjoined their use, and the legal efforts of the company have so far proven unavailing, either to dissolve the injunction or secure further deliveries, so that this county, in which an expenditure of $114,425.65 was made, although actively represented in the board and at the annual meetings up to and during a portion of the year 1875, has never contributed one dollar toward the enterprise, and has even repudiated the bill contracted by its commissioners for printing the bonds, which bill remains unpaid to this date.

The county of Botetourt subscribed $200,000 in bonds, of which it delivered $60,000, and declined making further deliveries during the progress of the work until after the company

had resort to a mandamus to compel it to comply with obligations. It then consented to the delivery of $45,000 additional bonds, requiring the company to enter into an obligation not to call for the remainder until a re-letting of the work and its prosecution to completion. Owing to the failure on the part of the county authorities to meet promptly the interest on these bonds at maturity, they have been unnegotiable, notwithstanding the company has expended within the limits of the county in construction the sum of $121,203.80.

The county of Rockbridge subscribed $525,000 and the town of Lexington $30,000 in bonds, of which the former delivered $315,000 and the latter $18,000 to the company. Immediately upon the suspension of work on the road, the county of Rockbridge and the town of Lexington obtained an injunction preventing the company from making any use of the bonds remaining in its possession, amounting to $207,000, and at the same time declined to pay the maturing interest upon the unnegotiated bonds, notwithstanding the fact that $456,512 80 had been expended within the limits of the county. In order to obtain a dissolution of the injunction and secure the payment of the interest at maturity, the company was compelled to enter into an agreement similar to the one made with Botetourt county.

The city of Staunton pursued practically the same course as the counties. Having subscribed $150,000 it delivered but $100,000, making even that delivery conditional upon the company's not calling for the balance until the work was resumed, notwithstanding the fact that the road was open to Staunton, and that city in the enjoyment of all its benefits. Many of the individual subscribers to the stock in the valley, as already stated, failed to respond to the call for quotas, and the sum of $23,500, deposited to the credit of the Valley rail-

road company in the Valley bank at Staunton, (being the amount of the first quota on individual subscription,) was enjoined before the money could be withdrawn. It will thus be seen that of the amount subscribed in cash and bonds in the valley, there has been received by the company $568,481.38, and that there is still due to the company $611,518.62.

As the negotiation of the mortgage was entirely dependent upon the creation of a proper basis by the expenditure of the entire stock subscription, it is manifest that the failure on the part of the valley interests to comply with their obligations, had no unforeseen financial panic ensued, might have seriously embarrassed, if not prevented, its negotiation. The principal cause of dissatisfaction on the part of the valley interests, and which has given rise to the proposition submitted to us, appears to be the failure of the Valley company to resume the work of construction. Under the state of facts presented, we submit for their consideration whether any responsibility for inaction can properly be attributed to the Baltimore interest. That the great financial revulsion, commencing in 1873 and lasting until the present time, which has so seriously affected all railway interests, should have prevented the negotiation of the bonds, and thereby compelled the company to suspend op-operations, was a misfortune in which the city of Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have participated to their full extent, these two interests having suffered an annual loss of interest to the extent of $60,000 each. Having complied with all their obligations, and even gone beyond what was incumbent upon them, they cannot but view this proposition, which practically contemplates the abandonment of the object they originally had in view, as unwise, injudicious and unreasonable, and, for the causes stated, they must decline their assent. They, however, advise their colleagues to do as

other communities laboring under similar difficulties are doing, namely, to abide patiently their time until returning prosperity renders the prosecution of the scheme to completion practicable, and in the meantime, by adopting such judicious measures as will restore and strengthen their credit, place the assets of the company upon such a footing as will enable it to liquidate its indebtedness and make available the unpaid subscriptions when required.

FERDINAND C. LATROBE, *Chairman*,
JAMES HODGES,
JAMES SLOAN, JR.,
Finance Commissioners.

JOHN W. GARRETT,
President B. & O. Railroad Company.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY COMPTROLLER,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

OF BALTIMORE,

For the Fiscal Year ending December 31, 1878.

REPORT.

City Comptroller's Office,

Baltimore, January 1st, 1878.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Members
of the First and Second Branches
of the City Council:

Gentlemen:

I have the honor of presenting herewith the annual report of the department of the City Comptroller for the year terminating with the 31st of December, 1878.

The following table exhibits the receipts and disbursements from the 1st day of January, 1878, to the 31st day of December, 1878, both dates inclusive.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

From	City Collector for taxes in the aggregate.....$4,025,216 15		
"	City Collector for opening, closing and widening street and alleys... 38,305 67		
"	City Collector for paving streets and alleys..... 35,622 18		
			$4,099,144 00
"	market rents and licenses.....		48,469 29
"	sales of stalls in new markets.....		538 63
"	licenses for wagons, carts, billiards, &c.		32,299 32
"	theatrical licenses.....		2,306 00
"	sale of certificates of health and sealing papers		1,105 30
"	rent of public halls,.....		306 50
"	wharfage by Harbor Masters.....		26,868 33
"	Magistrates, for fines for violation of City Ordinances.....		917 00
"	Balt. & Ohio R. R. Co., interest on $5,000,000 loan.....		300,000 00
"	Commissioners of Finance, dividend on B. & O. R. R. Co's stock.....		215,150 00
"	sale of Water Loan of 1894.....		1,266,193 50
"	temporary loans.....		3,070,863 36
"	Passenger Railway Companies for Park Sinking Fund.....		10,045 30
"	Passenger Railway Companies and Park Board for Druid Hill and Patterson Parks.....		87,759 89
	Amount carried forward.....		$9,161,966 42

	Amount brought forward.....		$9,161,966 42
From	Park Board for Riverside Park.....		64 23
"	Marine Hospital fees.....		8,552 54
"	Commissioner of Health for sale of refuse.....		8,267 56
"	Auctioneers for State Duties.....		13,371 45
"	Water Board for rents.....		505,842 00
"	Tax sales, received for the redemption of property previously sold.....		9,029 93
"	the State of Maryland and from tuition fees, &c., for Public Schools.....		208,360 57
"	ground rents due by sundry parties....		375 15
"	permits and advertising for erecting sheds, signs, &c.....		5,170 15
"	sale of ground and material in connection with opening streets.....		16,920 00
"	James Flynn on account of transportation to Philadelphia.....		1 00
"	Sheriff of Baltimore City, fines for distribution to dispensaries.....		2,556 80
"	Harbor Board.....		376 25
"	Jail Board, for board of U. S. prisoners and sale of refuse.....		2,191 87
"	City Commissioner:		
	For account of Jones' Falls improvement.....	$ 1 50	
	" permits for Vaults and Areas.....	795 90	
	" permits for opening sewers.....	239 30	
	Amount carried forward...	$1,036 70	$9,943,045 92

Amount brought forward.....	$1,036 70	$9,943,045 92
For amount received from sundry persons for injury to lamps.....	90 67	
" error in payment of bill for stationery....	5 08	
" advertising establishment of grades.....	52 00	
" overdraft on pay rolls for repairs of paved streets.....	21 25	
" overdrafts on pay rolls for iron plates.....	21 03	
" overdrafts on pay rolls for inlets in McMechin street.....	10 00	
		1,236 73
From Trustees of Bayview Asylum for board of inmates, and resident students, sale of refuse, &c.....		1,570 47
" Fire Commissioners, for sale of equipments and refuse.....		2,163 30
" the city's proportion of fines collected by the Sheriff.....		344 51
" the City Solicitor, for fines collected from sundry parties.....		14 50
" sale of property owned by the city.....		16,290 86
" sale of Jones' Falls improvement stock of 1900.....		161,402 25
" Anne Arundel county on account of removed cases.....		1,807 95
Amount carried forward.....		$10,127,876 49

Amount brought forward.....	$10,127,876 49
From sale of Funding Loan of 1916.....	946,613 00
" dividends from Turnpike companies...	997 32
" George P. Thomas late City Collector, taxes received from an unknown person.....	1,418 20
" the State of Maryland for advances made for removing the walls of Tobacco Warehouse No. 1.....	245 00
" Baltimore, Peabody Heights and Waverly Passenger Railroad, interest on deferred payment of Park tax for the quarter ending September 30th, 1878.....	11 67
" Inspection of Gas Meters.....	236 75
Balance in hands of the City Register, January 1st, 1878.....	303,676 54
	$11,381,074 97

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS.

For cleaning and repairs of markets.....	5,528 38
" expenses of Broadway and Cross street halls.....	481 15
" general licenses for painting, advertising, &c.....	938 11
" commissions and incidental expenses of Harbor Masters.....	6,098 94
" expenses of the several courts.....	155,173 27
Amount carried forward.....	$168,219 85

Amount brought forward.....	$168,219 85
For cost of removed cases.....	5,708 00
" costs of judgments and suits.....	4,977 59
" Magistrates' salaries and remitted fines...	13,159 00
" Coronors' salaries.....	2,040 00
" expenses of registration of voters.....	14,179 14
" expenses of City Jail.....	42,089 51
" interest on stock debt.....	1,552,059 75
" permanent Water Supply.....	1,081,090 50
" the improvement of Jones' Falls.....	127,173 78
" temporary loans	4,239,363 36
" amount of sinking funds paid to Commissioners of Finance.....	30,932 38
" Druid Hill and Patterson Parks.....	97,762 58
" Riverside Park.....	18,978 25
" account of public squares.....	22,110 79
" amount expended by the Health Department.....	242,330 94
" City Council, salary of members and officers and incidental expenses.....	52,549 43
" general expense account.....	1,502 63
" Fire Department and Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.....	165,741 59
" expenses of elections.....	13,459 01
" expenses of Supervisors of elections.....	2,155 44
" salaries of City Officers, &c.....	61,049 77
" City Poor.....	160,899 47
" expenses of Court House and Record Office	4,673 51
" expenses of Old Masonic hall.....	3,131 23
Amount carried forward.....	$8,127,337 50

Amount brought forward.....	$8,127,337	50
For salaries of lamplighters.....	42,457	00
" gas and gasoline lamps.....	145,615	34
" public printing.....	2,598	79
" ground rents due by the City.....	1,863	74
" the Police Department.....	598,000	00
" taxes refunded by the Appeal Tax Court..	7,086	55
" the Public Schools.....	599,981	72
" tax sales paid for the purchase of property to secure taxes.....	2,810	12
" Commissioners for Opening Streets, incidental expenses.....	124	40
" salaries and expenses of the City Collector's office and Appeal Tax Court...	39,869	77
" City Commissioner's Department.....	153,678	56
" Inspector of Buildings Department.....	99,608	81
" City Librarian's Department.....	6,974	59
" expenditures by the Harbor Board.....	162,910	61
" special appropriations.....	2,854	86
" interest on the Western Maryland R. R. Co's bonds.....	141,840	00
" Ice-boat, (Maryland).....	10,000	00
" expenses of the sale of city property.....	685	65
" State tax on Permanent Water Loan.....	7,109	44
" ringing Mechanics' Bells.....	200	00
" expenses of the Superintendent of the City Hall.....	15,650	35
" incidental expenses of the Mayor.....	1,784	58
" expenses of the Water Board.....	426,698	97
" interest on debts due by the city, and discount on taxes.....	180,923	78
Amount carried forward.....	$10,778,665	13

Amount brought forward.....	$10,778,665 13
For repairs of Sheriff's office.....	510 49
" damages and incidental expenses for opening streets.....	127,264 79
" paving streets.....	250,817 45
" amount refunded on account of paving assessments previously paid.....	3,698 46
" advertising for the erection of sheds, signs, &c.....	1,284 17
" the purchase of McKim's hill for a public square.....	20,000 00
" amount paid on account of codifying ordinances and statutes.....	600 00
" printing report of the building law.....	20 00
" killing dogs.....	1,500 00
" advertising for a site for a new market-house.....	25 65
" printing the report of the Commission on Manufactures.....	75 00
" advertising for proposals for the Funding Loan of 1916.....	116 33
Balance in hands of the City Register December 31st, 1878.....	196,497 50
	$11,381,074 97

The foregoing tables constitute an abstract of all the money operations of the city for the year ending with the 31st of December, 1878. They are an exhibit of the *gross receipts* and *disbursements*—not of the *revenue* and *expenses proper*. This theory cannot better be illustrated than by calling your attention to the item of " Temporary Loans," which appear in their respective sums in both the debit and credit tables.

Temporary loans consist of money borrowed from time to time at short dates—say four months—and paid from time to time as the loans mature. In the column of receipts from that source the city is charged with the sum of $3,070,863 36, and in the disbursing account is credited with $4,239,363 36. This single item contributes materially to the aggregate on both sides, yet it is neither revenue nor expenses. There are many items in the account of the same character that materially contribute to increase the aggregate. In connection with this loan account it is pertinent to state that on the 31st of December, 1878—the close of the fiscal year—the city was indebted for temporary loans but $381,000.

The following is believed to be a correct statement of the expenses proper of thecity for the year 1878:

Cleaning and repairs of markets	$5,528 38
Expenses for Broadway and Cross Street Halls,	481 15
General license account for painting and advertising	938 11
Expenses of Harbor Masters' departments	6,098 94
Expenses of the Courts	155,173 27
Expenses of Registration of voters	14,179 14
Expenses of removed cases	5,708 00
Salaries of Station House Magistrates	13,159 00
Incidental expenses of Commissioners for Opening Streets	124 40
Expenses of Collector's and Appeal Tax Court offices	39,869 77
Expenses of City Commissioner's Department	153,678 56
Expenses of Inspector Public Buildings department	99,608 81
Amount carried forward	$494,547 53

Amount brought forward	$494,547 53
Expenses of the Harbor Board	162,910 61
Expenses of the City Librarian's Department	6,974 59
Special appropriations	2,854 86
Expenses of Jail Department	42,089 51
Interest on Western Maryland R. R. Bonds	141,840 00
Ice Boat Maryland	10,000 00
Expenses of sale of city property	685 65
Ringing Mechanics' Bells	200 00
Expenses of the City Hall	15,650 35
Repairs of Sheriff's office	510 49
Paving streets	215,195 27
Interest on Stock Debt	1,252,059 75
Riverside Park	18,978 25
For Public Squares	22,110 79
Expenses of Health Department	242,330 94
Expenses of City Council	52,549 43
General expense account	1,502 63
Fire Department and Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph	165,741 59
Expenses of State and city elections	13,459 01
Expenses of Supervisors of Elections	2,155 44
Salaries of city officers	61,049 77
Expenses of city poor	158,248 67
Expenses of Superintendent of Court House and Record Office	4,673 51
Expenses of Superintendent of Old Masonic Hall Building	3,131 23
Salaries of lamplighters	42,457 00
Gas and gasoline lamp departments	145,615 34
Amount carried forward	$3,279,522 21

Amount brought forward	$3,279,522 21
Public printing	2,598 79
Ground rents payable by city	1,863 74
Expenses of the Police Department	598,000 00
Expenses of Public Schools	440,344 15
Interest on bills due by city and discount on taxes	180,923 78
Refunded taxes	7,086 55
Damages for opening streets in excess of benefits,	72,039 12
Judgments and suits	4,977 59
Coroners	2,040 00
Druid Hill and Patterson Parks, (special appriation)	10,000 00
Expenses of tax sales	2,810 12
State tax on Permanent Water Loan	7,109 44
Incidental expenses of Mayor's office	1,784 58
Refunded on account of paving expenses previously paid	3,698 46
Purchase of McKim's Hill for Public Square..	20,000 00
Amount paid on account of codifying ordinances, resolutions, &c	600 00
Printing report of Building Law	20 00
Killing dogs	1,500 00
Advertising for site for new market house	25 65
Printing report of Commissioners on Manufactures	75 00
Advertising for proposals for the funding loan of 1916	116 33
Sinking funds from the City Collector	20,887 08
Aggregate expenses proper	$4,658,022 59

Financial Condition of the City according to the accounts in this Office on 31st December, 1878.

Dr. Balance due the Water Board		$384,242 34
" the Park Board		4,180 04
" Jones' Falls Loan		64,039 74
" Permanent Water Loan		79,284 56
Due on account of temporary loans		381,000 00
Total		$912,746 68
Cr. By available assets, viz:		
Cash balance in banks	$196,497 50	
Amount of Funding Loan unsold,	90,000 00	
Premium on the above at 4 per cent	3,600 00	
		290,097 50
Deficiency Dec. 31, 1878....		$622,649 18

According to the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the tax levy for 1878, to be found on page 649 of the Journal of the First Branch of the City Council for that year, the deficiency on 31st of December, 1877, was $1,469,-096.83. To cover in part this deficiency or floating debt, one million dollars of said debt was funded under the authority of the Mayor and City Council. This million and the premium of $36,496.67, obtained on the issue of the funding stock if the estimates of the receipts and of the expenses for 1878 had proved correct, the floating debt or deficiency of December 31, 1877, should have been reduced to the sum of $422,600.16 on the 31st December, 1878, instead of being as it now appears, $622,649.18. That it was not so reduced is neither the

fault of the City Council nor of those charged with the disbursements of the public money, for not a single appropriation has been overdrawn. It was solely caused by a deficiency in the amount of collections at the Tax Department in the year 1878, for which the Collector cannot be held responsible. The Committee of Ways and Means in the first place supposed the taxable basis would be $255,000,000, when it proved to be $249,266,595, and estimated that $\frac{70}{100}$ of the levy would be collected during the year. The Committee had good grounds for estimating that such proportion of the levy would be realized. The fiscal year had been changed to make it terminate on the 31st of December, which afforded two months more in which collections could be made after the levy than when the fiscal year closed with the 31st of October. The Committee based their theory of collections upon the records of the annual reports of the City Collector made anterior to the year 1871, when the termination of the fiscal year was changed from December 31st to October 31st. Those reports show that for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870 the annual average collections in the respective years of the levy were 73 $\frac{60}{100}$ per cent.

The Committee could not have adopted a better estimate for their guidance than the records of those years. Upon such estimate, as may be seen on page 674 of the Journal of the First Branch of the City Council, the product was shown to be $3,391,500. The manuscript copy of the report of the Tax Department now before me, for the year just expired, exhibits the fact that but $2,887,674.47 were collected, being but 60 $\frac{97}{100}$ of the levy of 1878 upon a taxable basis of $249,266,595, and $503,825.53 less than the estimate of the Committee of Ways and Means. If the calculation of the Committee had been realized—and they had at the time the

best reason for supposing it would be—the deficiency on the 31st of December, 1878, would have been but $118,823.65, which would have exhibited a diminution in the floating debt of December 31st, 1877, of $1,350,273.18. Even if seven-tenths of the levy had been collected on the taxable basis of $249,266,595, it would have produced $3,315,245.71, and would have exhibited a decrease of the floating debt of December 31st, 1877, of $1,274,018.89, and $233,805.89 in excess of the sum applied to the liquidation of said floating debt from the proceeds of the one million funding loan of October 8th, 1878.

It is useless to speculate as to the causes for this unprecedented falling off in the collection of taxes in the year in which they were levied. The depreciated values in real estate, and the general condition of the times, furnish a ready solution of the question. There is some encouragement, however, in the fact that uncollected taxes of the character indicated cannot be considered as money lost to the City. The deficiency in that connection increases in the succeeding year the revenue from taxes uncollected, and to that extent lessens the levy for supporting the City Government for that year.

CITY PROPERTY.

Under resolution No. 276, approved June 28th, 1878, I was directed to sell at public auction three of the Steam Tugs which had been used in the late Port Warden's Department. In accordance with said resolution they were sold for the sum of $13,060, to wit:

For the Tug R. R. Kirkland	$6,655 00
" " " Robert T. Banks	5,405 00
" " " Tigris	1,000 00

The prices obtained were regarded as fair, considering the pressure of the times and the condition of the boats.

In obedience to a resolution of the Mayor and City Council, I offered at public auction on the 15th of June, 1878, the City Property, known as the old Green Street Station House, and obtained therefor the sum of four thousand dollars in fee. Terms of sale were one-third cash, and the balance at six and twelve months, with approved notes, bearing interest from the date of sale. Two of the payments have been made. The last payment will mature on the 15th of June, 1879.

I was also authorized to sell the old High School lot at the northeast corner of Holliday and Fayette streets. I procrastinated the sale of this property in consequence of material impediments in the widening of west Fayette street, from Holliday to Gay street. That street being now graded and paved, and the obstructions on the bed of it as now opened having been removed, and its appearance much improved, a sale of it has been advertised to come off on 8th day of January, 1879.

Under resolution No. 35, approved February 21st, 1877, I was instructed to sell a lot on south Green street, and in accordance with the instructions I offered the same at public auction, but received no bid therefor, for the reason that it was subject to a ground rent of five hundred dollars per annum, which was much more than its value. The City will not require this lot for any public purpose, and as the ground rent will prevent any one from taking the leasehold, even as a gift, with its present incumbrance, I respectfully suggest that the City Comptroller shall be authorized to buy out the leasehold, provided he can purchase the same at a reasonable or fair price, and sell the lot in fee at public sale for whatever price it will bring.

I take the liberty also of recommending that the Comptroller be authorized to offer at public sale the lot in fee, owned by

the City, at the southest corner of Holliday and Bath streets, and the lot and improvements located at the intersection of Centre and North Front streets. These lots cannot be used by the City for any public purpose. They yield no revenue whatever, and certainly in their present condition contribute nothing to the ornamentation of the sections of the city where they are located while they retard improvement in their respective districts. The City should not be the owner of a foot of ground not required for the public benefit. Even when it has a revenue from ground rents upon property, my experience has demonstrated that as a general rule, while the City is a good landlord for the tenant, it is a very poor one for itself.

For information in detail connected financially with the operations of the Department of the City Comptroller, I respectfully invite your attention to the subjoined tables.

Table A is a statement of the amount charged and credited to the City Register.

Table B shows the amount of taxes collected during the year, and the amount charged to the City Collector for taxes in arrears.

Table C is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of markets, sale of stalls in markets, general licenses, theatricals, City seals, permits for sheds, signs, &c., vaults and areas, City property, auction duties, public halls and wharfage accounts.

Table D is a statement of the several Courts, Supreme Bench, Removed Cases, Fines, Judgments and Suits, Magistrates, Coroners and Post Mortems, Registration and Baltimore City Jail.

Table E is an exhibit of the receipts from taxes and other sources, and payment on account of interest on the Stock Debt, the sale of Jones' Falls stock of 1900, and the Funding Loan

of 1916, Permanent Water Supply, Water Board, Loans, Western Maryland Railroad Co., the Sinking Funds, and Interest.

Table F is a statement of the receipts and disbursements on account of the Parks and Squares.

Table G is a statement of the receipts and disbursements on account of the Health Department, Harbor Board, City Collector, City Poor, Tax Sales, Police Department, Taxes Refunded, Public Printing, Fire Department, sale of City Property, Elections, Supervisors of Elections, Public Schools, and Special Appropriations.

Table H is a statement of the amounts appropriated and expended by the City Commissioner, and Inspector of Buildings, and also the amount appropriated and expended for sundry accounts.

Table I shows the amounts received and paid for opening, closing and widening, and for paving streets, alleys, &c.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSHUA VANSANT,

Comptroller of the City.

APPENDIX.

TABLE A.

DR. JOHN A. ROBB, *City Register, in account with*

1878.				
January	1	To Balance		$303,676 54
"	31	To Cash		509,069 02
February	28	"		1,154,214 68
March	31	"		611,493 12
April	30	"		861,123 69
May	31	"		2,404,761 25
June	30	"		571,587 02
July	31	"		650,630 73
August	31	"		850,216 65
September	30	"		576,910 58
October	31	"		687,586 97
November	30	"		1,339,077 63
December	31	"		860,727 09
				$11,381,074 97

TABLE A.

the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. Cr.

1878				
January	31	By Comptroller's warrants...		$1,006,333 56
February	28	" " ...		815,503 14
March	31	" " ...		755,468 73
April	30	" " ...		810,917 27
May	31	" " ...		1,731,575 37
June	30	" " ...		697,938 18
July	31	" " ...		1,023,746 09
August	31	" " ...		1,083,615 96
September	30	" " ...		536,665 86
October	31	" " ...		743,387 96
November	30	" " ...		1,068,491 45
December	31	" " ...		910,933 90
		By Balance		196,497 50
				$11,381,074 97

TABLE B.

Collection of Taxes, Opening Streets, &c , made by the City Collector, for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Total.
Internal Improvements	$2 71	$600 07	$6.555 76	$6.719 28	$28,145 71		$42.023 53
State Police	14 91	1,380 16	22.945 21	20,157 93	88.457 96	$378,914 74	511,870 91
Certain Expenses	4 06	480 05	8.741 03	5.759 39	44,228 99	145,736 44	204 949 96
Criminal Court	2 03	180 04	3 277 88	2 879 68			6,339 63
Public Schools	11 52	1.260 13	22 945 22	18,238 10	76,395 51	247,751 95	366,602 43
City Poor	3 38	360 03	5,463 15	4,799 52	24.124 89	102.015 52	136,766 49
Direct Tax	52 18	4 081 18	81,947 21	82.551 43	285,477 98	976.434 06	1 430,544 04
Miscellaneous Stocks	13 56	1,740 19	29 500 97	25.917 31	120,624 47	757,829 45	935,625 95
Opening Streets	4 06	180 04	9,833 68	2 879 68	24.124 89	160,310 07	197 332 42
City Hall Sinking Fund	2 03	180 04	2,185 23	1.919 77	8 041 59		12 328 66
Funded Debt of 1868		59 96	1 092 60	959 88	4,020 82		6,133 26
Jones' Falls Sinking Fund		119 98	1,092 60				1.212 58
Funded Debt of 1874		119 98	1,092 60				1,212 58
Highways and Bridges		35 46					35 46
	110 44	10.777 31	196 673 14	172,781 97	703,642 81	2,768,992 23	3,852,977 90
Interest	29 10	2 032 02	28 529 76	14,787 46	8,169 67		53.548 01
Discount						118,682 24	118,682 24
	$139 54	12,809 33	225,202 90	187,569 43	711,812 48	2,887,674 47	4,025,208 15
Opening, Closing and Widening Streets, &c.							38 305 67
Paving Streets and Alleys							35,622 18
Advertising							8 00
							$4,099,144 00

TABLE B—Concluded.

Amount Charged Against the City Collector Dec. 31st, 1878.

YEAR.	LEVY.	BASIS OF TAXATION.	AMOUNT.
1875	1.80	$3,901,426	$70,225 66
1876	1.80	19,081,422	343,465 59
1877	1.75	50,481,665	883,429 13
1878	1.90	97,283,728	1,848,390 82
			$3,145,511 20

TABLE C.

Hanover Market—E. W. Albaugh, Clerk.

Butcher Stall rents		$981 00
Street Stall rents		588 00
Permanent Stall rents		313 00
Eave Stall rents		206 00
Fish Stall rents—season		155 00
" " permanent		424 50
		$2,667 50
Per diem rents	$1,202 73	
Licenses	1,500 00	
		2,702 73
		$5,370 23

TABLE C.—Continued.

Belair Market—John J. Smith, Clerk.

Butcher Stall rents	$2,390 00
Fish "	212 00
Permanent "	1,471 00
Eave "	1,164 00
Street Eave "	225 00
Gutter "	507 00
Moveable "	188 00
	$6,157 00
Per Diem	1,966 50
	$8,123 50

TABLE C.—Continued.

Cross Street Market—John F. Weyler, Clerk.

Butcher Stall rents		$593 75
Fish "		87 35
Eave "		325 00
Street "		160 00
Permanent "		315 00
		$1,481 10
Per Diem	$965 85	
Licenses	115 00	
		1,080 85
		$2,561 95

TABLE C.—Continued.

Lexington Market—Francis Kirk, Clerk.

Butcher Stall rents		$1,575 00
Fish "		92 00
Permanent "		836 00
Eave "		416 00
Street Eave "		675 00
Moveable "		84 00
		$3,678 00
Per Diem	$2,905 80	
Licenses	3,000 00	
Confiscated Butter	31 33	
		5,937 13
		$9,615 13

TABLE C.—Continued.

Hollins Market—John H. Barnet, Clerk.

Butcher Stall rents	$697 00
Fish " annual	30 00
Permanent and Eave Stall rents	475 00
Street Stall rents	670 00
Fish Stall rents—season	36 00
Space Stall rents	205 00
Moveable Stall rents	24 00
	$2,137 00
Per Diem	1,399 50
	$3,536 50

TABLE C.—Continued.

Centre Market.—Daniel Murray, Clerk.

Butcher Stall rents	$2,498 00
Fish "	317 00
Permanent "	1,404 00
Eave "	1,008 00
Gutter "	376 00
Street eave "	211 00
Movable "	836 00
	$6,650 00
Per Diem	2,142 03
	$8,792 03

TABLE C.—Continued.

Richmond Market.—David H. Lucchesi, Clerk.

Butcher Stall rents			$956 81
Permanent	"		313 25
Fish	"		163 00
Space	"		10 00
Street eave	"		31 67
Vegetable	"		680 00
Eave	"		286 50
Aisle	"		105 00
Moveable	"		108 00
			$2,654 23
Per Diem		$1,234 75	
Confiscated Butter		2 15	
			1,236 90
			$3,891 13

TABLE C.—Continued.

Fell's Point Market.—Charles Eagleston, Clerk.

Butcher Stall rents			$1,341 00
Eave	"		392 00
Permanent	"		420 00
Fish	"		52 00
Moveable	"		60 00
Gutter	"		52 00
Vegetable	"		227 00
Street	"		110 00
			$2,654 00
Per Diem		$1,535 63	
Licenses		1,825 00	
Confiscated Butter		15 69	
			3,376 32
			$6,030 32

Lafayette Market.—Thomas Breddell, Clerk.

Received from rent of Stalls	$548 50

TABLE C.—Continued.

Summary of Markets.

	DR.	CR.
Hanover Market		$5,370 23
Belair "		8,123 50
Cross Street "		2,561 95
Lexington "		9,615 13
Hollins "		3,536 50
Centre "		8,792 03
Richmond "		3,891 13
Fell's Point "		6,030 32
Lafayette "		548 50
		$48,469 29
EXPENSES OF CLEANING, REPAIRS, &C.		
Hanover Market	$714 10	
Belair "	961 30	
Cross Street "	303 73	
Lexington "	786 21	
Hollins "	289 65	
Centre "	848 54	
Richmond "	448 90	
Fell's Point "	625 95	
Lafayette "	550 00	
	$5,528 38	
Less appropriations per resolutions No. 139, 156, 158, 159, 236 and 277 for repairs, hose, &c.	1,124 92	
		$4,403 46
Net revenue		$44,065 83

TABLE C.—Continued.

Amounts received for sale of Stalls in Markets.

	DR.	CR.
Lafayette Market		$322 64
Cross Street "		165 99
Lexington "		50 00
Balance December 31, 1878	$538 63	
	$538 63	$538 63

General Licenses.

	DR.	CR.
Received from licenses for wagons, carts, drays, billiards, &c		$32,299 32
Appropriation Ordinance No. 59, 1878		1,000 00
Paid expenses of painting, advertising, &c.	$ 938 11	
Balance, December 31, 1878	32,361 21	
	$33,299 32	$33,299 32

TABLE C.—Continued.

Theatricals.

	DR.	CR.
By amount received from licenses for balls, concerts, theatrical entertainments, &c		$2,306 00
To balance December 31, 1878.....	$2,306 00	
	$2,306 00	$2,306 00

City Seals.

	DR.	CR.
By amount received from sale of bills of health and sealing papers....		$1,105 30
To balance, December 31, 1878.....	$1,105 30	
	$1,105 30	$1,105 30

TABLE C.—Continued.

Permits for Sheds, Signs, &c.

	DR.	CR.
By amount received for permits for the erection of sheds, signs, &c.		$3,034 32
By amount received for advertising..		2,135 83
To amount paid for advertising.....	$1,136 17	
To amount paid to Samuel T. Clarke permit for skating rink revoked	148 00	
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	3,885 98	
	$5,170 15	$5,170 15

Vaults and Areas.

	DR.	CR.
By amount received for permits for constructing vaults and areas...		$795 00
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	$795 90	
	$795 90	$795 90

TABLE C.—Continued.

City Property.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation ordinance No. 59..		$2,000 00
By amount received, ground rent from sundry parties.....		375 15
To amount paid ground rent to sundry parties.....	$1,863 74	
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	511 41	
	$2,375 15	$2,375 15

Auction Duties.

	DR.	CR
By amount received from auctioneers, State tax on sales.....		$13,371 45
To balance, December 31st, 1878....$13,371 45		
	$13,371 45	$13,371 45

TABLE C.—Continued.

Public Halls.

	DR.	CR.
Cross Street Hall—		
Appropriation, resolution No. 161, 1878		$350 00
Received for rent		172 50
Paid expenses for cleaning and repairs	$465 20	
Hollins Hall—		
Received for rent		59 00
Broadway Hall—		
Appropriation ordinance No. 59, 1878		400 00
Received for rent		75 00
Paid expenses for cleaning	15 95	
Balance, December 31, 1878	575 35	
	$1,056 50	$1,056 50

TABLE C.—Concluded.

Collection of Wharfage from January 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878.

Date.	1st District.	2d District.	3d District.	4th District.	5th District.	Aggregate.
January	$100 00	$190 04	$339 31	$437 61	$990 66	$2,057 62
February	31 50	87 00	341 92	449 40	454 87	1,364 69
March	83 60	63 35	197 39	478 66	702 82	1,525 82
April	47 12	234 26	384 00	426 83	922 74	2,014 95
May	36 41	281 48	423 72	359 43	1,037 79	2,138 83
June	57 43	308 10	442 24	348 37	1,003 06	2,159 20
July	18 75	307 63	652 30	350 67	1,234 45	2,563 80
August	8 00	298 79	520 92	352 60	936 13	2,116 44
September	50 00	419 85	746 75	505 41	1,471 43	3,193 44
October	38 75	360 84	810 44	368 91	1,082 61	2,661 55
November	35 34	327 29	763 90	397 17	1,101 54	2,625 24
December	63 25	258 22	670 96	432 91	1,021 41	2,446 75
	$570 15	$3,136 85	$6,293 85	$4,907 97	$11,959 51	$26,868 33

Total collections from January 1st to December 31st, 1878		$26,868 33
Appropriations, Resolution No. 102 for $175 and No. 326 for $150, in favor of Alex. Bennett		325 00
		$27,193 33
Less expenses for commissions and incidentals	$5,773 94	
Less amount paid to Alex. Bennett	325 00	
		6,098 94
Net revenue		$21,094 39

TABLE D.

Superior Court.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59		$20,000 00
By appropriation, Resolution No 225 for repairs to books, furniture, &c.		500 00
To amount paid Clerk	$1,279 65	
" " Crier	1,500 00	
" " Bailiffs	6,000 00	
" " Drawing Jurors	210 00	
" " Jurors	9,411 00	
" " Sheriff	272 40	
" " Janitor	360 00	
" " for repairing books, furniture, &c.	465 15	
To balance December 31, 1878	1,001 80	
	$20,500 00	$20,500 00

TABLE D.—Continued.

Criminal Court.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation Ordinance No. 59,		$80,000 00
To amount paid State's Attorney....	$13,412 70	
" " Clerk	17,474 43	
" " Sheriff.....	10,880 90	
" " Bailiffs.....	10,500 00	
" " Drawing Jurors....	200 00	
" " Incidentals.....	427 50	
" " Board of Jurors.....	747 00	
" " Grand and Petit Jurors and Witnesses	20,000 30	
To Balance December 31st, 1878	6,357 17	
	$80,000 00	$80,000 00
Amount received from the City Collector on account of the tax levy .	$6,339 63	

TABLE D.—Continued.

Court Common Pleas.

	DR	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59,		$22,000 00
By appropriation, Resolution No. 13, for repairs in the Clerk's office		500 00
To amount paid Crier	$1,500 00	
" " Bailiffs	6,000 00	
" " Drawing Jurors....	200 00	
" " Clerk	1,959 25	
" " Jurors	10,192 50	
" " Sheriff.....	927 00	
" " Watchman.....	333 34	
" " Stationery.....	210 67	
" " Repairs	500 00	
To Balance December 31st, 1878 .. .	677 24	
	$22,500 09	$22,500 00

TABLE D.—Continued.

Baltimore City Court.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59,		$20,000 00
By appropriation, Resolution No. 258, for repairs to Dockets		500 00
To amount paid Crier.....	$250 00	
" " Bailiffs.....	6,000 00	
" " Drawing Jurors....	200 00	
" " Jurors.....	7,487 90	
" " Clerk	3,261 70	
" " Stationery.....	400 60	
" " Sheriff	728 00	
" " Repairing Dockets.	500 00	
To balance December 31st, 1878	1,671 80	
	$20,500 00	$20,500 00

TABLE D.—Continued.

Circuit Court.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation Ordinance No. 59,		$10,000 00
By appropriation, Resolution No. 3,		300 00
By appropriation, Resolution No. 186, for repairs to Dockets.		1,200 00
To amount paid Bailiffs and Messenger.....	$7,500 00	
To amount paid Watchman.....	900 00	
" " Drawing Jurors....	200 00	
" " Stationery.....	1,257 55	
" " Clerk	221 85	
" " Repairing Dockets.	973 80	
To Balance December 31, 1878	446 80	
	$11,500 00	$11,500 00

Orphans' Court.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59,		$8,000 00
To amount paid Judges	$5,556 00	
" " Bailiff.....	1,252 00	
" " Janitor	699 96	
" " Incidentals.....	170 12	
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	321 92	
	$8,000 00	$8,000 00

TABLE D.—Continued.

Supreme Bench.

	DR	CR.
By appropriation, ordinance No 59..		$2,650 00
To amount paid Judges.....	$2,500 00	
To amount paid to City Collector for furnishing list of tax payers	150 00	
	$2.650 00	$2,650 00

Removed Cases.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation ordinance No 59		$6,000 00
By amount received from Anne Arundel county.		$1,807 95
To amount paid to sundry parties....	$5,708 00	
To balance, December 31. 1878.....	2,099 95	
	$7,807 95	$7,807 95

TABLE D.—Continued.

Fines.

	DR.	CR.
By amount received from S. S. Mills, Sheriff		$308 32
By amount received from Phillip M. Snowden, Sheriff		36 19
By amount received from Thomas W. Hall, City Solicitor		14 50
To Balance, December 31, 1878	$359 01	
	$359 01	$359 01

Judgments and Suits.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, ordinance No. 59.		$5,000 06
To amount paid sundry parties	$4,977 59	
To balance, December 31, 1878	22 41	
	$5,000 00	$5,000 00

TABLE D.—Continued.

Magistrates.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, ordinance No. 59..		$13,000 00
" " resolution No. 3...		300 00
" amount of City's proportion of fines.....		917 00
To " paid for salaries.....	$12,600 00	
" " " substitutes	476 00	
" " " fines remitted..	83 00	
" balance, December 31, 1878.....	1,058 00	
	$14,217 00	$14,217 00

Coroners and Post-mortems.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, ordinance No. 59..		$2,500 00
To amount paid salaries of Coroners.	$2,000 00	
" " Dr. D. C. Ireland, resolution No. 328	40 00	
" balance, December 31, 1878.....	460 00	
	$2,500 00	$2,500 00

TABLE D.—Concluded.

Registration.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, ordinance No. 59..		$18 000 00
To amount paid for salaries, room rent, stationery, advertising, &c.	$14,179 14	
" balance, December 31, 1878.....	3,820 86	
	$18,000 00	$18,000 00

Baltimore City Jail.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, ordinance No. 59..		$47,000 00
" " resolution No. 109, favor of John McCart..		13 38
" appropriation, resolution No. 117, for repairs		495 00
" amount received from U. S. Government, for board of prisoners and from sale of refuse....		2,191 87
To amount paid on the warrants of the Board of Visitors..	$41,581 13	
" amount paid to John McCart.....	13 38	
" " for repairs.....	495 00	
" balance, December 31, 1878.....	7,610 74	
	$49,700 25	$19,700 25

TABLE E.

Receipts from taxation and other sources, and payments on account of interest on the Stock Debt.

	DR.	CR.
Received from the City Collector on account of the tax levy for internal improvements....		$42,023 53
Received from the City Collector on account of the tax levy for miscellaneous stocks.....		935,625 95
Received from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company interest on $5,000 000 loan		300,000 00
Received from the Commissioners of Finance, dividend on 32,500 shares B. & O. R. R. stock		215,150 00
Paid interest on the Stock Debt	$1,552,059 75	
By balance December 31, 1878..		59,260 27
	$1,552,059 75	$1,552,059 75

TABLE E.—Continued.

Jones' Falls Stock of 1900.

	DR.	CR.
By balance January 1st, 1878....		$607 418 58
By amount received, proceeds of the sale of Stock		161,402 25
To balance December 31, 1878 ...$768,820 83		
	$768,820 83	$768,820 83

Funding Loan of 1916.

	DR.	CR.
By amonnt received, proceeds of the sale of Stock		$946,613 00
To amount paid for advertising...	$116 33	
To balance December 31st, 1878..	946,496 67	
	$946,613 00	$946,613 00

TABLE E—Continued.

Permanent Water Supply.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878	$105,818 44	
By amount received from the proceeds of the sale of Stock		$1,266,193 50
To amount paid on the warrants of the Water Board..	$1,081,090 50	
To balance December 31st, 1878	79,284 56	
	$1,266,193 50	$1,266,193 50

Water Board.

	DR.	CR
By balance January 1st, 1878		$305,099 31
By amount received for water rents		505,842 00
To amount paid on warrants of the Water Board, for interest on the Water Loan, salaries, &c.	$426,698 97	
To balance, December 31,'78.	384,242 34	
	$810,941 31	$810,941 31

TABLE E.—Continued

Loans.

	DR.	CR.
By balance, January 1, 1878..		$1,549,500 00
By amount borrowed from sundry parties.....		3,070,863 36
To amount paid to sundry parties	$4,239,363 36	
To balance, December 31, '78.	381,000 00	
	$4,620,363 36	$4,620,363 36

Western Maryland Railroad Co.

	DR.	CR.
To balance, January 1, 1878..	$938,532 57	
To amount paid by the city for interest on the bonds guaranteed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore .... , ...	141,840 00	
By balance, December 31, '78.		$1,080,372 57
	$1,080,372 57	$1,080,372 57

TABLE E.—Continued.

Receipts on account of Sinking Funds.

	DR.	CR.
By amount received from City Passenger Railway Companies for Park Sinking Fund as follows:		
Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company		$4,773 59
Citizens' Passenger Railway Company		3,423 28
York Road Passenger Railway Company		298 77
Baltimore, Peabody Heights and Waverly Passenger Railroad		1,549 66
By amount from the City Collector, Jones' Falls Sinking Fund		1,212 58
City Hall Sinking Fund		12,328 66
Funded debt, 1868		6,133 26
Funded debt, 1874		1,212 58
To amount paid Commissioners of Finance	$30,932 38	
	30,932 38	$30,932 38

TABLE E.—Concluded.

General Interest.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation Ordinance No 59		$160,000 00
By amount received from City Collector for interest on arrearages of taxes		53,548 01
By amount received from Baltimore, Peabody Heights and Waverly Passenger Railroad, interest on deferred payment of Park tax		11 67
To amount of discount on taxes	$118 682 24	
To amount paid for interest on loans and on accounts due by the Mayor and City Council	62,241 54	
To balance, December 31, 1878	32,635 90	
	$213,559 68	$213,559 68

TABLE F.

Druid Hill and Patterson Parks.

	DR.	CR.
By balance, January 1st, 1878....		$4,182 73
By appropriation Ordinance No. 59....		10,000 00
By amount received from Passenger Railway Companies as follows:		
City Passenger Railway Company		64,428 13
Citizens' Passenger Railway Company		13,693 17
York Road Railway Company.....		1,195 14
Baltimore, Peabody Heights and Waverly Passenger Railroad....		6,198 69
By amount received from the Park Board on account of Druid Hill Park.....		2,067 51
By amount received from the Park Board on account of Patterson Park.....		177 25
To amount paid on the warrants of the Park Board account of Druid Hill Park.....	$41,289 27	
To interest paid on stock debt.....	33,333 76	
To amount paid on the warrants of the Park Board, account of Patterson Park	11,139 55	
To interest paid on Patterson Park extension loan.....	12,000 00	
To balance December 31, 1878.....	4,180 04	
	$101,942 62	$101,942 62

TABLE F.—Continued.

Riverside Park.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation Ordinance No. 59,		$17,000 00
By appropriation Ordinance No. 59, for rent		3,771 00
By amount received from the Park Board		64 23
To amount paid on the warrants of the Park Board	$15,207 63	
To amount paid for rent	3,770 62	
To balance December 31st, 1878	1,856,98	
	$20,835 23	$20,835 23

TABLE F.—Concluded.

Expenditures and appropriations on account of Public Squares.

	DR.	CR.
Harlem Square	$2,500 00	$2,500 00
Mount Vernon Squares	5,950 00	5,950 00
Eutaw Squares	2,000 00	2,000 00
Broadway Squares	1,454 94	1,500 00
Madison Square	1,500 00	1,500 00
Lafayette Square	1,146 06	1,500 00
Franklin Square	1,048 05	1,500 00
Jackson Square	800 00	800 00
Park Place Square	800 00	800 00
Union Square	1,481 02	1,500 00
Perkins' Spring	2,852 00	2,852 00
Eastern Spring	392 22	200 00
Baker Circle	186 50	200 00
	$22,110 79	$22,802 00

TABLE G.

Health.

By appropriations, Ordinance No. 59, as follows:

	DR.	CR.
For General Health account		$31,000 00
For cleaning streets		193,500 00
For nuisances and sewers		6,500 00
For Marine Hospital		15,000 00
By amount received from Marine Hospital fees		8,552 00
By amount received from sale of refuse		8,267 56
To amount paid on account of general health, salaries, &c	$28,962 47	
To amount paid for cleaning streets and removing garbage	193,306 70	
To amount paid for removal of nuisances and cleaning sewers	5,108 06	
To amount paid on warrants of the Health Department for account of the Marine Hospital	14,953 71	
To balance December 31st, 1878	20,489 16	
	$262,820 10	$262,820 10

TABLE G.—Continued.

Expenditures and appropriations on account of the Harbor Board.

	DR.	CR.
For dredging, salaries and incidentals	$77,376 63	$86,464 15
For repairs of wharves	4,599 53	4,600 00
For building Ice Boat	80,909 45	119,912 10
" Cross street wharf	25 00	2,000 00
To balance December 31st, 1878	50,065 64	
	$212,976 25	$212,976 25

City Collector.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation Ordinance No. 59,		$40,000 00
To amount paid for salaries and incidental expenses of the City Collector's office and Appeal Tax Court	$39,869 77	
To balance December 31st, 1878	130 23	
	$40,000 00	$40,000 00

TABLE G.—Continued.

City Poor.

	DR.	CR.
By amount received from the City Collector on account of the tax levy		$136,766 49
By amount received from the Sheriff for the use of the Dispensaries		2,556 80
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, for the Dispensaries		94 00
Paid to Dispensaries	$2,650 80	
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, for insurance of Bayview Asylum		862 50
Paid for insurance of Bayview Asylum	855 00	
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, for Bayview Asylum		70,000 00
By amount received from board of inmates and resident students, sale of refuse, &c		1,582 17
Paid warrants of the Trustees of Bayview Asylum	55,099 66	
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, for conveying poor to homes		1,000 00
Amount carried forward	$58,605 46	$212,861 96

TABLE G.—Continued.

	DR.	CR.
Amount brought forward...	$58,605 46	$212,861 96
Paid for conveying poor to homes	948 47	
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, for House of Refuge.....		15,000 00
Paid to House of Refuge.....	14,850 60	
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, for House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Children.....		15,000 00
Paid to House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Children.....	15,000 00	
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, for carrying children to the House of Reformation....		500 00
Paid for carrying children to the House of Reformation.....	36 00	
Amount appropriated, Ordinance No. 59, for the Dispensaries, paid during the year as follows:		
Baltimore General	1,000 00	1,000 00
Southern.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Washington University.....	600 00	600 00
Amount carried forward....	$92,040 53	$245,961 96

TABLE G.—Continued.

	DR.	CR.
Amount brought forward...	$92,040 53	$245,961 96
College of Physicians and Surgeons	400 00	400 00
Baltimore Special	400 00	400 00
Northeastern	400 00	400 00
Northwestern	400 00	400 00
University of Maryland	400 00	400 00
Eastern	400 00	400 00
Homœpathic Free	400 00	400 00
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, for St. Mary's Industrial School		15,000 00
Paid St. Mary's Industrial School	15,000 00	
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, for Mount Hope Retreat		8,800 00
Paid Mount Hope Retreat	8,656 46	
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, for Deaf and Dumb		500 00
Paid for account of Deaf and Dumb	482 35	
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, for Indigent Sick at Universities		10,000 00
Paid to University of Maryland,	4,168 31	
Amount carried forward....	$123,147 65	$283,061 96

TABLE G.—Continued.

	DR.	CR.
Amount brought forward...	$123,147 65	$283,061 96
Paid to Washington University,	4,156 20	
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, for Widows and Orphans of War of 1812.....		200 00
Paid Widows and Orphans of the War of 1812.....	200 00	
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, for the Old Defenders of the War of 1812.....		300 00
Paid Old Defenders of the War of 1812.....	300 00	
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59 and Resolution No. 3, for Maryland Hospital for the Insane.....		35,472 67
Paid Maryland Hospital for the Insane.....	32,995 65	
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, additional for Indigent Insane		500 00
Paid to Harlem Lodge.....	99 97	
	$160,899 47	$319,534 63

TABLE G.—Continued.

Tax Sales.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, ordinance No. 59		$5,000 00
By amount received from sundry parties, for redemption of lots previously sold		9,029 93
To amount paid for purchases by the Mayor and City Council, to secure taxes	$2,810 12	
To balance, December 31, 1878	11,219 81	
	$14,029 93	$14,029 93

State Police.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, ordinance No. 59		$598,000 00
To amount paid on warrants of the Police Commissioners	$598,000 00	
	$598,000 00	$598,000 00
Received from the City Collector on account of the tax levy for the Police Department	$511,870 91	

TABLE G.—Continued.

Taxes Refunded

	DR.	CR.
To amount of taxes refunded to sundry parties by order of the Appeal Tax Court.....	$7,086 55	
By balance, December 31, 1878..		$7,086 55
	$7,086 55	$7,086 55

Public Printing.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59		$3,000 00
By amount received from the City Collector		8 00
By amount received from the City Commissioner.....		52 00
To amount paid for advertising..	$2,598 79	
To balance, December 31, 1878 .	461 21	
	$3,060 00	$3,060 00

TABLE G.—Continued.

Fire Department.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59		$175,400 00
By amount received from sale of equipments, refuse, &c.		2,163 30
To amount paid on warrants of Fire Commissioners for the support of the Fire Department and Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph	$165,741 59	
To balance, December 31, 1878..	11,821 71	
	$177,563 30	$177,563 30

TABLE G.—Continued.

Sale of City Property.

	DR.	CR.
By amount received, final payment on Primary School building No. 23		$ 459 55
By amount received from sale of Western Police Station House,		2,707 34
By amount received from sale of desks, benches, &c., from old City Hall		63 97
By amount received from sale of tug boats "R. R. Kirkland," "R. T. Banks" and "Tigress"		13,060 00
To amount paid for auctioneers commissions, advertising, &c..	$ 685 65	
To balance, December 31, 1878..	15,605 21	
	$16,290 86	$16,290 86

TABLE G.—Continued.

Elections.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59		$10,000 00
By appropriation, Resolution No. 3		4,000 00
To amount paid for per diem of Judges and Clerks, room rent, advertising, stationery, &c	$13,459 01	
To balance, December 31, 1878	540 99	
	$14,000 00	$14,000 00

Supervisors of Elections.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59		$2,500 00
To amount paid to Clerk	$458 37	
" " " Messenger	225 00	
" " for incidentals	61 60	
" " for advertising	1,310 47	
" " for administering oath to Judges and Clerks	100 00	
To balance, December 31, 1878	344 56	
	$2,500 00	$2,500 00

TABLE G.—Continued.

Public Schools.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59		$600,000 00
To amount paid for salaries and other expenses of white schools	$542,226 11	
To amount paid on account of colored schools	57,755 61	
To balance, December 31, 1878..	18 28	
	$600,000 00	$600,000 00
Receipts from various sources on account of the Public Schools:		
From the City Collector, on account of the tax levy	$366,602 43	
From the State, the City's proportion of the State tax	159,637 57	
From J. F. Plummer, executor	129 59	
From H. M. Cowles, Secretary, for tuition, &c	48,593 41	
	$574,963 00	

TABLE G.—Continued.

Special Appropriations.

	DR.	CR.
Favor of W. J. Cousins, resolution 176, 1877	$ 15 55	$ 15 55
" F. Echardt, ordinance 80, 1877	200 00	200 00
" Chas. Evans, resolution 28, 1878	60 00	60 00
" Heirs of David Williams, resolution 35, 1878	11 40	11 40
" Cumberland Gray, resolution 97, 1878	130 00	130 00
" Thomas Lester, resolution 105, 1878	125 00	125 00
" D. C. Ireland, resolution 114, 1878	50 00	50 00
" G. O. Hovey and S. Payson, resolution 127, 1878	259 43	259 43
" Moses Hecht, resolution 120, 1878	8 13	8 13
" S. G. Putzell, resolution 120, 1878	8 13	8 13
" C. A. Byrne, resolution 111, 1878	61 86	61 86
Amount carried forward....	$929 50	$929 50

TABLE G.—Continued.

	DR	CR.
Amount brought forward...	$929 50	$929 50
Favor of Margaret Bunch, resolution 171, 1878	43 38	43 38
" A. V. Beard, resolution 184, 1878	11 32	11 32
" A. Wilson, Jr, resolution 178, 1878	50 00	50 00
" Robert Stewart, resolution 178, 1878	50 00	50 00
" H. W. Owings, resolution 185, 1878	76 60	76 60
" Presbyterian Association, resolution 215, 1878	100 00	100 00
" G. S. Harman, resolution 243, 1878	179 00	179 00
" Joseph Cornish, resolution 241, 1878	9 00	9 00
" Catharine Schem, resolution 244, 1878	47 60	47 60
" McCormick & Turner, resolution 261, 1878	303 69	303 69
" T. A. Ashby, resolution 265, 1878	25 00	25 00
Amount carried forward....	$1,825 09	$1,825 09

TABLE G—Concluded.

	DR.	CR.
Amount brought forward...	$1,825 09	$1,825 09
Favor of O. J. Coskery, resolution 265, 1878	25 00	25 00
" E. R. Walker, resolution 265, 1878	25 00	25 00
" Isaac Marken, resolution 279, 1878	100 00	100 00
" John B. Russell, resolution 281, 1878	16 51	16 51
" Thomas Hill, resolution 298, 1878	80 00	80 00
" Jane George, resolution 303, 1878	744 44	744 44
" Jas. Brown, resolution 325, 1878	13 82	13 82
" O. J. Coskery, resolution 330, 1878	25 00	25 00
	$2,854 86	$2,854 86

TABLE H.

City Commissioner.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59,		$9,550 00
By amount received, error in bill of stationery		5 08
To amount paid for salaries, livery and incidentals	$8,855 32	
To balance December 31st, 1878	699 76	
	9,555 08	$9,555 08

Repairs of Paved Streets.

	DR	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59,		$40,000 00
By amount received, over-draft on pay roll		21 25
To amount paid for repairs of paved streets	$39,996 09	
To balance December 31st, 1878	25 16	
	$40,021 25	$40,021 25

TABLE H.—Continued.

Repairs of Sewers.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59,		$8,000 00
By amount received from permits to to connect with sewers.....		239 30
To amount paid for repairs of sewers,	$7,482 60	
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	756 70	
	$8,239 30	$8,239 30

Repairs of Lamps.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, ordinance No. 59.		$2,450 00
By amount received from sundry parties for injury to lamps.....		90 67
To amount paid for repairs to lamps,	$2,433 61	
To balance December 31st, 1678.....	107 06	
	$2,540 67	$2,540 67

TABLE H.—Continued.

Iron Plates.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59,		$10,000 00
By amount received, over-draft on pay roll.		21 03
To amount paid for iron plates at sundry streets	$8,280 04	
To balance December 31st, 1878	1,740 99	
	$10,021 03	$10,021 03

Improvement of Jones' Falls.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878	$576,518 46	
To amount paid on the warrants of the City Commissioner	127,173 78	
By amount received for the use of a scow		$ 1 50
By balance December 31st, 1878		703,690 74
	$703,692 24	$703,692 24

TABLE H.—Continued.

Expenditures and Appropriations City Commissioner's Department.

	DR.	CR.
Repairs of bridges	$4,141 95	$5,000 00
Repairs of unpaved streets	1,397 60	2,000 00
Lamp pillars and lamps	2,497 23	2,500 00
Paving and repaving cross streets	15,574 09	25,000 00
Flag and stepping-stones	18,513 78	20,000 00
Paving in front of city property,	617 67	1,000 00
Repaving streets	1,727 49	3,000 00
Harford Run sewer	11,003 80	21,075 85
Race street sewer	11,546 79	12,000 00
Carey street sewer	7,551 21	10,238 90
Pennsylvania avenue sewer	3,997 59	6,815 24
Repairs of Washington road	285 25	300 00
Federal street sewer	1,311 65	1,325 00
Culvert in Hoffman street	534 74	750 00
Changing grade of Park Place.	49 75	100 00
Shelling Ferry Bar road	150 00	150 00
Schroeder's Run sewer	132 25	475 00
Washington street sewer	591 44	600 00
Inlets at Baker Circle	3,718 06	4,000 00
Inlets in Franklin street	152 77	
Inlets in McMechin street	1,135 79	10 00
Balance December 31st, 1878	29,709 09	
	$116,339 99	$116,339 99

TABLE H.—Continued.

Repairs of City Property.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59		$3,500 00
By appropriation, Resolution No. 30, favor of Geddess & Co		249 49
By appropriation, Resolution No. 31, favor of Wilhelm & Bro		50 50
By appropriation, Resolution No. 101, favor of Emmart & Quartley		254 75
By appropriation, Resolution No. 103, favor of James Sapp		25 43
By appropriation, Resolution No. 183, favor of T. P. Johns		293 81
By appropriation, Resolution No. 296, favor of John F. Kerns		56 60
To amount paid for repairs of City Property	$4,423 03	
To balance, December 31, 1878	7 55	
	$4,430 58	$4,430 58

TABLE H.—Continued.

Repairs of Engine Houses.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59		$10,000 00
By appropriation, Resolution No. 96, favor of Wm. Hanline		90 00
By appropriation, Resolution No. 183, favor of T. P. Johns		2,202 86
By appropriation, Resolution No. 296, favor of Jno. F. Kerns		1,108 71
To amount paid for repairs of engine houses	$13,401 37	
To balance, December 31, 1878	20	
	$13,401 57	$13,401 57

TABLE H.—Continued.

Repairs of Public Schools.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59		$25,000 00
By appropriation, Resolution No. 99, favor of F. T. Gallagher...		858 69
By appropriation, Resolution No. 103, favor of James Sapp.....		112 85
By appropriation, Resolution No. 115, favor of Loney & Bro.....		7 25
By appropriation, Resolution No. 183, favor of T. P. Johns		36 10
By appropriation, Resolution No. 296, favor of John F. Kerns ..		114 86
To amount paid for repairs of Public Schools	$26,120 25	
To balance, December 31, 1878..	9 50	
	$26,129 75	$26,129 75

TABLE H.—Continued.

Expenditures and appropriations, Inspector of Buildings' Department.

	DR.	CR.
Salary of Inspector and Clerk....	$2,890 11	$3,000 00
Repairs to old City Hall.....	4,999 80	5,000 00
Repairs to Maryland Institute....	900 00	900 00
Building Grammar School No. 12	14,045 60	14,045 60
" " " No. 22	378 48	378 48
" " " No. 1..	1,400 00	1,400 00
Building Primary School No. 6 .	13,261 60	13,629 20
Building Colored School No. 7...	17,312 17	17,549 73
Building English German School No. 3	476 40	10,000 00
Balance, December 31, 1878.....	10,238 85	
	$65,903 01	$65,903 01

TABLE H.—Continued.

Expenditures and appropriations for sundry accounts.

	DR.	CR.
City Council for salary of officers and members and incidental expenses	$52,549 43	$52,600 00
General expense	1,502 63	3,500 00
Salary of sundry officers	61,049 77	62,000 00
Court House and Record Office, expenses of	4,673 51	4 800 00
Old Masonic Hall, expenses of	3,131 23	3,200 00
Lamplighters' salaries	42,457 00	44,000 00
Gas and gasoline lamps	145,615 34	168,050 00
Commissioners for Opening Streets	124 40	300 00
City Librarian, for stationery, &c	6,974 59	10,000 00
Ice Boat	10,000 00	10,000 00
Amount carried forward..	$328 077 90	$358,450 00

TABLE H.—Concluded.

	DR.	CR.
Amount brought forward.	$328,077 90	$358,450 00
Repairs to Sheriff's office.....	510 49	550 00
Purchase of McKim's Hill..	20,000 00	20,000 00
Codifying ordinances and statutes	600 00	2,000 00
State tax on water loan.....	7,109 44	9,000 00
Ringing mechanics' bells....	200 00	200 00
Printing report of building law.....	20 00	20 00
Killing dogs.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
Advertising for a site for a new market house.....	25 65	50 00
Printing report of the commission on manufactures..	75 00	75 00
Superintendent of the City Hall.....	15,650 35	16,000 00
Expenses of the Mayoralty..	1,784 58	2,000 00
Balance, December 31, 1878,	34,291 59	
	$409,845 00	$409 845 00

TABLE I.

Opening Marshal Street No. 2.

	DR.	CR.
By balance, January 1, 1878		$2,903 15
By amount received for material sold		695 00
By amount received for benefits		298 78
To amount paid for damages,	$3,000 00	
To balance, December 31, 1878	896 93	
	$3,896 93	$3,896 93

Opening Wilkens Avenue.

	DR.	CR.
To balance, January 1, 1878	$1,426 99	
To amount paid for damages,	5,883 33	
By amount received for benefits		$ 148 25
By balance, December 31, 1878		7,162 07
	$7,310 32	$7,310 32

TABLE I.—Continued.

Widening Holliday Street.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878	$12 50	
To amount paid for surveys and advertising	168 43	
To amount paid for damages	5,675 00	
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, 1878		$4,115 03
By amount received for benefits		1,768 00
To balance December 31st, 1878	27 10	
	$5,883 03	$5,883 03

Opening Elm Street.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878	$233 90	
To amount paid for advertising	35 00	
By balance December 31st, 1878		$268 90
	$268 90	$268 90

TABLE I.—Continued.

Opening Wilcox Street.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878..	$143 30	
To amount paid for advertising	67 01	
By amount received for benefits		$ 2 68
By balance December 31st, 1878		207 63
	$210 31	$210 31

Opening Eden Street.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878.....	$1,069 65	
To amount paid for advertising.....	152 08	
By amount received for benefits		$390 15
By balance December 31st, 1878.....		831 58
	$1,221 73	$1,221 73

TABLE I.—Continued.

Opening Porter Street.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878.....	$345 82	
To amount paid for advertising.....	35 40	
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, 1878.....		$5,750 50
By amount received for benefits.....		210 25
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	5,579 53	
	$5,960 75	$5,960 75

Opening Decatur Street.

	DR.	CR.
By balance January 1st, 1878.....		$548 65
To amount paid for advertising.....	$ 35 25	
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	513 40	
	$548 65	$548 65

TABLE I.—Continued.

Opening Marshall Street No. 3.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878	$66 13	
To amount paid for advertising	33 90	
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, 1878		$4,490 10
To balance December 31st, 1878	4,390 07	
	$4,490 10	$4,490 10

Opening Beason Street.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878	$147 12	
To amount paid for advertising	32 70	
By amount received for benefits		$249 82
To balance December 31st, 1878	70 00	
	$249 82	$249 82

TABLE I.—Continued.

Opening Ensor Street.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878	$192 33	
To amount paid for advertising	21 60	
By amount received for benefits		$618 65
To balance December 31st, 1878	404 72	
	$618 65	$618 65

Opening a triangular lot corner Oliver and McMechin Streets and North Avenue.

	DR.	CR.
By balance January 1st, 1878		$38 00
To amount paid for advertising	$34 00	
To balance December 31st, 1878	4 00	
	$38 00	$38 00

TABLE I.—Concluded.

Opening Tunnel Alley.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878	$48 05	
To amount paid for advertising.....	12 00	
By balance December 31st, 1878....		$60 05
	$60 05	$60 05

Closing Humes Street.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878.....	$157 28	
To amount paid for advertising.....	34 55	
" " damages	1,464 15	
By amount received for benefits.....		$2,000 00
To balance December 31st, 1878....	344 02	
	$2,000 00	$2,000 00

TABLE I.—Continued.

Opening Lexington Street.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878.....	$3,406 66	
To amount refunded for benefits previously paid	400 95	
By balance December 31st, 1878.....		$3,807 61
	$3,807 61	$3,807 61

Widening Fayette Street.

	DR.	CR.
By balance January 1st, 1878.....		$55,431 58
By amount received for material sold.....		15,480 00
By amount received for benefits		2,072 50
To amount paid for damages.....	$69,835 51	
To amount paid for advertising, auctioneers' commissions, &c.....	297 94	
To balance December 31st, 1878	2,850 63	
	$72,984 08	$72,984 08

TABLE I.—Continued.

Opening Sterrett Street.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, 1878		$9 89
By amount received for benefits		347 50
To amount paid for surveys and advertising	$303 21	
To balance December 31st, 1878	54 18	
	$357 39	$357 39

Opening Bond Street.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, 1878		$1,717 63
By amount received for benefits		470 32
To amount paid for surveys and advertising	$ 635 19	
To Balance December 31st, 1878	1,552 76	
	$2,187 95	$2,187 95

TABLE I.—Continued.

Opening Presstman Street.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878	$449 77	
To amount paid for advertising	12 60	
By balance December 31st, 1878		$462 37
	$462 37	$462 37

Opening a 15 *feet alley from Wilson Street to Presstman Street.*

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878	$108 30	
To amount paid for damages.....	457 23	
By amount received for benefits.....		$652 97
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	87 44	
	$652 97	$652 97

TABLE I.—Continued.

Opening Hull Street.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878.....	$152 33	
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, 1878.....		$ 12 40
By amount received for benefits		113 75
By balance December 31st, 1878.....		26 18
	$152 33	$152 33

Opening McHenry Street.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878	$479 76	
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, 1878.....		$ 55 44
By amount received for benefits		410 71
By balance December 31st, 1878.....		13 61
	$479 76	$479 76

TABLE I—Continued.

Opening McKim Street.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878	$ 108 87	
To amount paid for damages	7,289 68	
By amount received for benefits		$7,686 12
" received for material sold		85 00
To balance December 31st, 1878	372 57	
	$7,771 12	$7,771 12

Opening Valley Street.

	DR.	CR.
By balance January 1st, 1878		$ 251 64
" appropriation Ordinance No. 59, 1878		284 34
" amount received for benefits		7,551 91
To amount paid for damages	$6,957 12	
To balance December 31st, 1878	1,130 77	
	$8,087 89	$8,087 89

TABLE I—Continued.

Opening St. Paul Street.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878.....	$509 53	
By amount received for benefits.		$1,913 13
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	1,403 60	
	$1,913 13	$1,913 13

Opening North Street.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878.....	$804 13	
By amount received for benefits.....		$988 00
" balance December 31st, 1878.....		794 25
	$804 13	$804 13

TABLE I—Continued.

Widening Orleans Street.

	DR.	CR.
By balance January 1st, 1878.....		$9,329 70
" amount received for benefits.....		4,870 92
To amount refunded for benefits previously paid.....	$17,876 90	
By balance December 31st, 1878.....		3,676 28
	$17,876 90	$17,876 90

Opening Franklin Street.

	DR.	CR.
By balance January 1st, 1878.....		$4,148 16
To amount refunded for benefits previously paid.....	$ 85 46	
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	4,062 70	
	$4,148 16	$4,148 16

TABLE I.—Continued.

Opening Broadway.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878	$1,708 81	
By amount received for benefits.....		$4,629 70
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	2,920 89	
	$4,629 70	$4,629 70

Opening Chew Street.

	DR.	CR.
By balance January 1st, 1878.....		$38 09
By amount received for benefits.....		6 57
To balance December 31st, 1878	$44 66	
	$44 66	$44 66

TABLE I.—Continued.

Opening Gist Street.

	DR.	CR.
By balance January 1st, 1878		$1,509 89
To amount refunded for benefits previously paid	$ 3 45	
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	1,506 44	
	$1,509 89	$1,509 89

Opening Bloom Street.

	DR.	CR.
By balance January 1st, 1878.....		$143 00
To amount paid for damages.....	$ 15 00	
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	128 00	
	$143 00	$143 00

TABLE I.—Continued.

Opening Biddle Street.

	DR.	CR.
By balance January 1st, 1878		$1 328 42
By amount received for benefits.....		178 06
To amount paid for surveys, advertising and auctioneers' commissions.....	$745 43	
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	761 05	
	$1,506 48	$1,506 48

Opening Spring Street,

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, 1878		$440 28
To amount paid for surveys and advertising.....	$440 28	
	$440 28	$440 28

TABLE I.—Continued.

Opening Forrest Street.

	DR.	CR.
By balance January 1st, 1878		$17,740 82
By amount received for benefits.....		97 19
To amount refunded for benefits previously paid.....$	70 77	
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	17,767 24	
	$17,838 01	$17,838 01

Opening Marshall Street, No. 4.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59, 1878.....		$1,286 35
By amount received for benefits.....		68 43
To amount paid for surveys, advertising and auctioneers' commissions	$163 95	
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	890 83	
	$1,354 78	$1,354 78

TABLE I.—Continued.

Opening Jones Street.

	DR.	CR.
By amount received for benefits.....		$149 00
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	$149 00	
	$149 00	$149 00

Opening Castle Street.

	DR.	CR.
To amount paid for advertising and surveys.....	$436 61	
By amount received for benefits		$148 88
By balance December 31st, 1878.....		287 73
	$436 61	$436 61

TABLE I.—Continued.

Opening Eager Street.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878.....	$547 25	
By amount received for material sold.....		$660 00
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	112 75	
	$660 00	$660 00

Widening Eutaw Street.

	DR.	CR.
By amount received for benefits.....		$1,241 55
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	$1,241 55	
	$1,241 55	$1,241 55

TABLE I.—Continued.

Opening Townsend Street.

	DR.	CR.
To balance January 1st, 1878.....	$21,972 47	
To amount paid for damages	118 50	
By balance December 31st, 1878...		$22,090 97
	$22,090 97	$22,090 97

Opening Baker Alley.

	DR.	CR.
To amount paid for damages.....	$37 79	
By balance December 31st, 1878...		$37 79
	$37 79	$37 79

TABLE I.—Continued.

Amount paid for advertising, surveys and auctioneers' commissions for sundry streets.

	DR.	CR.
Caroline street, opening	$894 39	
Oliver " "	745 39	
Marshall " No. 5, opening	309 50	
School-house lane, closing	117 44	
Covington street, opening	709 51	
Addison alley, "	342 00	
Old Joppa Road, closing	116 70	
A 66-feet street from Oliver street to North avenue	412 75	
Ferry Point Road, closing	449 14	
By balance December 31st, 1878		$4,096 82
	$4,096 82	$4,096 82

TABLE I.—Continued.

Paving Broadway.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59		$2,800 50
To amount paid for paving.....	$2,800 50	
	$2,800 50	$2,800 50

Paving Baltimore Street.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59		$44,683 94
To amount paid for paving.....	$44,626 34	
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	57 60	
	$44,683 94	$44,683 94

TABLE I.—Continued.

Paving Lombard Street.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59		$12,690 71
To amount paid for paving	$12,696 69	
By balance, December 31st, 1878		5 98
	$12,696 69	$12,696 69

Paving West Falls Avenue.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59		$14,954 06
To amount paid for paving	$14,954 06	
	$14,954 06	$14,954 06

TABLE I.—Continued.

Paving Second Street.

	CR.	DR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59...		$1,098 96
To amount refunded for paving assessments previously paid	$399 22	
To balance December 31st, 1878	699 74	
	$1,098 96	$1,098 96

Paving Post-office Avenue.

	CR.	DR.
By appropriation, Ordinance No. 59...		$235 82
To amount refunded for paving assessments previously paid.....	$166 11	
To balance December 31st, 1878..	69 71	
	$235 82	$235 82

TABLE I—Continued.

Paving Light Street.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation Ordinance No. 59.....		$3,315 05
To amount refunded for paving assessments previouly paid.....	$3,054 36	
To balance December 31st, 1878.....	260 69	
	$3,315 05	$3,315 05

Paving South Street.

	DR.	CR.
By appropriation ordinance No. 59..... ..		$326 52
To amount refunded for paving assessments previously paid.....	$78 77	
To balance December 31st, 1878	247 75	
	$326 52	$326 52

TABLE I—Continued.

Amount paid for paving streets, and also the amount received from the City Collector, payment by sundry parties.

	DR.	CR.
Fourth street	$4,478 95	$1,121 21
Chester "	9,460 96	
Federal "	2,134 02	149 19
Lemmon "		22 88
Stricker "	1,576 25	235 34
Aliceanna "	1,089 22	626 45
Boston "	12,765 32	8,130 91
Hampstead "	467 01	216 90
Truxton "		78 52
Albemarle "		154 08
Lemmon alley	635 03	285 12
Haubert street	5,110 90	373 37
Calverton road		1,146 92
Druid Hill avenue		1,400 45
Clement street	15,228 10	2,384 26
Sterrett street		407 23
Frederick avenue		3,756 09
Eutaw square		2,365 33
Hoffman street		642 19
John "	3,799 78	249 67
Bayard "	25,785 71	
Fayette "	1,606 02	
Amount carried forward	$84,137 27	$23,746 11

TABLE I.—Continued.

	DR.	CR.
Amount brought forward.....	$84,137 27	$23,746 11
Read street.....	2,440 14	
Spring "	1,832 92	
Calhoun " No. 1.....	1,317 81	864 95
Point "	1,640 98	
McCabe "	854 91	239 81
Dallas "	321 93	24 85
Aisquith "	3,059 36	225 86
Ostend "	1,331 02	26 73
McElderry "	4,061 73	1,309 85
Orleans "	3,149 60	89 74
Castle "	1,203 12	
Dock "	5,773 25	
Chew "	1,585 02	242 22
Cross "	1,088 37	
Dover "	161 14	
Foster alley.....	2,883 91	
Hammond alley.....	403 04	
Oliver street.....	10,966 90	1,777 02
Charles "	40,758 13	
Eager "	801 30	5 51
Randall "		658 21
Baker "		1,416 89
Calhoun " No. 2.....		487 16
Laurens "		394 01
Amount carried forward.....	$169,271 85	$31,508 92

TABLE I—Concluded.

	DR.	CR.
Amount brought forward.....	$169,271 85	$31,508 92
Gist street.....		227 61
Pearl "	1,372 57	159 45
Bethel "		481 61
Durst alley.....		130 30
King street.....		60 30
Jackson street		833 51
Hall alley.....		20 20
Chestnut alley		171 46
Canton avenue		247 40
Vincent alley.....		84 20
Biddle street		52 19
Pitcher street.....		3 22
Mason alley.....		31 76
Covington street.		62 78
Lancaster street.....	5,095 44	
Beason street		1 09
Received interest on paving acc't		1,546 18
	$175,739 86	$35,622 18

ERRATA.

On page 218, third line from bottom, instead of "$422,600.16," read "$432,600.16."

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Water Department,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1878.

Officers of the Water Board,

JANUARY 1st, 1879.

Commissioners.

HON. FERDINAND C. LATROBE, MAYOR,
Ex-Officio President.
GEORGE U. PORTER, *Secretary.*
JOHN F. HUNTER,
GEORGE P. THOMAS,
THOMAS BOND,
WM. A. FISHER,
N. RUFUS GILL.

Registrar's Department.

WM L. SHARETTS, *Water Registrar.*
WM. F. SINCLAIR, *General Book-Keeper.*
JAMES A. MARRIAN, *Cashier.*
JAS. S. ETCHBERGER, *Clerk of Errors.*
GEORGE W. SHARETTS, *Ledger Clerk.*
E. N. MORISON, *Ledger Clerk.*
JOHN GIBSON, *New Supply Clerk.*
BENJAMIN PRICE, *Collector.*
GEORGE A. COLEMAN, *Collector.*
GEORGE W. EMMERICH, *Hydrant Inspector.*

Engineer's Department.

JAMES CURRAN, *Water Engineer.*
ROBERT K. MARTIN, *Civil Engineer.*
RICHARD D. MURPHY, *Engineer's Clerk.*

REPORT.

OFFICE WATER DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL.

BALTIMORE, January, 1879.

To the Honorable the Mayor and
City Council of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with section 3, of the ordinance providing for "Water Board" and its duties, they herewith respectfully submit their report for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

On the 1st day of January, 1878, the cash balance was $200,729 79; Gross receipts for 1878 were $1,795,215 30, making an aggregate of $1,995,945 09. The total disbursements for the year (including $22,952 99 discount on water bills) were $1,530,719 56, leaving balance on hand 31st December, 1878, $465,225 53, of which $384,245 38 belongs to revenue account, and $79,283 16 to Gunpowder Permanent Supply account.

The annexed table exhibits the gross receipts and to what accounts are charged the amounts disbursed.

We have received during the year from all sources.....	$1,795,215 30	
Less discount on 1879 and 1878 rents.....	22,952 99	
	$1,772,262 31	
Balance on hand January 1st, 1878	200,729 79	
Total amount at disposal of the Board during the year.....		$1,972,992 10

Our disbursements during the same period have been—

For Gunpowder Permanent Supply	$1,081,091 60	
For 12 months interest on $5,000,000 Water Stock	250,000 00	
For Working Expenses	63,500 36	
For Distributing Main	41,270 36	
For Hampden Pipe Line	31,664 11	
For Lake Roland (dredging)	28,144 62	
For Fire Plugs	3,146 65	
For Pumps and Fountains	2,316 92	
For Water Meters, (New)	1,750 44	
For Tools and Fixtures	2,104 01	
For Gunpowder Real Estate	489 20	
For Real Estate	790 95	
For Returned Money	1,497 35	
		$1,507,766 57

Leaving a balance to our credit at the close of the year as follows:

To credit of Revenue account	$384,245 38	
" " Gunpowder Permanent supply account	79,283 16	
" " Disbursem't account	30 00	
In hands of Water Registrar	1,666 99	
		465,225 53
		$1,972,992 10

REVENUE.

There were received during the past year from water rents and meters, after deducting $22,952 99 for discount, $487,251 10; from Plumbing Department, $10,597 86; interest on

back rents, $5,924 36, and from all other sources $2,295 49, making aggregate amount of revenue of the department $506,068 81, as against $512,005 35 for the year 1877, a decrease of $5,936 54. The disbursements from revenue include interest for the year on $5,000,000 five per cent. stock, $250,000; working expenses of the department, $63,500 36; Hampden Pipe Line, $31,664 11; distributing main, $41,270 36; dredging Lake Roland, $28,144 62; fire plugs and fountains, $5,463 57.

The Board, in view of the present financial condition of the department, have resolved to recommend to your Honorable Body a reduction in water rents, to take effect from January 1st, 1880.

The policy of this Board has always been to furnish water to consumers at the minimum figures consistent with its cost to the city. Having in view the large supply soon to be introduced by the new works, every possible inducement should, in the opinion of the Board, be made to encourage the abolishing of all pumps from the public streets, and the extension of mains to supply every tenement in our city with an abundance of wholesome water.

The Board has also felt emboldened to appropriate out of its revenue for 1879, one hundred thousand dollars for the payment of the interest on two million dollars of the Gunpowder permanent supply stock. The saving to the Water Department of a like amount by the changing of the city's five million loan from six to five per cent. the past two years, makes it but fair to the tax-payers that they should have the benefit of the amount thus saved.

PLUGS AND FOUNTAINS.

It is deemed worthy of remark that the department expended the past year for fire plugs, fountains and pumps, the sum of

$5,463 57; and in 1877 for similar work, $5,189 82. As there is no revenue from such expenditure, and the same being for the benefit of the general tax-payers, it is but proper that the annual appropriation should be made as required by existing ordinances; but which for the last two years has been omitted.

By reference to the detailed report of the Water Engineer here annexed, it will be seen that the supply of water has been abundant to capacity of conduit throughout the year, and the quality very good, attributed to the remarkable regularity of the monthly rainfall, which for the year aggregated 48.83 inches.

Within the year 1878, an additional 30 inch pipe line was laid from Hampden to Druid Lake, requiring 3,000 feet; a like amount of 30 inch pipe was laid on Wilson, connecting with Mount Royal avenue 30 inch line at North avenue, and along John and Wilson to Division street; other extension of mains are projected, to meet the growing needs of the different sections of the city.

The various works of the Department have been kept in good condition, all needed repairs and improvements were made, requisite to their preservation or for increasing their efficiency.

GUNPOWDER PERMANENT SUPPLY.

By the report of the Civil Engineer the progress made the past year all along the line of the new work has been very satisfactory, and encourages the belief that in another year all that has been contracted for will be near its completion. The Board here refers to the several sections of the new works, as follows:

LOCH RAVEN,

By which name the Lake at the Gunpowder is designated, has been excavated along the margins of the river to give all

the depth possible to it, and the greater portion of this work is now completed. Four neat and substantial bridges were constructed during 1878, across streams emptying into the lake—all were of white marble, and each differing in design. The amount expended upon the construction of Loch Raven to December 31st, 1878, is $320,137 75.

THE DAM.

The eastern portion and wing of the dam was finished just prior to the commencement of cold weather in 1878. The excavation of the flat immediately inside of the dam is now nearly finished, and 1,500 feet of the main tunnel attached to this section was completed during the past year. Notwithstanding the heavy freshets experienced on the Gunpowder river, the masonry work has not in the least been thereby disturbed, giving evidence of the careful and substantial character of its construction. The cost of graduation and masonry upon the dam section to December 31, 1878, was $154,017 81.

TUNNEL OR CONDUIT LINE.

There remains but 5,466 feet of tunnel to be driven. The character of rock encountered is unchanged from that before reported, requiring but little arching.

The greatest trouble experienced from water, was between Nos. 1 and 2 shafts, when at times when working near to the surface the men have been driven out of the tunnel by the water in Mine Bank run coming in through the fissures of the lime stone rock. A flume had to be constructed to pass the stream through, whilst the work in the tunnel under it was progressed with.

On the completion of the tunnel, this water, which is pure spring, will be turned into it, and form part of the supply.

It was in April, 1876, that this seven miles of tunnel was commenced, and by April next, it is the opinion of the Chief Engineer, there will remain but a small portion unfinished. The cost of graduation upon the seven sections of the tunnel to December 31, 1878, amounts to $1,068,810 50.

LAKE MONTEBELLO.

Good progress has been made on this lake or reservoir. The filling in of the bottom has been completed, and the embankments at the eastern and western ends are advancing rapidly. The Clifton tunnel, leading from the gate-house to the low grounds on the Clifton estate, was completed and arched up in 1878.

The successful completion of this portion of the work, passing as it did through ground of the very worst character for tunneling, is regarded as a matter of congratulation, and alike creditable to the engineers and the contractor.

The gate house at Montebello is finished to within a few feet of the top of the embankment or road way surrounding the lake. The design of the gate-house it is claimed is the most perfect of its kind, and has been strictly adhered to during its construction, and from the quality of the material used and the class of work done, may be safely said to be inferior to none in the country.

The brick arching is all finished about Montebello, where it was that the bulk of the brick work lay. Only a small portion remains to be done, such as arching up the insecure places of the main tunnel, and closing up the shafts as the several contractors finish their work.

The cost of graduation and masonry upon Lake Montebello to December 31st, 1878, has been $522,838 97.

PIPE LINES.

Nothing was done the past year in the way of laying the pipe lines to the city limits. There has been delivered on the ground eight hundred and fourteen 40 inch cast iron pipes at a cost to the Department of $70,907 09.

The aggregate amount expended on the Gunpowder Permanent Supply to end of 1878, as shown by the books of the Department is $2,744,370 34.

CLIFTON RESERVOIR.

The Board of Commissioners after mature deliberation are fully convinced of the propriety of providing increased storage capacity for the future protection of the people from the use of discolored or impure water, such as is so frequently experienced in the flow of the Gunpowder river.

They have already taken the initiatory steps to locate an additional reservoir on the Clifton property, surveys of which are being made by an engineer corps so as to determine definitely the quantity of land that may be required for same. The estimated cost in round figures is placed at $400,000.

It is proposed by the Board to construct this additional reservoir without unnecessary delay, so as to secure its completion with the other portions of the new works, and to be done entirely within the means at their disposal, applying any balance that may be left out of the appropriation for the permanent supply, and making up the deficiency from the surplus fund to the credit of the Water Department.

This proposed reservoir will necessarily shorten to its extent or length, the required pipe lines to conduct the water to the city limits, and for the distribution of the water within the city, for which latter portion of the work no provision has yet been

made, the estimated cost of which can be spread over future years.

Calling your attention to the reports of the chief officers of the Water Department here accompanying, all of which we respectfully submit.

Respectfully submitted,

FERDINAND C. LATROBE,
Ex-Officio President.

GEORGE U. PORTER,
Secretary.

JOHN F. HUNTER,
GEORGE P. THOMAS,
THOMAS BOND,
WILLIAM A. FISHER,
N. RUFUS GILL,
Commissioners.

Water Registrar's Report.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE WATER REGISTRAR,

City Hall,

Baltimore, December 31st, 1878.

To the Hon. the President

and Members of the Water Board.

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with the provision of City Ordinance No. 10, section 8, entitled Water Ordinance, I have the honor to submit to your Hon. Board of Commissioners for the Water Department the annual financial report, with accompanying statistical tables, showing in detail, under appropriate heads, the operation of the Registrar's Department, exhibiting the amount collected from all sources during the year 1878; also, amount received from the Finance Commissioners for the introduction of additional water supply from the great Gunpowder Falls, and amount deposited with City Register, together with disbursements made, new supplies added, abatements made, monthly receipts, balances uncollected, statement of the general ledger account, estimated revenue for the year 1879, and cash in hand and on deposit with City Register, for the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1878.

In addition to the water rents received during the year 1878, was from the Finance Commissioners, proceeds of sale of $1,230,100 Water Stock for Permanent Water Supply account, aggregating		$1,266,193 50
The receipts from all sources during the fiscal year of 1878 from water rents, including dwellings, warehouses, offices, carriages, horses, bath-tubs, hand hose, cows, and water through meter to fruit and oyster packers, beer breweries, railroad companies, sugar refineries, laundries, livery stables, chemists, brick-yards, steamships and tugs, rectifiers, malt houses, cattle yards, boarding-houses, white lead works, coal oil refineries, agricultural and other manufacturing establishments, and from plumbing work, Hampden and Mount Royal reservoirs, Druid Lake, Gunpowder real estate—aggregating	$529,021 80	
Add from Finance Commissioners, proceeds sale of Water Stock on account of Permanent Supply	1,266,193 50	
Total received from all sources during the year 1878		$1,795,215 30

The disbursements made during the fiscal year of 1878 were as follows, viz: plumbing department, $9,357 05; repairs, $3,048 55; salaries Registrar's Department, $14,158 05; salaries Water Engineer's Department, $9,099 96; pump-house, $5,319 17; Lake Roland, $4,-124 27; Druid Lake, $3,509 66; High Service

Reservoir, $2,324 07; Hampden Reservoir, $708 06; Mount Royal Reservoir, $240 71; Water Meters, $3,116 92; Temporary Supply, $4,255 99; current expenses, $3,347 30; Printing and stationery, $800 35; Telegraph Line, $90 25—total for working expenses for the Department for the year 1878.....	$63,500 36
In addition to the above working expenses there was disbursed during the year 1878: Gunpowder Permanent Supply, $1,081,091 60; twelve months' interest on $5,000,000 Water Stock, $250,000; distributing main, $41,270 36; Hampden pipe line, $31,664 11; Lake Roland, dredging, $28,144 62; fire plugs, $3,146 65; pumps and fountains, $2,316 92; water meters, (new,) $1,750 44; tools and fixtures, $2,104 01; Gunpowder real estate, $489 20; real estate, $790 95; return money, $1,497 35, amounting to.....	1,444,266 21
Total disbursements for the year 1878.....	$1,507,766 57

CASH ACCOUNT.

January 1st, 1878—to balance....	$200,729 79	
December 31st, 1878—to gross receipts for the year 1878.....	1,795,215 30	
December 31st, 1878—by disbursements for the year 1878...		$1,507,766 57
December 31st, 1878—by discount on 1879 and 1878 rents,		22,952 99
December 31st, 1878—by balance		465,225 53
	$1,995,945 09	$1,995,945 09

METERS.

The number of Water Meters connected to premises of consumers of water is 408; of this number 107 are $\frac{5}{8}$ inch; 157, 1 inch; 49, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; 30, 2 inch; 62, 3 inch; 3, 4 inch, all of the Worthington pattern.

Summary of Receipts for the year ending December 31, 1878.

Received from Water Rents, 1879,	$1,258 50	
" " " 1878,	284,816 04	
" " " 1877,	135,210 94	
" " " 1876,	19,262 89	
" " " 1875,	5,972 89	
" " " 1874,	3,270 15	
" " Meter "	60,412 68	
	$510,204 09	
Less discount on 1879 and 1878, Rents.....	22,952 99	
		$487,251 10
Received from Plumbing Department.....		10,597 86
Received from interest on Back Rents.....		5,924 36
Received from Gunpowder Real Estate.....		1,639 12
Received from Distributing Main..		286 34
Received from Lake Roland.....		123 43
Received from Hampden Reservoir.....		97 50
Received from Mount Royal Reservoir.....		97 00
Amount carried forward.....		$506,016 71

Amount brought forward.....	$506,016 71
Received from Fire Plug.....	40 00
Received from Druid Lake.....	12 10
Received from sale of $1,230,100 Water Stock for Permanent Supply.....	1,266,193 50
Net receipts.....	$1,772,262 31
Add amount allowed for discount on 1879 and 1878, Rents.....	22,952 99
Gross receipts.....	$1,795,215 30

Summary of expenses for the year ending December 31, 1878.

Plumbing Department.....	$9,357 05	
Repairs.....	3,048 55	
Salaries Registrar's Department...	14,158 05	
Salaries, Engineer's Department...	9,099 96	
Pump House.....	5,319 17	
Lake Roland.....	4,124 27	
Druid Lake.....	3,509 66	
High Service Reservoir.....	2,324 07	
Hampden Reservoir.....	708 06	
Mount Royal Reservoir.....	240 71	
Water Meters.....	3,116 92	
Temporary Supply.....	4,255 99	
Current Expenses.....	3,347 30	
Printing and Stationery.....	800 35	
Telegraph Line.....	90 25	
Working expenses.....		$63,500 36

Amount brought forward.....	$ 63,500 36
Gunpowder Permanent Supply....	1,081,091 60
Twelve months interest on $5,000,000 Water Stock.....	250,000 00
Distributing Main.....	41,270 36
Hampden Pipe Line.....	31,664 11
Lake Roland (Dredging).....	28,144 62
Fire Plugs.....	3,146 65
Pumps and Fountains.....	2,316 92
Water Meters (new).....	1,750 44
Tools and Fixtures.....	2,104 01
Gunpowder Real Estate.....	489 20
Real Estate.....	790 95
Returned Money.....	1,497 35
	$1,507,766 57

Statement A exhibits the Water Registrar's cash account.

Statement B exhibits the Registrar's disbursements.

Statement C shows trial balance general ledger to December 31, 1878.

Statement D shows balance sheet general ledger to December 31, 1878.

Statement E—this schedule exhibits monthly receipts of the Water Department for the year 1878.

Statement F—this statement shows the disbursements of the Water Department for the year 1878.

Statement G shows the new supplies added for the year 1878.

Statement H exhibits abatements made for the year 1878.

Statement I shows the estimated revenue for the year 1879.

Statement K exhibits the balances remaining in the book uncollected.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. SHARETTS,

Water Registrar.

Statements.

STATEMENT A.

Water Registrar's Cash Account for the year 1878.

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance on hand December 31, 1877.	$1,440 18	
To water rents '79, $1,258 50		
" " '78, 284,816 04		
$286,074 54		
Less discount on '79 and '78 rents, 22,952 99		
	263,121 55	
To water rents 1877...	135,210 94	
" " 1876	19,262 89	
" " 1875	5,972 89	
" " 1874	3,270 15	
To Meter Rents	60,412 68	
" interest on back rents	5,924 36	
" Gunpowder real estate	1,639 12	
" Distributing main	286 34	
" Lake Roland	123 43	
" Hampden Reservoir	97 50	
" Mount Royal reservoir	97 00	
" Fire plugs	40 00	
" Druid Lake	12 10	
" Sales of 1894 5 per cent water stock	1,266,193 50	
" Plumbing department	10,597 86	
By amount deposited with City Register, from January to December 31,'78.		$1,772,035 50
" balance in hand December 31, 1878		1,666 99
	$1,773,702 49	$1,773,702 49

STATEMENT B.

Water Registrar's Disbursement Account for the year 1878.

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance	$ 30 00	
" Warrants on City Comptroller, from January 4, to December 27, '78..	1,507,766 57	
By Gunpowder permanent supply		$1,081,091 60
" Twelve (12) months interest on $5,000,000 water stock		250,000 00
" Distributing main		41,270 36
" Hampden pipe line		31,664 11
" Lake Roland		32,268 89
" Salaries Registrar's dep't.		14.158 05
" Salaries Engineer's dep't.		9,099 96
" Plumbing department		9,357 05
" Pump house		5,319 17
" Druid lake		3,509 66
" High service reservoir		2,324 07
" Hampden reservoir		708 06
" Mount Royal reservoir		240 71
" Fire Plugs		3,146 65
" Pumps and fountains		2.316 92
" Water Meters		4.867 36
" Temporary supply		4,255 99
" Current expenses		3,347 30
" Repairs		3,048 55
" Tools and fixtures		2,104 01
" Printing and stationery		800 35
" Gunpowder real estate		489 20
" Real estate		790 95
" Telegraph line		90 25
" Returned money		1,497 35
" balance		30 00
	$1,507,796 57	$1,507,796 57

STATEMENT C.

Dr. *Trial Balance General Ledger*

6	Real estate and water rights	$775,629 71
9	Construction of new works	2,743,887 84
22	Mayor and City Council	463,528 54
52	Water Registrar's cash account	1,666 99
84	" disbursement account.	30 00
97	Hampden pipe line	31,664 11
103	Distributing main	1,588,190 15
122	Repairs	3,048 55
184	Fire plugs	7,157 59
197	Pumps and fountains	3,841 29
210	Water meters	706 65
220	Telegraph line	90 25
222	Lake Roland	32,145 46
233	Druid Lake	3,497 56
245	High Service Reservoir	2,324 07
2[illegible]	Hampden "	610 56
259	Mount Royal "	143 71
263	Tools and fixtures	5,227 93
266	Pump house	5,319 17
272	Temporary supply	4,255 99
282	Current expenses	3,347 30
290	Printing and stationery	800 35
295	Salaries Registrar's office	14,158 05
297	" Engineer's "	9,099 96
301	Gunpowder Permanent Supply	2,744,190 34
318	" real estate	240,829 46
320	Returned money	1,497 35
331	Discount on 1878 rents	22,981 09
332	" 1879 "	125 85
		$8,735,995 87

STATEMENT C.

December 31*st*, 1878.

2	City 6 per cent. water stock	$ 263,000 00
3	" 5 " "	7,516,700 00
4	Profit and loss	437,387 11
151	Plumbing department	1,240 81
354	Water Rents 1879	1,258 50
387	" 1878	286,355 54
425	" 1877	135,210 94
457	" 1876	19,262 89
488	" 1875	5 972 89
514	" 1874	3,270 15
557	Meter rents.	60,412 68
590	Interest account	5,924 36
		$8,735,995 87

STATEMENT D.

Dr. *Balance Sheet General Ledger*

6	Real estate and water rights	$ 775,629 71
9	Construction of new works	2,775,551 95
22	Mayor and City Council	463,528 54
52	Water Registrar's cash account	1,666 99
84	" disbursement account.	30 00
103	Distributing main	1,588,190 15
184	Fire plugs	7,157 59
197	Pumps and fountains	3,841 29
210	Water Meters	21,839 29
263	Tools and fixtures	5,227 93
301	Gunpowder Permanent Supply	2,744,190 34
318	" real estate and water rights,	240,829 46
332	Discount on 1879 rents	125 85
		$8,627,809 09

STATEMENT D.

January 1st, 1879. Cr.

2	City six per cent. water stock	$ 263,000 00
3	" five " "	7,516,700 00
4	Profit and loss	846,850 59
354	Water rents 1879	1,258 50
		$8,627,809 09

STATEMENT "E."

Receipts of the Water Department for the year 1878.

	January.	February.	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Water Rents 1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,258 50	$ 1,258 50
" 1878	$67,241 63	$128,843 69	$23,907 41	$8,068 29	$6,123 56	$4,538 48	$4,022 32	$5,373 19	$6,652 19	$7,631 93	$5,379 92	17,033 43	284,816 04
" 1877	26,736 62	17,387 74	12,237 58	7,947 86	9,426 71	6,600 21	7,913 83	11,128 23	11,973 32	15,516 45	5,862 33	2,480 06	135,210 94
" 1876	1,767 06	1,311 96	1,437 86	721 62	1,082 00	1,437 77	932 09	1,620 23	2,430 60	3,230 13	2,194 32	1,097 25	19,262 89
" 1875	403 71	381 27	568 00	264 86	211 67	983 00	206 16	367 00	542 16	728 00	944 31	372 75	5,972 89
" 1874	125 13	138 30	120 50	66 00	65 08	1,088 42	158 99	165 50	167 38	230 88	853 52	90 45	3,270 15
Meter Rents	14,400 78	122 94	.....	15,038 39	173 79	235 09	14,019 22	100 41	.....	16,024 73	264 69	32 64	60,412 68
Plumbing Department	677 26	643 47	403 76	775 68	997 77	1,219 24	837 19	975 55	1,143 14	1,048 38	1,049 79	826 63	10,597 86
Interest on Back Rents	174 62	241 55	319 34	224 36	316 84	491 93	383 28	637 07	822 50	1,211 90	757 78	343 19	5,924 36
Gunpowder Real Estate	25 00	245 00	312 62	31 00	5 00	250 00	46 00	.....	256 50	135 00	29 00	304 00	1,639 12
Distributing Main	.....	.....	6 00	6 00	223 94	6 00	.....	.....	6 00	11 64	18 76	8 00	286 34
Lake Roland	56 00	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 65	.....	14 74	.....	27 04	123 43
Hampden Reservoir	13 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 00	39 50	.....	97 50
Mount Royal "	.....	.....	20 00	41 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....	24 00	97 00
Fire Plugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00
Druid Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 10	.....	.....	12 10
	$111,620 81	$149,315 92	$39,338 07	$33,185 06	$18,626 36	$16,850 14	$28,559 08	$20,387 83	$24,005 79	$45,840 88	$17,393 92	$23,897 94	$529,021 80

Received from sale of $1,230,100 00 (1894, 5 per cent.) Water Stock for Permanent Supply	1,266,193 50
Total Receipts for the year	$1,795,215 30

ptember.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
$84,747 74	$73,501 27	$79,315 86	$85,609 67	$1,081,091 60
5,228 42	4,951 78	11,009 99	9,187 88	41,270 36
705 29	75 25	.....	.....	31,664 11
2,474 41	1,706 31	3,371 90	2,151 96	32,268 89
1,183 31	1,183 31	1,183 31	1,183 31	14,158 05
758 33	758 33	758 33	758 33	9,099 96
855 25	715 96	890 48	787 98	9,357 05
79 90	84 33	1,014 99	35 52	5,319 17
752 21	264 29	259 19	211 65	3,509 66
245 87	709 31	45 55	.....	2,324 07
11 25	40 40	72 60	.....	708 06
38 95	23 90	.....	.....	240 71
60 91	35 31	59 00	147 40	3,146 65
126 50	137 25	177 14	136 51	2,316 92
452 50	575 41	301 65	396 94	4,867 36
140 88	135 00	157 17	168 47	4,255 99
208 34	264 96	371 20	365 30	3,347 30
179 07	239 27	264 76	214 33	3,048 55
2 75	12 97	5 63	5 00	2,104 01
.....	116 50	223 92	88 00	800 35
25 00	25 00	103 00	129 00	489 20
137 12	.....	30 33	3 50	790 95
.....	.....	.....	7 40	90 25
35 55	67 02	84 55	127 08	1,497 35
$98,449 55	$85,623 13	$99,700 55	$101,715 23	$1,257,766 57

)0 Water Stock	250,000 00
ıe Year.....	$1,507,766 57

STATEMENT G.

New Supplies for the year 1878.

301	Houses,	at $5 00.....	$1,505 00	
263	"	" 7 50.....	1,972 50	
292	"	" 9 00.....	2,628 00	
171	"	" 12 00.....	2,052 00	
31	"	" 14 00.....	434 00	
21	Warehouses,	" 6 00.....	126 00	
25	"	" 8 00.....	200 00	
46	"	" 10 00.....	460 00	
				$9,377 50
382	Baths,	at $2 00.....	$764 00	
347	Water Closets,	" 2 00	694 00	
163	Hose,	" 3 00.....	489 00	
215	Horses,	" 1 50	322 50	
98	Carriages,	" 1 50.....	147 00	
8	Urinals,	" 1 50.....	12 00	
23	Cows,	" 1 00.....	23 00	
				$2,451 50
		SPECIALS.		
8	Bars,	at $5 00.....	$40 00	
19	"	" 3 00	57 00	
4	Barbers,	" 3 00.....	12 00	
6	Blacksmiths,	" 2 50.....	15 00	
7	"	" 5 00.....	35 00	
3	Schools,	" 12 00.....	36 00	
	Amounts carried forward.....		$195 00	$11,829 00

STATEMENT G.—Continued.

	Amounts brought forward....		$195 00	$11,829 00
1	School,	at	.....	10 00	
1	House,	"	.....	38 50	
1	"	"	.....	25 00	
8	"	"	.....	25 00	
1	House,	"	.....	7 50	
1	"	"	.....	9 00	
1	Tannery,	"	.....	20 00	
5	10 h. p. boilers,	"	$50 00 each	250 00	
3	3 " "	"	15 00.....	45 00	
3	4 " "	"	20 00.....	60 00	
1	35 " "	"	.....	175 00	
1	5 " "	"	.....	25 00	
6	15 " "	"	75 00	450 00	
2	8 " "	"	40 00.....	80 00	
4	13 " "	"	65 00.....	260 00	
5	6 " "	"	30 00.....	150 00	
1	26 " "	"	.....	130 00	
1	20 " "	"	.....	100 00	
1	1½ " "	"	.....	7 50	
1	2 " "	"	.....	10 00	
1	Laundry,	"	.....	10 00	
1	"	"	.....	15 00	
4	Churches	"	10 00.....	40 00	
1	Photographer	"	.....	15 00	
1	Bottling establm't	"	.....	20 00	
1	Vinegar Factory	"	.....	10 00	
	Amounts carried forward.....			$2,182 50	$11,829 00

STATEMENT G.—Concluded.

	Amounts brought forward....		$2,182 50	$11,829 00
1	Vinegar Factory, at	.....	20 00	
3	Butcheries "	5 00.....	15 00	
6	" "	10 00.....	60 00	
1	" "	15 00.....	15 00	
1	Carpenter Shop "	.....	5 00	
1	" " "	.....	6 00	
2	Drugs, "	3 00.....	6 00	
1	Fountain, "	.....	5 00	
1	Green House, "	.....	10 00	
1	Bakery, "	.....	5 00	
4	" "	3 00.....	12 00	
1	Dying estabm't, "	.....	10 00	
1	Wool Washer, "	.....	60 00	
8	Extra families, "	2 00	16 00	
1	Hot House, "	.....	50 00	
1	Increase H. P. "	.....	18 00	
1	Cookery,	.....	5 00	
1	Barrel Washer, "	.....	10 00	
1	Dairy, "	.....	10 00	
1	Oakum Factory "	.....	15 00	
1	Errick Pump, "	.....	6 00	
1	Oyster Packer, "	.....	25 00	
2	" " "	15 00.....	30 00	
1	Additional Rent, "	.....	2 00	
1	" " Bar	.....	2 00	
				$2,600 50
	Producing a yearly revenue of.....			$14,429 50

STATEMENT H.

Abatements condensed for the year 1878.

	1875.		1876.		1877.		1878	
	No.		No.		No.		No.	
Vacancy and stoppage	42	$495 27	81	$850 72	220	$2,446 54	116	$1,361 00
Specials	5	88 00	8	180 00	19	333 61	41	803 62
Water closets	11	22 00	16	32 00	17	33 17	9	18 00
Hose	4	12 00	13	39 00	24	72 00	50	148 00
Horses	7	10 50	25	37 50	57	83 18	100	150 00
Baths	2	4 00	4	8 00	10	18 67	31	62 00
Bars	1	3 00	1	3 00	6	17 25	24	69 33
Rents duplicated and torn down	34	401 00	52	621 15	76	834 24	19	1,041 30
Rents reduced	1	40 50	3	57 50	11	86 50	17	107 00
Extra families	...	.....	1	2 00	2	4 00	6	12 00
Carriages	2	3 00	4	6 00	16	24 00	25	36 75
		$1,079 27		$1,836 87		$3,953 16		$3,809 00

Total amount of abatements for the year 1878.....$10,678 30

STATEMENT I.

Estimated Revenue for 1879.

10,782 houses	at	$5 00	$53,910 00	
12,912 "	"	7 50	96,840 00	
12,772 "	"	9 00	114,948 00	
5,368 "	"	12 00	64,416 00	
2,917 "	"	14 00	40,838 00	
285 warehouses	"	6 00	1,710 00	
427 "	"	8 00	3,416 00	
999 "	"	10 00	9,990 00	
46,462				$386,068 00
9,593 baths	"	2 00	19,186 00	
5,650 water closets	"	2 00	11,300 00	
3,054 hose	"	3 00	9,162 00	
4,778 horses	"	1 50	7,167 00	
1,241 carriages	"	1 50	1,861 50	
632 cows	"	1 00	632 00	
214 extra families	"	2 00	428 00	
				$49,736 50
3,268 special supplies and meters.....				76,555 00
				$512,359 50

STATEMENT K.

Balances remaining on the Books of the Department, December 31st, 1878.

Water rents, 1878	$135,984 54	
" 1877	27,193 25	
" 1876	8,719 77	
" 1875	3,258 95	
Meter rents	2,653 01	
Work bills	9,302 33	
		$187,111 85

Water Engineer's Report.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE WATER ENGINEER,

December 31, 1878.

To the Honorable the President and

Members of the Water Board:

GENTLEMEN:

In accordance with Ordinance No. 10, Section 8, the Water Engineer is required to report in full the condition of the works under his charge, the amount expended during the year, and all such other information as may be required by the Water Board. I respectfully report as follows:

The supply of water wasted constantly over the dam at Lake Roland, except in the months of August, September and October, when there was a slight falling off. For eight months the water was cloudy, at times very turbid, in Lake Roland. The quality of the water in the city has been very good. I attribute this to the remarkable regularity of the monthly rainfall, a record of which I am indebted to the U. S. Observer in the city, where the collection was taken, as follows: January, 4.51, February, 3.31, March, 4.74, April, 4.19, May, 5.38, June, 4.09, July, 4.66, August, 4.82, September, 0.82, October, 4.41, November, 3.55 and December, 4.35. The latter figure is up to December 17th, therefore we find that in the aggregate 48.83 inches of water has fallen during the year 1878.

In my report for 1877, I called the attention of the Board to the inadequate capacity of the connections between Druid Lake and Lake Roland. In order to apply a remedy a contract for 3,000 feet of thirty-inch pipe was made in January, 1878. Operations were commenced March 21st, and were completed August 29th, except making the connections. I also called attention to the lack of capacity of the twenty-inch pipe line on McMechen street, which was inefficient to furnish a satisfactory supply of water from the Middle Service in the central location of the city. In order to improve this defect, the Board contracted for 3,000 feet of thirty-inch pipe to be laid on Wilson street, connecting to the Mount Royal avenue 30-inch line of North avenue, thence along John and Wilson streets to Division. At Division street connection was made to the 30-inch line with a 20-inch pipe, thence along Division to McMechen 340 feet, where it will connect to the McMechen street 20-inch. There were also connections made on Wilson street at Linden avenue and McCulloh street, with 16-inch pipes, that were extended to McMechen street and will be connected to the 20-inch. There will also be an extension of 1825 feet of 10-inch pipe from McMechen, along McCulloch and Dolphin streets to Madison avenue, and an extension of 2,675 feet from McMechen along Linden avenue to Rose street. On these 10-inch lines connections will be made at Mosher, Townsend, Lanvale and Hoffman streets. It is to be regretted that the 10-inch pipe, which were under contract over three months, were not delivered until the 17th of December, thereby preventing the completion of the connections in weather suitable for such work. There has been laid as opportunity occurred, 570 feet 2-inch, 2,525 feet 3-inch, 2,125 feet 4-inch, and 300 feet of 6-inch pipe in order to put the water on circulation. In March, April, May, June and

November the fire plugs were run fluently to flush the pipes, and I had not received any complaints of the water being affected.

Anticipating the supply of water from the Gunpowder, the question of pipe-line has been earnestly entertained, particularly the route that should be selected to serve the middle and western sections of the city. Lombard street was deemed the most practicable, and the question of crossing Jones' Falls was considered. A bridge was already under construction of the usual design. I recommended that the centre chord be abandoned and to substitute an arched and straight line of piping, both of which by flange-bolting, also to have straight and angular bracing, thus forming the desired crossing of a 40-inch pipe capacity. The Board directed Mr. W. Bollman, who contracted for the work, to proceed with it in August, and it is now being erected.

When the present building 24 North street was being erected, it was determined to heat it by steam. It therefore was worthy of consideration to provide sufficient capacity for power to meet the wants of the department. By authority of the Board, I procured the necessary machinery and erected it. The shop has now been in operation for the past year and after deducting expenses for fuel, oil, waste, gas, engineer's wages, interest of 6-per cent. on machinery and 2-per cent. depreciation, the operations have been very satisfactory.

MOUNT ROYAL RESERVOIR,

Is located at the city boundary and is of the smallest capacity excepting High Service. Its circulation however is the greatest, being about one-third its capacity every twenty-four hours. To this fact is attributed the more uniform quality of the water served in the city to the lowest elevations. The

reservoir, embankments, stop-house and stop-cocks are in good condition, also the keeper's house, which was lately supplied with new spouting.

DRUID LAKE,

Is situated in the Park. The supply of water in Druid Lake is received through Hampden Reservoir, both of which are constructed to maintain the same level of water, and of course the same elevation (217 feet) above mean tide. This has not been possible, in consequence of receiving the water under a head of the difference in levels and discharging it under a head of over one hundred feet. To improve the flow of water into Druid Lake, the Board directed an additional 30-inch pipe line to be laid connecting with Hampden Reservoir, for which a contract was made as before mentioned, and operations were commenced in early spring and finished late in the summer. This work was accomplished under many disadvantages, hence its cost was more than the usual expenses attending pipe-laying. As you are aware, the stream of Jones' Falls had to be turned and rock-blasted for the pipe bed through it and under the railroad tracks of the Northern Central Road, until we reached the park, which is fifty feet higher. Through the park, our passage was intercepted with water, that required blind ditching, culvert construction, drifting, rock blasting and excavating to a depth of 28 feet. Having arrived at the embankment of Druid Lake with the pipe-line, it was arranged for the entrance to be about four feet lower than the bottom of Hampden Reservoirs, which required a wasting of the water from the lake. June 15th we commenced wasting, July 1st the water was down $24\frac{5}{12}$ feet, and July 13th the connection to lake was completed and all the former pipe capacity opened to fill up, the water being off one month less two days. Our whole atten-

tion was now turned to the end next Hampden Reservoir, which was completed and the water admitted August 29th. The usual repairs have been kept up; the iron railing, which is 1.45 miles long, was painted, also the wood-rail outside of the drive and the iron work on screen well. The stop-house, vault-house and valves, also cottage, are in good condition.

HIGH SERVICE PUMP HOUSE.

These works were erected to serve elevations in the north-western section of the city, which could not be reached with a gravity supply. It went into operation in June, 1874, with one set of Worthington compound engines and duplex pumps of 3,000,000 gallons capacity. The draw upon it became so excessive that the Board contracted to duplicate the machinery in October, 1876, which was put in operation in May, 1877. They have given very decided satisfaction. The old pump has operated 116 days and 6 hours, discharging into reservoir 296,859,861 gallons of water. The new pump has operated 89 days and 23 hours, discharging into reservoir 268,461,398 gallons of water. In the aggregate the pumps operated 206 days and 5 hours, discharging 565,221,259 gallons of water, and the consumption of coal was 908 tons. There is now on hand, purchased late in December, 1878, 363 tons. The duty performed will be found in the following table:

Consumption of coal in pounds.	Height water is pumped in feet.	Gallons of water pumped.	Millions pounds raised one foot high with 100 lbs. of coal.	Gallons water pumped with 100 lbs of coal.	Gallons water pumped with one lb. of coal.	Reduced to common standard of 100 feet high.	Cost of pumping per thousand gallons in cents.
2,033,920	144	565,321,259	33,337,425	27,745	277 45	39,952	1,519

HIGH SERVICE RESERVOIR.

A leak in stop vault near the reservoir bank, that had existed for a long time and was supposed to emanate from slight filtering through the bank, and would eventually take up, was observed to get worse. A few days of careful watching determined me to prospect for it. I supposed it to be a joint leak or fractured pipe, but the nearer we approached the reservoir the more formidable it became. I then determined after prospecting three days to discharge the water out of the reservoir, then containing 23,000,000 gallons. The pumps were stopped and 4-inch jet turned on, in order to drop slowly and save a slip in the bank. After wasting twenty-four hours, I deemed it advisable to drop faster, as we were still advancing on the defect and the leak getting worse. I then opened the drain pipe, which could only be done to a limited extent, in consequence of the damage the water was doing to the surroundings near the fish-culture house and the drain-way near the Garrett Bridge. After operating five days and the water having dropped in the reservoir, 10½ feet, the leak still flowing free, I was now convinced that the water was coming through the bank of the reservoir and my fears were soon realized by finding it hugging the masonry of the screen well, about five feet above the bottom of the reservoir. To get at the defect, required an open cut through the bank sufficiently wide to enable the hands to work with safety, and a depth of twenty eight feet. Whilst the excavation was going on, I had a sufficient quantity of red clay hauled from Washington and Monument streets to secure the restored embankment. I experienced much delay by constant rains, and the shape of the embankments facilitating constant slipping, thereby obliging me to wait for settling and drying before it could be completed and the water ad-

mitted. Notwithstanding the reservoir was out of service, a full supply of water was maintained in the city pipes, except in the Park and on Madison avenue extended. After being deprived of the use of the reservoir, I determined to pump directly into the pipes. This operation had to be practised with caution or otherwise the pipe-line would be destroyed. As a precautionary measure, I made safety valves of five fire plugs in selected locations, and gradually fell off to three, which we permitted to flow constantly. Had the gates in screen-well been tight, I should have used it for a stand-pipe, but their condition admitting the water to reservoir prevented their use until they were repaired, after which the water was pumped into the screen-well and also discharged from it, serving all points as satisfactory as with a full reservoir. One set of pumps operated without intermission 722 hours or 30 days, discharging into pipes and screen-well 68,390,700 gallons of water.

30-INCH PIPE LINES

Between Hampden and Mount Royal Reservoirs. These pipes were thoroughly flushed from the gate-house at Druid Lake and the vaults at Mount Royal.

In October a leak was reported to be visible over the pipes near the Burnt Mill and along the track of the N. C. R. R. The pipes are about eight feet deep under the bed of railroad. They were originally laid four feet deep, but settling and raising road-bed has made the difference. The leak when reached was found to originate from an angular fracture, and the repairs required the removal of old and the substitution of an entire section of 30-inch pipe. There is a defect in the drainage from the inside of the railroad track at this point, which has on several occasions caused trouble to both parties. The

water wastes under the tracks and pipes, destroying the foundation. I have requested the officers of the R. R. Co. to join us in applying a remedy, which can be done at small expense. The tracks must be temporarily disturbed to do the work, and we must await their option.

The additional pipe-line to sustain the head of water in Druid Lake was connected to the drain-pipe which terminated near the falls. The facilities for draining Hampden Reservoir are still provided for in the erection of a 30-inch stop and a branch connection containing a 16-inch stop These lines are in good order.

20-INCH DRAIN PIPE

From High Service reservoir. This drain originally terminated near the Fish House. It could not be used efficiently without destroying the masonry and drain-way near Garrett's Bridge. The Board directed it to be extended, which was done through the bridge embankment and east of the bridge a distance of 400 feet. This will permit a more copious discharge of water from High Service reservoir in cases of emergency.

HAMPDEN RESERVOIR.

There was not much improvement or repairs needed at these works, in consequence of work done in 1877. It therefore had only the ordinary care of grass-cutting, whitewashing and walks to be kept in good condition. This property is now in good order.

CONDUIT.

The water was permitted to waste copiously three times at Harper's Waste Weir and Conduit Chamber at Lake Roland.

There were 343 panels of new fencing put up between Waste Weir and Cross Keys, also masonry repaired on culvert, and repairs on embankment near same location.

LAKE ROLAND.

The water was cloudy 211 days, very turbid 26 days, and slightly colored 82 days. In February its condition was so objectionable that the conduit gates were closed nine days. In June there was a streaky scum visible about the coves and the Jones' Falls branch, which probably in all would not cover half an acre. It had no perceptible effect upon the water and the least disturbance or agitation dispersed it. When collected it presented a brown or rusty appearance and a very decided fish-oil smell, and when bottled up a few days it became very offensive. It was not to be seen daily, the atmosphere apparently having a controlling influence; for instance, following a heavy dew and a scorching sun it was visible part of the day. After reporting to the Board, I was directed to collect a sample for analyzing. I, however, was not able to do so, because it did not appear again. In July the draw became excessive in order to fill up Druid Lake, which had been lowered to make 30-inch pipe connection. On the 12th it was down 38½ inches, the pumps at the Gunpowder having been put in operation on the 8th; at the end of the month the rain had filled up to wasting over the dam, therefore for nine months there was water wasting, but a perceptible falling off less than the consumption in August, September and October. The storm of the 23d of the latter month, however, increased the supply, and notwithstanding its fierceness did but little damage other than strewing debris in quantity along the lake shore, making the water turbid and slightly washing roads. The bridge at

Hizer's and abutments to the same were repaired, 168 panels of fencing were erected between Mr. Carpenter's and the city property, and new scow was constructed for lake service. There was removed by dredger from the lake and deposited on the city's land, 101,512⅛ cubic yards, and the whole amount up to date, 192,237⅜ cubic yards. An extension of sixteen feet was added to the keeper's house, which was a much needed improvement. There is new fencing required along the N. C. R. R., also party fencing along Roland Run. The property otherwise is in good condition.

TEMPORARY ENGINE HOUSE

Located near Gunpowder Falls about five miles up the stream, from whence the permanent supply will be received for the city. There is 350 horse power erected here of the design of H. R. Worthington's compound engines and duplex pumps, having a capacity of 10,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. This machinery is simply kept in condition for an emergency under the care of a chief engineer and an attendant. In July it was feared that the excessive wasting at Druid Lake and High Service Reservoir, in order to make betterment at the former and repairs at the latter, would require in addition to the usual flow of water all the aid we could procure. This will be seen when it is understood that there was wasted from both reservoirs about 350 million gallons of water, and at said season of the year we do not anticipate a flow of more than from 12 to 15 million gallons in 24 hours. On the 12th of July the water in Lake Roland was down 38½ inches. I had ordered the pumps to be started on the 8th when it was down 32¾ inches. Between the 8th, and 23d the pumps operated 112 hours, in consequence of occasional rains, which disturbed the

character of the water to such an extent that damage to machinery would follow if used. High water from rain, therefore, which stopped the pumps on the Gunpowder, at the same time replenished our storage at Lake Roland, and further use of the pumps was not required. Whilst they operated, there was 49,364,582 gallons of water sent to Lake Roland. I had a careful inspection made of the 3½ miles of discharge pipe-line and made repairs where such were needed, after which the surplus force was dispensed with. The boiler-room has heretofore been too hot for human sufferance, and a ventilator has been accordingly erected on the roof, which has very much improved it. The slate roof, which has leaked very much from timber settling and storms, has also been repaired. This property is now in good condition.

New supplies from December 31st, 1877, to December 31st, 1878.

Aggregate	$14,429 50

Expenditures of the Water Engineer's Department, from January 1st, 1878, to January 1st, 1879.

Distributing Main	$41,270 36
Hampden Pipe Line	31,664 11
Lake Roland	32,268 89
Plumbing Department	9,357 05
Repairs	3,048 55
Salaries, Engineer's Department	9,099 96
Pump House	5,319 17
Druid Lake	3,509 66
High Service Reservoir	2,324 07
Hampden Reservoir	708 06
Mount Royal Reservoir	240 71

Water Meters	4,867 36
Temporary Supply	4,255 99
Telegraph Line	90 25
Fire Plugs	3,146 65
Pumps and Fountains	2,316 92

Bills delivered to Registrar for work and material.

Plumbing Department	$15,615 18
Distributing Main	476 85
For hay the Registrar has received	124 00
" ice at Lake Roland	80 93
" old paling fence at Hampden	70 50
" lumber, wheelbarrows, &c. Thomas P. Morgan,	55 55
" cast iron-pipe, Charles Ogle	31 28
" oil barrels	7 00
" scrap cast-iron	147 66
" " wrought iron	7 50
" " brass	213 94
We have supplied the Permanent Supply Works with 18 tons of hay @ $12	216 00

There has been laid for distributing main in the city	23,924	feet of pipe.
There has been laid for supplies	11,994	" "
	35,918	" "
30 Inch pipe line from Hampden connecting with Druid Lake	3,100	" "
20-Inch pipe drain from High Service Reservoir	400	" "
Total in feet	39,418	
Aggregate in miles		$7\frac{2}{5}\frac{4}{2}\frac{5}{8}\frac{8}{0}$

PAVING OVER PIPES, &c.

Square feet	153,123 @ 3 cts	$4,593 69
Fire Plugs	233 @ $1 each	233 00
Pumps and Fountains	57 @ $3 "	171 00
Current prices		$4,997 69
Amount paid by department		3,757 45
		$1,240 24

LEAKS AND REPAIRS.

Number of main leaks repaired in 1878	499
Number of main stops repaired in 1878	303
Number of hydrant and service pipes turned off for leaks	813
Number of ferrules drawn for leaks	130
Number of fire plugs repaired	153

ORDERS FROM REGISTRAR.

Supplies stopped for water-rent	1,356
Supplies turned on	673
Ferrules drawn	271
Ferrules returned	114
Persons who were called upon and promised to pay	734

PUMPS.

The above institutution is becoming extinct, but there are still a few in existence that require the attention of the department, many of which are seriously contaminated with sinks. We have repaired 181, removed 3, and renewed with new stocks 2.

FOUNTAINS.

There are 27 for human use and 37 for human and beast. Five of the latter were erected the past year, and the location

of two changed by ordinance. Our attention to fountains would be very much abbreviated if the tampering and obstructions to waste could be abated. In the early spring they were all painted, and on December 21st, the sudden change of the weather which created ice in the gutters from the waste, obliged me to have the supply stopped for the season, excepting the wall fountains at Calvert street spring, the waste of which flows off by the old channel.

FIRE PLUGS.

There are in the city 422 of the old style, which are defective in construction in consequence of their liability to frost-lifting. In locations most exposed when too frequent repairs are required, a change to the modern style is resorted to, of which there are 399 erected, and it is very unusal for them to require repairs. There were 17 erected the past year.

PLUGS ERECTED IN 1878.

Eager, between Wolf and Castle.
Charles and Saratoga.
*Fulton and Franklin.
Bethel and McElderry.
*Harrison, at the Bend.
Fulton and Winchester.
*Pratt and Sharp.
*Lexington and Calvert.
Charles and Townsend.
Calvert and Townsend.
Charles and Barney.
Charles and Randall.

*To replace old Plugs.

PLUGS ERECTED IN 1878.—Continued.

Randall, between Charles and Light
Saratoga and Fulton.
Wilson and Divison.
Wilson and McCulloch.
Greenmount avenue and Townsend.

PUBLIC FOUNTAINS IN THE CITY.

Fell's Point Market House.
Baltimore and Harrison streets.
Light and Conway streets.
Hollins street market.
Lexington and Jasper streets.
Richmond and Garden streets.
Pratt and Gay streets.
Belair Market, Gay street.
Pratt street and Centre Market.
Pratt and Light streets.
Light and Lee streets.
Hanover Market.
Cross street Market.
Baltimore and North streets.
Locust Point.
Light street and Fort avenue.
Madison Square.
Charles street and Boundary avenue.
Pratt and South streets.
Fort avenue and Burrows street.
Fremont street and Burgundy alley.
McMechin and Oliver streets.
Aisquith street and Harford avenue.

PUBLIC FOUNTAINS IN THE CITY.—Continued.

Light and Winder streets.
Leadenhall and West streets.
Greenmount avenue and Truxton street.
Broadway and Bank street.

FOUNTAINS FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Eutaw and German streets.
Exchange Place.
Broadway and Thames street.
Canton avenue and Chester street.
Howard and Centre streets.
Fremont and Lombard streets.
Portland and Green streets.
Eutaw and Cross streets.
President street and Eastern avenue.
Light and Poultney streets.
Charles and Lee streets.
Ensor and East streets.
Broadway and Chase street.
Greenmount avenue and Monument street.
Bond and Jefferson streets.
Pennsylvania avenue and Dolphin street.
Saratoga and Fremont streets.
Oregon and Saratoga streets.
Park avenue and Preston street.
Thames and Caroline streets.
Baltimore and Poppleton streets.
Hollins, Frederick avenue and Fulton street.
Light and Randall streets.
Pennsylvania avenue and Fremont street.

FOUNTAINS FOR MAN AND BEAST.—Continued.

Calvert street and Court House.
Eastern avenue and Chester street.
Eastern avenue and West Falls avenue.
40 Philpot street.
Baltimore street and Central avenue.
Boston and Elliot streets.
Franklin street and Pennsylvania avenue.
Ridgely and Hamburg streets.
*Hill and Sharp streets.
*Montgomery and Light streets.
*Covington and Hughes streets.
*Camden and Eutaw streets.
*Hanover and Randall streets.

DISTRIBUTING MAIN.

Stock of material on hand and value of the same, December 31st, 1878	$5,711 15

PLUMBING DEPARTMENT.

Stock of material on hand and value of the same, December 31st, 1878	478 03

METERS.

Stock of material on hand and value of the same, December 31st, 1878	680 23

PLUGS.

Stock of material on hand and value of the same, December 31st, 1878	1,070 32

*Erected in 1878.

FOUNTAINS.

Stock of material on hand and value of the same, December 31st, 1878..... 158 00

PERMANENT SUPPLY.

Stock of material on hand and value of the same, December 31st, 1878..... 2,518 15

I respectfully refer you to Inventory submitted for each works and the City Department.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES CURRAN, *Water Engineer.*

Statements.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Size and Number of Feet of Stop Cocks and Branches laid in the City.

	1½in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	4½ in.	6 in.	8 in.	10 in.	12 in.	16 in.	18 in.	20 in.	30 in.	TOTAL OF PIPE.
No. of feet of pipe laid previous to purchase by Water Co.....	.....	13,203	95,411	31,876	72,461	60,704	10,040	14,330	12,209	26,168	4,627	8,588	14,203	363,821
Laid by Water Commissioners from July 1, 1855, to Dec. '57..	.....	1,909	14,720	28,362	.....	5,005	613	448	.....	.....	.....	9,616	.....	60,773
By Water Board 1858	.....	2,949	24,438	23,742	.....	8,692	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,964
" " 1859	.....	638	22,972	40,367	.....	14,503	.....	6,300	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,888
" " 1860	.....	.....	20,448	35,106	.....	22,134	.....	7,910	.....	.....	.....	14,899	1,423	101,055
" " 1861	.....	276	8,317	15,432	.....	8,722	.....	5,017	.....	.....	.....	1,890	8,292	47,136
" " 1862	.....	1,140	11,065	6,562	.....	560	.....	.....	.....	490	.....	6,596	51	26,469
" " 1863	.....	2,729	12,223	5,696	.....	3,744	.....	4,560	.....	720	1,170	1,314	.....	32,156
" " 1864	1.748	314	20,899	8,362	.....	6,981	.....	13,476	405	1,962	783	1,395	. ...	56,325
" " 1865	7,929	796	69,930	11,729	.....	3,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,588
" " 1866	2,903	4,414	15,813	10,864	.....	13,048	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,041
" " 1867	1,145	14,252	17,349	8,808	.....	6,491½	.....	9,37.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,417
" " 1868	1,642	4,475½	40,466½	14,759½	.....	2,012½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,356
" " 1869	192	4,765	16,595	9,457½	.....	4,037	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,047
" " 1870	.....	8,502	11,272	10,886	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	31,360

From Jan. 1st to Oct. 31st, 1871.....	.....	6,895	11,863	13,205	.....	8,452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,415
From Oct. 31st, 1871, to Oct. 31st, 1872...	78	6,871½	13,660½	12,479	.....	3,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,514
From Oct. 31st, 1872, to Oct. 31st, 1873....	.....	4,551	10,677½	8,032½	.....	5,405	.....	2,150	.....	3,400	.....	.....	.....	34,216
From Oct. 31st, 1873, to Oct. 31st, 1874....	36	4,402	8,169	10,525	.....	10,959	5,795	8,537½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,723½
From Oct. 31st, 1874, to Oct. 31st, 1875....	.....	3,542	7,544½	8,837½	.....	11,750	.....	4,362½	.....	.....	.....	11,160	8,959½	56,156
From Oct. 31st, 1875, to Oct. 31st, 1876....	.....	1,982½	7,052½	15,383	.....	1,050	.....	3,212½	.....	5,175	.....	202½	7,215½	41,274½
From Oct. 31st, 1876, to Dec. 31st, 1877...	.....	1,289	17,246¼	15,571½	.....	7,462½	.....	75	137½	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,782
By Water Board 1878	175	1,603	7,567	11,579½	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,924½
	15,848	91,396½	412,849	357,622	72,462	211,941½	16,592	79,750½	12,859½	37,915	6,580	54,943½	40,149	1,411,299½

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

	1¼ inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	4½ inch.	6 inch.	8 inch.	10 inch.	12 inch.	16 inch.	18 inch.	20 inch.	30 inch.	Total of Pipe.	Stops.
Stop Cocks by Water Company	....	12	61	94	....	55	9	8	8	9	4	8	2	....	270
" " Commissioners	....	9	8	8	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	29
By Water Board 1858	....	17	23	14	....	3	1	....	1	16	....	1	....	....	76
" 1859	....	15	30	54	....	16	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	122
" 1860	....	....	18	55	....	36	....	9	....	....	....	4	1	....	123
" 1861	....	7	7	24	....	8	....	3	....	....	....	....	5	....	54
" 1862	....	21	19	31	....	19	....	1	....	1	....	4	....	....	96
" 1863	....	8	20	28	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	61
" 1864	....	12	18	15	....	4	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	55
" 1865	....	24	13	6	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45
" 1866	....	22	24	20	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70
" 1867	....	46	22	5	....	5	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	81
" 1868	....	7	24	19	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	53
" 1869	....	....	7	18	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
" 1870	....	....	4	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	11
Jan. 1st to Oct. 31st, 1871	....	5	11	25	...	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46
Oct. 31st, 1871, to Oct. 31st, 1872	....	10	20	23	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56
Oct. 31st, 1872, to Oct. 31st, 1873	....	7	14	25	....	12	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	62
Oct. 31st, 1873, to Oct. 31st, 1874	....	4	14	52	....	9	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	91
Oct. 31st, 1874, to Oct. 31st, 1875	....	3	5	31	....	10	....	6	....	1	....	6	2	....	64
Oct. 31st, 1875, to Oct. 31st, 1876	....	1	25	55	....	52	2	....	....	1	....	1	3	....	150
Oct. 31st, 1876, to Oct. 31st, 1877	....	5	69	50	....	13	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	139
By Water Board 1878	....	7	20	22	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60
	....	242	485	692	....	268	18	54	9	30	4	28	12	....	1,842

TABULAR STATEMENT—Concluded.

	1½ inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	4½ inch.	6 inch.	8 inch.	10 inch.	12 inch.	16 inch.	18 inch.	20 inch.	30 inch.	Total of Pipe.	Stops.	Branches.
Branches by Water Board 1858	....	3	78	98	....	33	2	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	215
" " 1859	....	....	53	134	....	75	....	32	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	296
" " 1860	....	....	68	108	....	149	....	29	....	....	....	52	2	....	....	408
" " 1861	....	....	26	50	....	33	....	19	....	....	....	6	34	....	....	168
" " 1862	....	5	25	30	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	81
" " 1863	....	3	29	19	....	9	....	7	....	2	1	5	....	....	...	75
" " 1864	3	3	40	21	....	9	1	47	....	5	4	4	....	....	....	137
" " 1865	20	....	47	20	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	102
" " 1866	3	....	30	24	....	16	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	73
" " 1867	1	29	46	26	....	7	....	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	130
" " 1868	1	6	38	43	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100
" " 1869	....	5	54	32	....	6	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	99
" " 1870	....	9	27	39	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	76
Jan. 1st to Oct. 31st, 1871	....	6	22	29	....	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	89
Oct. 31st, 1871, to Oct. 31st, 1872	....	3	35	39	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	87
Oct. 31st, 1872, to Oct. 31st, 1873	....	3	26	23	....	14	....	7	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	78
Oct. 31st, 1873, to Oct. 31st, 1874	....	4	17	53	....	16	22	30	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	143
Oct. 31st, 1874, to Oct. 31st, 1875	....	5	14	26	...	5	....	13	....	1	....	29	8	....	....	101
Oct. 31st, 1875, to Oct. 31st, 1876	....	5	21	90	....	12	....	14	....	21	....	....	9	....	....	171
Oct. 31st, 1876, to Oct, 31st, 1877	....	2	45	45	....	25	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	119
By Water Board 1878	....	4	20	36	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	68
	28	94	761	985	...	489	26	225	2	36	5	112	53	....	....	2,816

Whole Length of Pipe Line in the City December 31st, 1877	262	*Miles.*	3,365 *Feet.*
Pipe laid in the City from January 1st to December 31st, 1878	4	"	2,084½ "
Whole Length of Pipe Line in the City December 31st, 1878	267	"	889½ "
Net Cost of Pipe to date	$1,779,863 21		

Location, Size, Number of Feet, and Cost of Distributing Main, Laid from January 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878.

Streets in which Pipes are Laid.	Between what Streets.	Size in Inches.	Length in Feet.	Cost.
Sharp	German and Lombard	6	62½	$48 64
10 foot alley, near Pratt	Washington and Chapel	2	120	52 79
Rose	Aliceanna and Lancaster	3	100	38 71
10 foot alley, near Oak	Brown and Mankin	3	237½	100 80
10 foot alley, near Monument	Washington and Chapel	2	90	27 35
Dryden alley	Presstman and Bloome	4	100	62 86
10 foot alley, near Decker	Lanvale and Townsend	3	562½	208 38
Lewis	Mullikin and Orleans	3	62½	24 53
Preston	Pennsylvania avenue and Druid Hill avenue	3	200	96 08
Caroline	Bank and Canton avenue	4	575	341 91
Central avenue	Pratt and Gough	3	212½	92 46
Pratt	Eden and Central avenue	3	100	57 32
Townsend	Charles and St. Paul	4	175	99 12
10 foot alley, near Fulton	Townsend and Mosher	4	200	92 71
Calhoun	Townsend and Mosher	4	125	61 97
Dewberry alley	Baltimore and Hollins	2	72	27 59
Charles	Shirk and Sumwalt	4	125	82 34
Townsend	Charles and Lovegrove alley	4	39	18 34
Paca	Hamburg and Henrietta	3	162½	60 51

Jefferson	Bond and Broadway	6	300	198 20
Bethel	McElderry and Jefferson	4	487½	205 27
10 foot alley, near St. Paul	Biddle and John	3	175	42 24
Bethel	Jefferson and Fayette	3	762½	275 95
Monument	Eden and Central avenue	4	175	70 61
40 foot street	Johnson and Jackson	4	112½	61 71
Plumb alley	Montgomery and Henrietta	3	175	58 06
20 foot alley, near Hanover	Randall and Heath	3 4	125 37½	55 73
Rayner avenue	Orphan Asylum and Powhatan road	6	775	463 34
15 foot alley, near Gist	Bank and Gough	2	162	60 77
Chew	Wolfe and Chapel	4	225	119 35
Wolfe	Thames and the wharf	3	200	73 50
Jordan alley	McMechin and Wilson	6	125	67 60
Baker	Pennsylvania avenue and Carey	4	150	56 05
20 foot alley, near Mosher	Carey and Calhoun	4	762½	291 63
Eden	Monument and Madison	3 4	62½ 262½	105 22
10 foot alley, near Saratoga	Fremont and Chatsworth	3	200	55 77
Ridgley	Sterritt and Hamburg	3	37½	13 99
Elder alley	Moore's alley and Orchard	2	42	16 40
Eden	Monument and McElderry	4	237½	110 09
Sterritt	Ramsay and Columbia	4	312½	138 96
Sterritt	Ramsay and McHenry	4	100	42 96
10 foot near Sterritt	Ramsay and McHenry	3	100	50 30
Lombard	Schroeder and Oregon	1½	66	18 27

Location, Size, Number of Feet, and Cost of Distributing Main, Laid from January 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878.

Streets in which Pipes are Laid.	Between what Streets.	Size in Inches.	Length in Feet.	Cost.
McElderry	Eden and Canal	4	87½	$46 72
10 foot alley, near Sterrett	Ramsay and McHenry	2	42	18 26
Lewis	Holland and Mullikin	3	100	41 69
Lewis	Mullikin and Orleans	3	75	33 39
Lancaster	Broadway and Ann	3	250	90 14
Orleans	Central avenue and Lewis	3	112½	40 48
Holland	Lewis and Central avenue	3	125	49 90
10 foot alley, near Wolfe	Eager and Chew	4	62½	32 58
10 foot alley, near Light	Winder and McComas	4	412½	158 17
Preston	Druid Hill avenue and Pennsylvania avenue	3	250	87 49
Oxford	Pennsylvania avenue and Druid Hill avenue	2	138	42 51
Boulden alley	Dolphin and Hoffman	3	100	50 94
Mullikin	Spring and Eden	3	100	41 56
Spring and Orleans	Jefferson and Mullikin	3	225	97 41
Castle	Chase and Eager	3	25	8 84
10 foot alley, near Aliccanna	Port alley and Cannon	2	96	26 20
Post alley	Aliccanna and Canton avenue	3	50	16 90
Arcade alley	Paca and Jasper	3	350	112 68

Arcade alley	Jasper and Eutaw	2	96	42 76
Lexington	Jasper and Eutaw	2	264	86 92
Saratoga	Jasper and Eutaw	2	72	32 61
Little Sharp	Mulberry and Pleasant	4	150	63 15
Rear Denmead	Decker and Oak	4	117½	47 98
20 foot alley, near Mosher	Carey and Calhoun	4	37½	14 19
10 foot, near Payson	Ramsay and McHenry	4	544	221 25
10 foot alley, near Wolfe	Madison and Chew	4	225	78 62
Morton alley,	Townsend and Lanvale	3	175	49 02
Caroline	Lancaster and Aliceanna	3	187½	66 88
Lexington	Payson and Smallwood	4	650	253 94
Gettings	William and Light	3	300	94 06
Ridgley	Ostend and Stockholm	3	187½	68 38
Pine	Baltimore and German	2	25	9 30
Hyde Court	South from Hughes	1½	109	27 36
Townsend	Charles and Calvert	4	725	269 11
Division	Bloom and Baker	4	50	21 19
10 foot foot alley, near Mosher	Republican and Carey	3	125	47 00
10 foot alley, near Stricker	Presstman and Baker	3	300	163 39
Stricker	Presstman and Baker	6	137½	
10 foot alley, near Boundary avenue	Calvert and North	4	500	182 70
10 foot alley, near Monument	Chester and Choptank	2	324	93 56
10 foot alley, near Townsend	North and Greenmount avenue	3	200	68 36
10 foot alley, near Edmondson avenue	Schroeder and Fremont	3	36	10 87

Location, Size, Number of Feet, and Cost of Distributing Main, Laid from January 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878.

Streets in which Pipes are Laid.	Between what Streets.	Size in Inches.	Length in Feet.	Cost.
Dryden alley	Presstman and Bloome	4	187½	$ 75 75
Charles	Randall and Barney	4	787½	328 48
	Riverside Park	6	737½	399 10
Greenmont avenue	Lanvale and Townsend	4	512½	210 24
10 foot alley, near Saratoga	Fulton and Monroe	4	425	146 86
Hare	Lancaster and Hudson	3	300	98 34
Keyser	Washington and Wolfe	4	312½	119 71
Mount	Harlem avenue and Lanvale	4	112½	54 73
Fort avenue	Hull and Andrew	6	862½	495 00
Nicholson	Haubert and Hull	4	312½	127 96
Charles	Shirk and Sumwalt	4	200	77 09
Parish alley	Mulberry and Saratoga	2	24	7 56
10 foot alley, near Linden avenue	Wilson and McMechin	3	237½	66 52
Charles	Denmead and Boundary avenue	3	118½	49 25
Hamburg	Cor. Cross	3	162½	53 43

New Supplies for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

301	Dwellings	at $ 5 00.....	$1,505 00		
263	"	" 7 50.....	1,972 50		
292	"	" 9 00.....	2,628 00		
171	"	" 12 00.....	2,052 00		
31	"	" 14 00.....	434 00		
21	Warehouses	" 6 00.....	126 00		
25	"	" 8 00.....	200 00		
46	"	" 10 00	460 00		
1150				$9,377	50
382	Baths	at $2 00.....	$764 00		
347	Water Closets	" 2 00.....	694 00		
163	Hose	" 3 00.....	489 00		
215	Horses	" 1 50.....	322 50		
98	Carriages	" 1 50.....	147 00		
8	Urinals	" 1 50.....	12 00		
23	Cows	" 1 00.....	23 00		
2386				$2,451	50
19	Bars	at $ 3 00.....	$57 00		
8	"	" 5 00.....	40 00		
2	Drugs	" 3 00.....	6 00		
8	Extra Families	" 2 00.....	16 00		
4	Churches	" 10 00.....	40 00		
4	Barbers	" 3 00.....	12 00		
4	Bakeries	" 3 00.....	12 00		
3	Schools	" 12 00.....	36 00		
				$ 219	00
	Amount carried forward.....			$12,048	00

	Amount brought forward....					$12,048 00
1	School	at	.....	$10 00		
2	Oyster Packers	"	$15 00.....	30 00		
1	Oyster Packer	"	.....	25 00		
1	Bakery	"	.....	5 00		
3	Butcheries	"	5 00.....	15 00		
6	"	"	10 00	60 00		
1	Butchery	"	.....	15 00		
1	Laundry	"	.....	10 00		
1	"	"	.....	15 00		
1	Errich Pump	"	.....	6 00		
4	Blacksmiths	"	2 50.....	10 00		
4	"	"	5 00.....	20 00		
2	"	"	10 00.....	20 00		
1	Fountain	"	.....	5 00		
2	Bottlers	"	10 00.....	20 00		
1	Carpenter	"	.....	5 00		
1	"	"	.....	6 00		
1	Special	"	.....	7 50		
1	"	"	.....	9 00		
2	Specials	"	25 00.....	50 00		
1	Special	"	.....	38 50		
1	"	"	.....	50 00		
1	Photographer	"	.....	15 00		
1	Tannery	"	.....	20 00		
1	Vinegar Factory,	"	.....	10 00		
1	"	"	.....	20 00		
1	Green House,	"	.....	10 00		
1	Dyer	"	.....	10 00		
1	Wool Washing	"	.....	60 00		
					$	577 00
	Amount carried forward.....					$12,625 00

	Amount brought forward.....					$12,625 00
1	Increase Rent	at	.....		$ 2 00	
1	Increase Bar Rent		.....		2 00	
1	Increase Rent	"	.....		18 00	
1	Cooking	"	.....		5 00	
1	Dairy	"	.....		10 00	
1	Barrel Washing	"	.....		10 00	
1	Tank	"	.....		15 00	
1	1½ H. Boiler	"	.....		7 50	
1	2 "	"	.....		10 00	
3	3 "	"	$15 00.....		45 00	
3	4 "	"	20 00.....		60 00	
1	5 "	"	.....		25 00	
5	6 "	"	30 00.....		150 00	
2	8 "	"	40 00.....		80 00	
5	10 "	"	50 00.....		250 00	
4	13 "	"	65 00.....		260 00	
6	15 "	"	75 00.....		450 00	
1	20 "	"	.....		100 00	
1	26 "	"	.....		130 00	
1	35 "	"	.....		175 00	
2525						$14,429 50

REPORT

OF THE

Civil Engineer,

For 1878.

REPORT.

Office of the Civil Engineer,

City Hall,

Baltimore, January 1st, 1879.

To the Honorable the President

and Members of the Water Board.

Gentlemen:

The report of the work of the Civil Engineer's Department, for the year 1878, is herewith submitted for your consideration.

GUNPOWDER PERMANENT SUPPLY.

Under this head are embraced the several pieces of work that constitute the Permanent Supply, viz: Loch Raven, the Dam, the Tunnel or conduit line, Lake Montebello Pipe Lines and Clifton Reservoir, which are now under construction and in charge of this department.

LOCH RAVEN.

The work of excavating the margins of the Gunpowder so as to give all the depth possible to the lake when completed, together with the construction of the white marble bridges that span the streams running into the lake, is what was done here during the year.

The greater portion of the excavations of these margins are now completed; but little remains to be done in order to have the lake ready to receive the water backed up by the dam.

Four of the white marble bridges were built in 1878.

The design of each being different, one being a three centred arch 20 feet span, one a five centred arch 20 feet span, one an elliptical arch long axis 18 feet, and short axis 12 feet, and one a flat gothic arch 20 feet span; and also one circular arch 30 feet span, which was commenced in November, 1878.

These bridges, besides being ornamental and necessary, are built in the most substantial manner.

Their foundations rest upon solid bed rock, and their construction is such as to withstand the action of time.

The amount expended upon the construction of Loch Raven to January 1st, 1879, has been $329,137 75.

THE DAM.

What has been done upon the Dam Section in 1878, consists in the completion of the eastern portion and wing of the dam, which was finished just prior to the commencement of cold weather in December, 1878.

The excavation of the flat immediately inside of the dam has been going on during the year, and is now nearly finished.

That portion of the main, or conduit line, fifteen hundred feet long, which is attached to this section, was completed in 1878.

The course of the stream has also been diverted through a gap in the masonry of the dam, by means of a coffer-dam, and where the original bed of the stream was, the work of excavating the foundations for the gate-house and western portion of the dam is now going on, preparatory to laying masonry in the spring. As we approach the hill on the western

side of the stream the rock is found to be better than that on the eastern and nearer the surface, thereby lessening the cost of construction in not having to go so deep down for the core of the dam and gate-house foundations.

The knowledge gained during the construction of this dam, of the force and destruction of the freshets of the Gunpowder, has demonstrated the wisdom of the careful and substantial manner of construction inaugurated and carried out in the building of this piece of work.

Never has any masonry that has been laid been displaced, or even disturbed, by the freshets since the work was commenced.

The attainment of this result has been due chiefly to the care and attention shown by the Engineers and Inspector, in charge of this particular work, and for the faithful performance of duty the thanks of this department is hereby tendered.

The cost of graduation and masonry upon the Dam Section to January 1st, 1879, has been $154, 917 81.

THE TUNNEL OR CONDUIT LINE.

Decided progress was made in all the hard rock headings on the tunnel line in 1878.

There remains but 5,466 feet of the tunnel to be driven from January 1st, 1879.

The character of the rock encountered remains about the same, no more of the tunnel will require arching than was anticipated at the date of my last annual report.

The amount of water met with in the tunnel has increased, though to no great quantity, except between shafts Nos. 1 and 2, where several times, as the tunnel approached near the surface of the ground, we have been driven out of the tunnel by

the water of Mine Bank Run coming in through the fissures of the lime-stone rock, and flooding the tunnel at that point.

A flume has been constructed to pass the stream through, so as to enable us to pass under and get the tunnel arched up there.

After the tunnel is completed the water along the line will be a source of supply; being all good spring water, no objection can be made to its presence in the main supply.

Next April will be three years since the commencement of this seven mile tunnel; by that time there will remain but a small portion of the tunnel to drive, which may be considered very good progress.

During the past year several of the headings on the tunnel line came together.

It is with great satisfaction that I am able to report that the alignment and levels in each case were perfect, thereby crowning the labors of the different resident engineers with success.

The cost of graduation upon the seven tunnel sections to January 1st, 1879, has been $1,068,810 50.

LAKE MONTEBELLO.

During the year 1878, very good progress was made in the construction of this lake or reservoir.

At the date of my last annual report the puddle trenches located in the eastern and western embankments were under way. Since then these trenches have been excavated, and the work of putting the clay in them has been going on steadily.

The filling in of the bottom of the lake has been completed, and the embankments at the eastern and western ends of the lake are advancing towards completion.

The Clifton tunnel, leading from the gate-house to the low

grounds on the Clifton estate, was completed and arched up in 1878.

It is a source of congratulation to be able to report the successful completion of this tunnel; passing as it did through ground of the very worst character for tunneling. To the engineers and contractor all credit is due for the successful manner in which the work was prosecuted to its final completion.

The gate-house at Montebello is finished to within a few feet of the top of the embankment or road-way surrounding the lake. The design of this gate-house, the most perfect of its kind, has been strictly adhered to in its construction; the quality of the material and the class of work done may be safely said to be inferior to none in the country.

The brick arching is all finished about Lake Montebello. Here it was that the bulk of the work lay; but a small portion remains to be done, such as arching the insecure places in the roofs of the main tunnel and closing up the shafts as the several contractors finish their work in the tunnel.

The cost of graduation and masonry upon Lake Montebello or Reservoir Section, to January 1st, 1879, has been $522,838 97.

PIPE LINES.

Nothing was done during the past year in the way of laying the pipe lines to the city limits.

There has been delivered on the ground 814 40-inch cast iron pipe at a cost to the department of $70,907 09.

The total amount expended on the Gunpowder Permanent Supply, as shown by the books of the department, to January 1st 1879, has been $2,744,370 34.

CLIFTON RESERVOIR.

I have had for some time past a corps of engineers making a survey of the ground on the Clifton estate, so as to determine definitely the amount of land requisite for reservoir purposes.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in referring to the efficiency of the corps of Engineers and Inspectors upon the various sections, and of the willingness shown by the contractors to comply with the specifications in their several articles of agreement.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT K. MARTIN,

Civil Engineer.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY COLLECTOR,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1878.

REPORT.

TAX DEPARTMENT—CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Baltimore, January 10th, 1879.

To the Honorable Mayor and

City Council of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to submit to you the report of this department for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1878.

The amount received from all sources during the year was four million and ninety-nine thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars ($4,099,144 00).

On the levy of 1874, basis $220,936,647, the total collections amount to $99\frac{95}{100}$ per cent.

On the levy of 1875, basis $224,687,416, there has been collected $98\frac{35}{100}$ per cent.

On the levy of 1876, basis $224,724,517, there has been collected $91\frac{47}{100}$ per cent.

On the levy of 1877, basis $252,637,015, there has been collected $80\frac{2}{100}$ per cent.

On the levy of 1878, basis $249,266,595, there has been collected $60\frac{97}{100}$ per cent.

The accompanying tables give in detail the collections from January 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878, inclusive.

Table A shows the monthly collections of both City and State taxes for the past fiscal year, amounting in the aggregate to $4,453,719 97. Of this sum the City's proportion was $4,099,144 00, and the State's $354,575 97.

Table B gives the basis of the various levies on which collections have been made during the past year, with the amount collected on each levy; also the gross amount received for opening, closing and widening streets, alleys, &c., for paving and grading streets, &c., and for advertising.

By this table it will be seen that there has been collected:

On account of taxes in arrear	$1,137,533 68
On account of levy of 1878	2,887,674 47
For opening and closing streets, &c	38,305 67
For paving and grading streets, &c	35,622 18
Advertising	8 00
Total collections for the City	$4,099,144 00

Table C shows the rate of tax per hundred dollars for the various items of the several levies from 1873 to 1878, inclusive.

Table D shows the monthly receipts on the several levies from 1873 to 1878, inclusive; also for opening and closing streets, alleys, &c., for paving streets, &c., and for advertising.

Table E shows the amount of taxes collected during the past year, divided according to the separate items of the several levies upon which they were collected, the amount of interest received on account of taxes in arrear, and the amount of discount allowed for prompt payment of taxes.

Table F gives the basis, the basis collected upon, and the per centage collected within each year on levies of 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876 to October 31st, and 1877 to December 31st, and on levy of 1878 from date of levy to December 31st, 1878, also on basis of 1877 to December 31st, 1878.

Table G shows the per centage collected monthly from January 1st, 1878, to May, 1878, on levy of 1877, and on levy of 1878 from May 6th to December 31st, 1878, inclusive.

Table H is a detailed statement of the amount received for opening, closing and widening streets and alleys from January 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878, which aggregates $38,305 67.

Table I gives a statement of the amount received during the fiscal year for paving streets, &c., amounting to $35,622 18.

It will observed that the aggregate amount of taxes collected during the past year is somewhat less than was collected during the year previous. This difference is due to several causes. In the first place, a much larger discount was allowed for the prompt payment of taxes for the year 1877 than for the year 1878. This larger discount was an inducement for taxpayers to pay their bills during the current year.

Furthermore, the City Council, during the session of 1878, enacted that the taxes for the current year which were not paid on or before the first day of October should be placed in the hands of the bailiffs for collection by distraint or otherwise. Considerable doubt being expressed as to the legality of the ordinance, I submitted it to the City Solicitor, who gave as his opinion that the taxes were not due until January 1st, 1879.

In consequence of this opinion, no effort was made to collect them, and as there was no provision made for any discount after October 1st, no advantage was offered taxpayers to pay their bills before January 31st, 1879, as the amount of their bills did not alter within that time. A great number took advantage of the City Solicitor's decision and retained the use of their money for these three months.

But I have no doubt that the chief cause of the falling off in the receipt of taxes for the year 1878, may be ascribed to the great depression of trade in all its branches. The decline

in the prices of all kinds of goods, and the reduced profits of merchants and tradesmen produced a scarcity of money, and even the capitalist who depended upon his investments, has been seriously affected by the shrinkage in values and the small dividends from corporations, &c.

The renewal of confidence, however, which is now beginning to be felt throughout the country, and the manifest signs of a brisker trade, give every reason to hope, so far as Baltimore is concerned, that the payment of taxes will be more liberal for 1879, than it has been for 1878.

I respectfully suggest that some action be taken on the part of the Council in reference to the collection of taxes in arrears on personal property. It has been the custom heretofore not to enforce the collection of taxes, whether personal or real, until the fourth year of the taxpayer's default. So far as real property is concerned, such an indulgence does not result in any ultimate loss to the city, from the fact that real estate is not fugitive and is at all times bound for the taxes due upon it. Still it is a question whether this indulgence does not work an injury rather than a benefit to the taxpayer, for the interest and costs accrue, and the amount of their bills is so much increased as to make it more difficult to pay.

But it is in respect to the collection of taxes on personal property that I desire specially to call your attention. There ought to be a closer collection of this particular tax, which should not be permitted to run longer than the end of the year following the year of its levy.

In a number of cases, I have found that taxes on personalty have been allowed to run for four years, in which time some of the taxpayers in default have died and their estates finally settled; others have become bankrupt, whilst some have removed from the city.

In this way the city has suffered considerable loss which might have been avoided.

Referring to the annual reports of my predecessors for the years 1872, 1875, 1876 and 1877, I beg to renew the suggestion contained therein, touching the importance of a thorough and systematic examination and correction, wherever needed, of the numbering of the houses in the city. In very many streets the greatest confusion exists in this respect. In some instances the same number recurs on two or more houses in the same street, and often in the same block or square. In some, even and odd numbers are to be found on both sides of the street, and in many cases the numbers seem to have been affixed at random, without the smallest regard to numerical sequence. It is absolutely unavoidable that errors both in the delivery of bills and notices, and the transferring of property on the tax lists, should result from these irregularities, besides frequent and vexatious annoyances to the taxpayers, as well as to those employed in this office. In this connection I beg to renew the recommendations made by my predecessors, in regard to having accurate plats of the entire city prepared for the use of this department. The urgent need of such plats cannot be too strongly represented, and I hope that the matter may receive your favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

CHAS. WEBB, *Collector.*

TABLE A.

Total City and State Taxes Received from January 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878, inclusive.

1878.	CITY.	STATE.	TOTAL.
January	$432,943 13	$40,423 74	$473,366 87
February	139,593 05	12,117 96	151,711 01
March	70,285 07	5,759 45	76,044 52
April	83,593 28	6,790 35	90,383 63
May	1,916,247 61	140,619 81	2,056,867 42
June	184,365 10	16,451 39	200,816 49
July	175,491 21	15,610 07	191,101 28
August	145,029 78	26,308 05	171,337 83
September	253,756 68	24,137 12	277,893 80
October	248,895 80	22,216 28	271,112 08
November	120,411 50	11,006 22	131,417 72
December	328,531 79	33,135 53	361,667 32
	$4,099,144 00	$354,575 97	$4,453,719 97

TABLE B.

Recapitulation of Taxes Collected from January 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878, on Levies of 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878.

	Basis.	Rate per $100	Tax.	Discount.	Net Tax.	Interest.	Total, including Int. and Discount.
1873.							
Direct.....	6,776	163	110 44	.....	110 44	29 10	139 54
1874.							
Direct.....	591,473	180	10,646 48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real Exempt	7,095	161	114 18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per. Exempt	1,500	101	16 65	.....	10,777 31	2,032 02	12,809 33
1875.							
Direct.....	10,926,289	180	196,673 14	.....	196,673 14	28,529 76	225,202 90
1876.							
Direct.....	9,599,001	180	172,781 97	.....	172,781 97	14,787 46	187,569 43

1877.							
Real.....	37,352,302	175	653,665 27	.....	653,665 27	7,127 79	660,793 06
Personal.....	2,855,860	175	49,977 54	.....	49,977 54	1,041 88	51,019 42
	61,340,296						1,137,533 68
1878.							
Real.....	104,337,039	190	1,982,403 74	62,379 40	1,920,024 34	.....	1,982,403 74
Personal.....	47,645,828	190	905,270 73	56,302 84	848,967 89	.....	905,270 73
	151,982,867			118,682 24	3,852,977 90	53,548 01	$4,025,208 15
	213,323,163						
Opening, Closing and Widening Streets and Alleys.....							38,305 67
Paving Streets and Alleys.....							35,622 18
Advertising.....							8 00
							$4,099,144 00

TABLE C.

Rate of Tax per Hundred Dollars.

	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
Internal Improvements	4	10	6	7	7	...
Police Department	22	23	21	21	22	26
Certain Expenses	6	8	8	6	11	10
Criminal Court	3	3	3	3	.....	.....
Public Schools	17	21	21	19	19	17
City Poor	5	6	5	5	6	7
City Direct	77	69	75	86	71	67
Miscellaneous Stock	20	29	27	27	30	52
Opening Streets	6	3	9	3	6	11
City Hall Sinking Fund	3	3	2	2	2	.....
Funded Debt of 1868	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
Jones' Falls Sinking Fund	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Funded Debt of 1874	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
	163	180	180	180	175	190
Highways and Bridges	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE D.

Monthly Receipts of Taxes on the several Levies from 1873 *to* 1878, *inclusive, for Opening and Closing Streets and Alleys, &c., for Paving Streets, Alleys, &c., and for Advertising, from January* 1*st*, 1878, *to December* 31*st*, 1878, *inclusive.*

Months.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Opening Streets and Alleys.	Paving Streets and Alleys.	Advertising.	Total.
January	$60 63	$4,682 93	$22,561 12	$25,657 71	$360,320 73	.....	$3,011 10	$16,645 91	$3 00	$432,943 13
February	.....	2,782 67	19,472 96	18,692 05	88,001 58	.....	1,924 32	8,717 47	2 00	139,593 05
March	20 51	2,576 73	12,019 30	15,873 02	33,223 72	.....	4,009 42	2,560 37	2 00	70,285 07
April	.....	1,536 80	25,129 88	14,231 15	35,980 76	.....	4,409 51	2,305 18	.....	83,593 28
May	.....	199 21	27,020 79	13,976 15	30,065 52	$1,829,176 54	15,669 27	140 13	.....	1,916,247 61
June	.....	48 80	18,277 16	13,627 99	28,160 50	122,619 49	1,382 14	249 02	.....	184,365 10
July	.....	50 09	21,216 76	13,201 54	24,040 90	113,462 42	2,533 87	985 63	.....	175,491 21
August	.....	101 23	14,659 88	9,284 36	18,074 89	102,126 60	191 51	591 31	.....	145,029 78
September	.....	151 78	24,901 92	10,788 52	15,481 61	197,967 17	2,798 94	1,666 74	.....	253,756 68
October	.....	410 49	18,004 03	17,775 82	35,462 01	175,484 89	812 08	946 48	.....	248,895 80
November	.....	222 69	11,948 32	14,680 14	17,901 60	75,413 99	92 64	151 12	1 00	120,411 50
December	58 40	45 91	9,990 78	19,780 00	25,098 66	271,423 37	1,470 87	662 82	.....	328,531 79
	$139 54	$12,809 33	$225,202 90	$187,569 45	$711,812 48	$2,887,674 47	$38,305 67	$35,622 18	$8 00	$4,099,144 00

1878.

1877.	1878.	Total.
In	28,145 71	.....	$ 42,023 53
P	88,457 96	$378,914 74	511,870 91
C	44,228 99	145,736 44	204,949 96
Ci	.....	.....	6,339 63
P	76,395 51	247,751 95	366,602 43
Ci	24,124 89	102,015 52	136,766 49
Ci	85,477 98	976,434 06	1,430,544 04
M	20,624 47	757,829 45	935,625 95
O	24,124 89	160,310 07	197,332 42
Ci	8,041 59	.....	12,328 66
F	4,020 82	.....	6,133 26
J	.....	.....	1,212 58
F	.....	.....	1,212 58
H	.....	.....	35 46
	03,642 81	$2,768,992 23	$3,252,977 90
I	8,169 67	.....	53,548 01
D	.....	118,682 24	118,682 24
	11,812 48	$2,887,674 47	$4,025,208 15
O	.....		38,305 67
P	.....		35,622 18
A	.....		8 00
			$4,099,144 00

TABLE F.

Of Percentage Collected within the Year on Levies of 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, *to October* 31*st, and* 1877 *to December* 31*st, and on Levy of* 1878 *from date of Levy to December* 31*st,* 1878*; also on Basis of* 1877 *to December* 31*st,* 1878.

	Basis.	Basis Collected Upon.	Per Cent.
1873	$222,498,305	$112,832,132	50.71
1874	228,571,316	124,553,743	54.50
1875	231,365,863	128,310,784	55.46
1876	228,816,110	124,618,703	54.46
1877	256,105,341	161,947,188	63.23
1878 to Dec. 31, '78	249,266,595	151,982,867	60.97
1877 " "	252,637,015	202,155,350	80.02

TABLE G.

Showing the Percentage Collected Monthly from January 1st, 1878, to May, 1878, on Levy of 1877, and on Levy of 1878 from May 6th to December 31st, 1878, inclusive.

	Months.	Basis Collected Upon.	Per Cent.
1877. $252,637,015	January	$20,589,756	8.15
	February	5,003,644	1.98
	March	1,879,702	.74
	April	2,025,659	.80
1878. $249,266,595	May	$96,272,449	38.62
	June	6,453,657	2.59
	July	5,971,706	2.40
	August	5,375,084	2.16
	September	10,419,325	4.18
	October	9,236,047	3.71
	November	3,969,158	1.59
	December	14,285,441	5.72
		$151,982,867	60.97

TABLE H.

Summary of Receipts for Opening, Closing and Widening Streets and Alleys from January 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878.

Opening	Hull	Street	.....	$113 75
"	McHenry	"	.....	410 71
"	McKim	"	.....	7,686 12
"	Valley	"	.....	7,551 91
"	St. Paul	"	.....	1,913 13
"	Ensor	"	.....	618 65
"	North	"	.....	9 88
"	Beason	"	.....	249 82
"	Marshall	"	No. 2.....	298 78
"	"	"	No. 4.....	68 43
"	Broadway		.....	4,629 70
"	Chew	Street	.....	6 57
"	Forrest	"	.....	97 19
"	Eden	"	.....	390 15
"	Sterrett	"	.....	347 50
"	Jones	"	.....	149 00
"	Bond	"	.....	470 32
"	Wilcox	"	.....	2 68
"	Porter	"	.....	210 25
"	Biddle	"	.....	178 06
			Amount carried forward.....	$25,402 60

TABLE H.—Concluded.

Amount brought forward.....	$25,402 60
Opening Castle street.....	148 88
" Wilkens' avenue.....	148 25
Opening 15 feet alley bet. Presstman and Wilson.	652 97
Widening Holliday street.....	1,768 00
" Orleans "	4,870 92
" Fayette "	2,072 50
" Eutaw "	1,241 55
Closing Hume street.....	2,000 00
	$38,305 67

TABLE I.

Summary of Receipts for Paving Streets and Alleys, &c., from January 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878.

Paving	Lemmon	Street		$22 88
"	Stricker	"		235 34
"	Boston	"		8,130 91
"	Truxton	"		78 52
"	Hampstead	"		216 90
"	Albemarle	"		154 08
"	Haubert	"		373 37
"	Sterrett	"		407 23
"	Clements	"		2,384 26
"	Hoffman	"		642 19
"	Aliceanne	"		626 45
"	Fourth	"		1,121 21
"	Eager	"		5 51
"	Chew	"		242 22
"	McElderry	"		1,309 85
"	Ostend	"		26 73
"	Baker	"	No. 2	1,416 89
"	Calhoun	"	No. 1	864 95
"	"	"	No. 2	487 16
"	Randall	"		658 21
"	Laurens	"		394 01
			Amount carried forward	$19,798 87

TABLE I.—Continued.

	Amount brought forward		$19,798 87
Paving	Oliver	Street	1,777 02
"	McCabe	"	239 81
"	Gist	"	227 61
"	John	"	249 67
"	Pearl	"	159 45
"	Bethel	"	481 61
"	King	"	60 30
"	Jackson	"	833 51
"	Dallas	"	24 85
"	Aisquith	"	225 86
"	Orleans	"	89 74
"	Biddle	"	52 19
"	Covington	"	62 78
"	Pitcher	"	3 22
"	Eutaw	Square	2,365 33
"	Federal	Street	149 19
"	Beason	"	1 09
"	Calverton	Road	1,146 92
"	Druid Hill	Ave.	1,400 45
"	Frederick	"	3,756 09
"	Canton	"	247 40
"	Lemmon	Alley	285 12
	Amount carried forward		$33,638 08

TABLE I.—Concluded.

	Amount brought forward.....	$33,638 08
Paving Hall	Alley.....	20 20
" Durst	"	130 30
" Chestnut	"	171 46
" Vincent	"	84 20
" Mason	"	31 76
		$34,076 00
Interest on Paving.....		1,546 18
		$35,622 18

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Visitors

TO THE

BALTIMORE CITY JAIL,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1878.

OFFICERS OF THE BALTIMORE CITY JAIL FOR 1879.

Board of Visitors:

IRA C. CANFIELD, *President.*

J. HENRY SNYDER, ADOLPH NACHMAN,
DONALD R. COLLIER, LUKE CASSIDY.

Warden:

JAMES H. IRVIN.

Physician:

JACOB W. HOUCK, M. D.

Clerk:

WH. H. H. TURNER.

Deputy Wardens:

CHARLES CARROLL, THOMAS J. MURRAY,
CHARLES HERGESHEIMER, WILLIAM HOWARD,
WILLIAM H. CROSS, JOSEPH J. PETERS,
EDWARD C. BOWERS, LAWRENCE MAYBERRY,
WILLIAM A. MALONEY.

Engineer:

WILLIAM H. MILLER.

Assistant Engineer:

JOHN REILLY.

Baker:

GEORGE TRUST.

Matron:

MRS. CARRIE DOLL.

Gardener:

WILLIAM GRAY.

REPORT.

To His Honor the Mayor and

City Council of Baltimore, Maryland:

The Board of Visitors of the Baltimore City Jail beg to submit herewith their Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

The present Board was organized on the first Tuesday in March, 1878, at which time they entered upon their official duties.

Their predecessors left the affairs of the institution in good condition, and we have not found it necessary or expedient to make any material changes in the administration connected with the institution.

The Board have used their best efforts to reduce expenses as far as possible, and they have been assisted in that, as in all other matters, by the Warden and his assistants.

We have, however, found it necessary to make some expenditures not anticipated when we first entered upon our duties. Some four hundred (400) feet of 2½ inch hose were required, the locks and fastenings to the cells, the painting of the entire building, and a new building for a laundry has been erected which was considered very desirable

These improvements, costing over three thousand dollars ($3,000), notwithstanding which there is an unexpended

balance of $2,180 49, say twenty-one hundred and eighty and $\frac{49}{100}$ dollars, and $2,174 87 has been paid to Comptroller.

Tables A, B, C and D annexed will show in detail the operations of the institution for the past year.

Table A—Receipts and expenditures.

Table B—Showing the monthly or daily average of prisoners from January 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878.

Table C—Showing number of prisoners committed for various crimes during the year ending December 31st, 1878.

Table D—Showing the number of persons committed and how discharged for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

PRISON LABOR.

A more extended system of prison labor has been before the Board for some months past, and we are reminded by the Judges of the Criminal Court, Grand Juries and the public prints, that jail prisoners should be placed at hard labor. The Board earnestly desire a more efficient system of labor, and their efforts are now directed to that end with some prospect of ultimate success.

There are difficulties to overcome but the Board believe the object can be accomplished in the near future More than one-half the sentenced prisoners are employed in and about the building.

The Board recommend an appropriation of forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000) for the present year as desirable.

Since the foregoing was prepared it has been ascertained that the Comptroller of the City Treasury has not admitted the Jail bills for December, 1878, in his report, and those bills to the amount of $7,074 40 will be charged in January,

1879. The Board therefore recommend an additional sum of $5,000 be appropriated to pay expenses of the institution to December 31st, 1879.

The Board desire to commend the Warden, James H. Irvin, and his assistants, for their faithful performance of duties in their several departments. Under the efficient management of Mrs. Penfield Doll the female department of the prison is in excellent condition, and the larger number of female prisoners are employed in sewing, washing and other useful labor.

Respectfully submitted,

I. C. Canfield, *President.*
Luke Cassidy,
D. R Collier,
J. Henry Snyder.
Adolph Nachman, *Sec'y.*

TABLE A.

Dr. *Being a Summary of Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending December* 31, 1878. Cr.

1878.			1877.		
Dec. 31.—To officers' salaries, Physician, Baker and Gardener		$15,459 46	Dec. 31.—By Balance		$89 91
" Subsistence of prisoners		14,501 70	1878.		
" Subsistence of Warden's family, sick, &c		2,264 22	Dec. 31.—By United States docket	1,656 50	
" Fuel		1,806 05	" City docket	331 15	
" Expense account, including blankets, dry goods, &c		4,302 44	" Accommodation docket	74 70	
" Gas		1,326 60	" Sale of old barrels	112 52	
" Water rent		270 00	" Mayor and City Council	44,819 51	

" Advertising, stationery, &c.....	37 40	
" Repairs, including new Laundry, Lumber, Bricks, &c., &c., repainting Jail, &c....	4,851 64	
" Amount paid Comptroller.....	2,174 87	
Balance.....	89 91	
	$47,084 29	$47,084 29

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. IRVIN, *Warden.*

TABLE B.

Showing the Monthly or Daily Average of Prisoners from January 1 *to December* 31, 1878.

1878.	
January	450
February	432
March	422
April	386
May	368
June	361
July	332
August	404
September	398
October	370
November	384
December	405
	4712

Daily average for 1878	392 8-12
Daily average for 1877	424 6-12
Daily average for 1876	457 3-12
Daily average for 1875	479 6-12

TABLE C.

Showing number of Prisoners Committed for various Causes during the year ending Dec. 31, 1878.

CHARGES.	WHITE.		Total White.	COLORED.		Total Colored	Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.		
Peace and Drunkenness	5228	998	6216	1195	473	1668	7,884
Larceny	557	98	655	371	139	510	1,165
Assault and Battery	580	49	629	336	94	430	1,059
Vagrancy	354	123	477	78	74	152	629
Assult with intent to kill	52	2	54	38	4	42	96
Obtaining goods under false pretences	57	.....	57	15	.....	15	72
Burglary	22	.....	22	19	.....	19	41
Witnesses for State and United States	54	6	60	29	16	45	105
Perjury	5	.....	5	10	3	13	18
Murder	7	.....	7	8	1	9	16
Common thief and vagabond	8	2	10	3	.....	3	13
Arson	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Rape and attempt	5	.....	5	7	.....	7	12
Contempt of courts, &c	6	.....	6	4	.....	4	10
Absconding seamen	52	.....	52	6	.....	6	58
Smuggling	10	....	10	3	....	3	13

TABLE C.—Concluded.

CHARGES.	WHITE.		Total White.	COLORED.		Total Colored	Grand Total
	Men.	Women		Men.	Women.		
Peddling without license	6	.....	6	2	...	2	8
Destroying property	24	5	29	13	7	20	49
Selling liquor without license, on Sunday, to minors, &c.	16	2	18	6	..	6	24
Keeping bawdy house	2	15	17	1	24	25	42
Adultery	3	.....	3	2	....	2	5
Bastardy	8	.....	8	2	.....	2	10
Manslaughter	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	3
Receiving stolen goods	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	5
Selling lottery policies, &c	6	....	6	18	2	20	26
Riot and inciting riot	14	.....	14	3	.....	3	17
Felony	8	.....	8	6	.. ...	6	14
Embezzling	20	.....	20	4	.....	4	24
Mutiny on ship board, &c	18	.....	18	7	....	7	25
Conspiracy	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Picking pockets	11	2	13	15	3	18	31
Bigamy	4	2	6	.....	2	2	8
Indecent exposure of person	12	.....	12	10	.....	10	22

Forgery	7		7	1		1	8
Abortion	2		2				2
Cruel treatment to animals, &c	8		8	4		4	12
Gambling house, &c	5		5	8		8	13
Common scold		2	2		2	2	4
Violating Shipping Act	3		3	4		4	7
Passing counterfeit money	11		11	5		5	16
Maltreating seamen	3		3				3
Violating Internal Revenue Laws	16	1	17				17
Indecent assault	7		7	5		5	12
Enticing to prostitution	1	7	8		4	4	12
Refusing duty on ship board	24		24	6		6	30
Poisoning					2	2	2
Fraudulent trick at cards	4		4				4
Rogue and vagabond	4		4	2		2	6
Incest	1		1				1
Swindling	2		2	2		2	4
Illegal voting, &c	6		6	4		4	10
Attempting to abduct children	3		3				3
Interfering with United States officers	4		4				4
Colored boys for House of Reformation and Instruction				44		44	44
							11,729

TABLE D.

Showing the number of Persons Committed and how Discharged for the year ending December 31, 1878.

Total number of prisoners committed			11,729
Sent to the Maryland Penitentiary	White men	77	
	White women	6	
			83
	Colored men	57	
	Colored women	21	
			78
Sent to Bayview Asylum	White men	4	
	White women	6	
			10
	Colored men	2	
	Colored women	0	
			2
Pardoned by Governor of Maryland	White men	8	
	Colored men	1	
			9
Sent to St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys			8
Sent to House of Refuge	White boys		3
Sent to House of Good Shepherd	White women		1
Removed cases	White men		1

TABLE D.—Concluded.

Died in Jail.. ....White men.....	4		
White women...	1		
Colored Men.....	1		
	—–	6	
Sent to House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Boys		44	
Discharged by courts, magistrates, expiration of sentence and otherwise.....		11,102	
Remaining in Jail December 31, 1878.....		382	
		———	11,729

Physician's Report.

BALTIMORE CITY JAIL,

1878.

REPORT.

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1879.

To the Board of Visitors

of the Baltimore City Jail.

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith submit my report of the number of cases of disease treated in the Baltimore City Jail for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

I take much pleasure in stating that the health of the institution has been unusually good; no infectious or contagious diseases have occurred, and the number of cases treated has been much smaller than for many years previous

There were admitted during the past year 11,729 persons, of whom 341 were treated for varions diseases There were 6 deaths.

You will find in the tabular statements herewith appended the character of the diseases treated, the results, causes of death, &c.. &c

There has been the usual attention paid to cleanliness, ventilation, and the free use of disinfectants, to which I mainly attribute our exemption from disease.

I have no suggestions to make in this report in reference to any improvements that could add to the sanitary condition of the building.

I would return to you, gentlemen, as well as to the Warden, his Deputies, Clerk and Matron, my warmest thanks for the many courtesies extended. and the ready assistance always rendered me in the performance of my duties.

With the highest regard,

I am very truly, &c.,

J. W. Houck, M. D.

Report of Cases Treated in the Baltimore City Jail for the year ending December 31, 1878.

Abcess	9	Hysteria	3
Asthma	1	Hydrocele	1
Apoplexy	1	Hepatic derangement	32
Bright's Disease	1	Heart Disease	2
Catarrh	8	Iritis Syphilitic	1
Constipation	29	Mania Potu	62
Colic	8	Miscarriage	1
Conjunctinitis	1	Neuralgia	9
Cholera Morbus	1	Orchitis	1
Consumption	4	Rheumatism	22
Diarrhœa	11	Stricture of Urethra	1
Dysentery	5	Sprains	7
Debility	12	Syphilis, primary	15
Dyspepsia	3	" secondary	5
Erysipelas	1	Tonsillitis	8
Fever, Intermittent	37	Urine, retention of	1
Fever, Remittent	1	Vertigo	1
Fracture of arm	1	Wounds, contused	1
Frost bite	3	" incised	4
Glandular enlargement	6	" gunshot	2
Gastritis	3		
Gonorrhœa	15	Total	341

SUMMARY.

White males	190
White females	42
Colored males	71
Colored females	38
Total	341

RESULT OF TREATMENT.

Cured	307
Relieved	16
Died	6
Sent to Bayview	6
Under treatment	6
Total	341

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Apoplexy	1
Consumption	1
Intemperance	4
Total	6

COLOR AND SEX.

White males	4
White Females	1
Colored males	1
Total	6

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners for Opening Streets,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

OF BALTIMORE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1878.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR OPENING STREETS,
CITY HALL,

Baltimore, January 1st, 1879.

To the Honorable the Mayor and
City Council of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN:

We have the honor to submit to you a statement of the operations of this department from January 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878, inclusive.

The following list comprises the streets and alleys opened and closed during the above stated time; also the amount of damages, expenses, benefits and cost to the city for each and every street, &c.

STREETS AND ALLEYS NOW IN PROCESS OF OPENING.

Race street, from Cross street to Fort avenue.
Bruce alley, from Patterson avenue to Townsend street.
Patterson Park avenue, from Monument street to Oliver st.
Burke street, from Baltimore street to Oliver street.
Cannon street, from Baltimore street to Oliver street.
Collington avenue, from Hampstead street to Hoffman st.
Federal street, from Aisquith street to Wolfe street.

Presstman street, from Gilmor street to the western city limits.
Chatsworth run sewer.
Jones street, from Fort avenue to Beason street.
Sharp street, from Ostend street to Port Warden's line.
Calvert street, from Biddle street to John street.
Rutter alley, from Mosher street to McMechen street.
Douglas street, from its western terminus to Gay street.
Eager street, from Mine Bank lane to Patapsco street.
Patapsco street, from Eager street to Monument street.
Ensor street, from Hoffman street to North avenue.
Gist street, from Oliver street to North avenue.
John street, from Gay street to the eastern city limits.
Wolfe street, from Monument street to North avenue.

STREETS, &c., IN PROCESS OF CLOSING.

Hanson Mill road, from North avenue to Townsend street.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ORDINANCES REPEALED:

Ordinance No. 82, 1876, to condemn and open Spring street, from its present terminus to Townsend street.

Ordinance No. 109, 1876, to condemn and open Marshall street, from Randall street to Wells street.

Ordinance No. 149, 1876, to condemn and open Forrest street, from McHenry street to Pratt street.

ORDINANCES INVALID.

Ordinance No. 11, 1878, to condemn and widen Bruce street, from Baltimore street to Fayette street. Void—no such street existing.

Ordinance No. 104, 1878, to condemn and close Lawson's lane. Does not designate the extent of the closing.

It will be observed that the amount charged to the Mayor and City Council ($31,098.41) for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1878, is largely reduced from that of any previous year, this result being obtained by the action of this Board, in accordance with the policy of the legislation of the Council, indicating an economical expenditure of the public moneys, at the same time neglecting no needed public improvements; observing, however, due caution in proceeding with expensive ones. We have, therefore, allowed preference to such condemnations as were of pressing necessity, and of small cost to the city, thus enabling your honorable body, if thought judicious, to reinstate several important improvements stricken from the appropriation bill of the past year, and not finally disposed of by repeal, and at a reduced levy.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. WILLIAMS,
JAMES S. MORROW,
HENRY R. CURLEY,
Commissioners.

R. F. GREEN, *Clerk.*

Street, &c., from Street, &c., to Street, &c.	Damages.	Expenses.	Benefits.	Amount on Mayor and City Council.
Closing School-house lane, from Madison avenue to McCulloh	$1,585 00	$317 22	$1,902 22	.. ..
Closing old Joppa road, from Broadway to Bethel	2,622 25	235 63	2,857 88	.....
Opening Castle, from south of Fayette to Fairmount avenue	5,563 00	553 61	2,944 23	$3,172 38
Opening Caroline, from its present terminus to North avenue	29,275 36	1,225 38	25,513 19	4,987 55
Opening Addison alley, from Front to High	2,598 95	428 00	1,365 73	1,661 22
Opening Biddle, from Washington to Loney's lane	11,385 00	834 43	10,888 01	1,331 42
Opening Marshall, from Beverlin to West	6,969 45	549 95	6,233 05	1,286 35
Closing Ferry Point road, from Winder to Winan's ground	7,548 00	564 32	8,112 32	.....
Opening Wilmer alley, from Mosher to Smith	996 33	370 16	1,166 51	199 98
Opening Covington, from Fort avenue to Randall	13,992 61	885 51	11,568 74	3,309 38

Opening Vincent alley, from Patterson avenue to Townsend	4,961 31	518 63	5,267 71	212 23
Opening Oliver, from Harford avenue to Wolfe	23,036 66	1,086 39	15,534 45	8,588 80
Opening 66-foot street, from Oliver to North avenue	8,085 11	578 75	6,837 61	1,826 25
Opening Lawrence, from Fort ave. to Clement	7,891 00	395 60	3,763 75	4,522 85
	$126,510 03	$8,543 58	$103,955 40	$31,098 41

ITEMS OF EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Per diem of Commissioners and Clerk	$1,856 00
City Surveyor	4,427 33
Magistrate	18 00
Stationery, &c	88 00
Auctioneer	156 77
Publishing legal notices	1,997 48
	$8,543 58

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Health Department,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE

TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1878.

Officers and Employees of the Health Department

OF THE

CITY AND PORT OF BALTIMORE,

For the Year 1878.

Commissioner of Health and Registrar,

JAMES A. STEUART, M. D.

Assistant Commissioner of Health,

ALFRED E. SMYRK.

Resident Physician at Marine Hospital,

E. LLOYD HOWARD, M. D.

Secretary,

A. ROBERT CARTER.

WILLIAM H. BOSLEY, *Nuisance Clerk.*
V. BURGESS HINES, *Permit Clerk.*
F. W. RABORG, *Clerk to Registrar.*

Messenger,

MONTGOMERY LAWRENCE.

Sanitary Inspectors,

GEORGE E. TAYLOR, EMANUEL WEINMAN,
JOSEPH VANSANT, JOSEPH F. FITZPATRICK,
JOHN COULTER, B. C. DIGGS.

Superintendents of Streets,

B. V. KELLY, *First Dist.* C. McLAUGHLIN, *Second Dist.*
MICHAEL FADGEN, *Third Dist,* LOUIS KROEGER, *Fourth Dist.*
JOHN MEAGHAN, *Fifth Dist.*

Inspectors of Sewers,

HENRY PAFF, *Eastern Dist.* JOHN W. LEE, *Western Dist.*

Superintendents of City Public Cemeteries,

PATRICK MULLEN, *Eastern.* F. A. KERCHNER, *Western.*

Vaccine Physicians.

First and Second Wards,

JAMES F. McSHANE, M. D., 68 S. Broadway.

Third and Fourth Wards,

CHAS. M. MORFIT, M. D., 83 E. Baltimore Street.

Fifth and Sixth Wards,

E. G. WALLS, M. D., North Broadway.

Seventh and Eighth Wards,

S. W. HUNTER, M. D., 111 Greenmount Avenue.

Ninth and Tenth Wards,

J. H. SCARFF, M. D., 4 Cathedral Street.

Eleventh and Twelfth Wards,

J. R. PAGE, M. D., 225 Linden Avenue.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards,

HENRY DARLING, M. D., 252 Lexington Street.

Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards,

S. A. BELL, M. D., Cor. Lee and Sharp Streets.

Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards,

JAMES BOSLEY, M. D., 319 Hollins Street.

Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards.

SILAS BALDWIN, M. D., 150 W. Townsend Street.

Report of the Commissioner.

REPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,

Baltimore, Md., January 6, 1879.

To the Honorable the Mayor and

City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with the law and custom, I have the honor herewith to submit the Annual Report of the Health Department for the year ending December 31, 1878.

In doing so, I must be permitted to congratulate the citizens of Baltimore upon the remarkable healthfulness with which our city has been blessed during the past year. As shown by the tables appended, the ratio of mortality during the year 1878, based upon what I consider too low an estimate of the present population of Baltimore—namely, 365,000, has been 18.44 per 1000 of population as against 22.04 per 1000, for the year 1877, [population in the latter year being estimated at 355,000.] The total number of deaths occurring during the year 1878, were 6,733, and for the year 1877, 7,936. A difference in favor of the last past year of 1,203 deaths. This in the face of an increased population is certainly most favorable. My reason for the belief that our present estimate of population is too low, is based upon the fact that by the actual

count of the Water Department of this City there are 86,000 houses within the corporate limits, and allowing 6,000 for uninhabited buildings, and estimating at the low rate of five individuals to a house, would show a population of 400,000 inhabitants. Upon this basis the ratio would be considerably decreased, but it is not claimed.

Under the circumstances, which are too recent to be forgotten by any one, of a prolonged heated term, a pestilence raging in several of the Southern States, an unusually active commerce, carried on with all parts of the world, and numbers of vessels arriving daily from ports ravaged by disease, our good fortune in thus escaping an epidemic has been remarkable to say the least of it, and demands our most profound gratitude to Divine Providence. The blessing of health to a community is above all estimation, the most valuable from every point of view, and no country or city can prosper without it. Every dollar judiciously spent for this purpose is well invested, and will yield the largest dividends procurable from any other source. It is manifestly wise, therefore, whilst economy may be judicious and even necessary in all other departments of the city government, to be liberal in appropriations for the promotion and maintenance of the public health. It is most gratifying to your Commissioner of Health and to his able Assistant, to demonstrate how exactly the expenditures of the Health Department for the past year have tallied with the estimates made by them in the latter part of the year 1877 for the year 1878, and also to show a cleanly city and a healthy community, as the result of their year's expenditures and work. Our city compares favorably with the most favored of our sister cities, and our department has been run upon a more economical basis than that of any other city of the same size of which we have any knowledge.

During the past two years your Commissioner of Health has from time to time urgently recommended the following important improvements, some of which have as yet not been acted upon by the City Council. A repetition of these will therefore not be out of place in this report.

1st. The continued and increasing necessity for the establishment of a Morgue. The property selected and purchased by the city for this purpose, stand in statu quo, awaiting the necessary appropriation for the erection of a suitable structure. The demands for its usefulness are almost daily, and should be acted upon at once.

2d. In addition to the ordinance which prohibits the admission of children to the Public Schools without the certificate of a physician of successful vaccination, there should be a similar regulation in regard to the return of children to the Public Schools after recovering from any of the various forms of contagious diseases, as well as controlling the attendance at school of children residing in the same house or family where any of these diseases at the time prevail. Whilst it is true that this class of diseases cannot be entirely eradicated, their prevalence may be limited, and by the strict observance of such precautionary measures numbers of lives be annually saved.

In this connection permit me to advert to the subject of ventilation and overcrowding of the Public Schools. Both subjects involve the health, comfort, and I may say, happiness of thousands. Education, which is considered at the present day the touch-stone of civilization, is rendered worthless if unaccompanied by the requirements of the laws of health. Pure air and comfort are therefore essential factors in this difficult problem. Many of our Public Schools are unfortunately wanting in good ventilation, and are rendered most uncomfortable and unwholesome by overcrowding. Both

demand your earnest attention, and I urgently commend this subject to your consideration. The Baltimore City College especially, can be improved in point of ventilation at a very moderate cost. The building is so constructed as to render the necessary alterations remarkably easy. In fact it must be a surprise to any intelligent person who may examine the architectural arrangements of the building, to see how nearly a perfect system of ventilation was missed in its construction. The public sewers have also many grave defects, and constant complaints are made to the Health Department of sewer gases and bad odors emanating from them. Some require to be reconstructed and others properly trapped to obviate these difficulties. Harford and Chatsworth runs, passing through a large and populous part of the city, are little more than open ditches, impossible to keep clean and constantly giving out the most abominable odors and proving the undoubted sources of disease.

I would also strongly recommend the prohibition of a practice which has prevailed for a long time in this city, and which cannot but afford a fruitful source for the propagation of contagious diseases. I allude to the custom of conveying the bodies of children to the grave in hackney coaches. It is conceded by medical authorities that the corpses of those who have died of scarlet fever, diptheria or small pox, are eminently capable of disseminating the poison of these malignant maladies. It cannot be doubted therefore, (if this be true) that during the transit, often of an hour or more in duration, the lining and padding of the closed hack will absorb enough of the disease germs to infect the next occupants of the same carriage. They often go direct from a funeral to attend upon the arrival of a steamboat or railroad train, and convey travellers to their various destinations. By this means un-

suspecting victims are inoculated, and bereaved parents and friends are called upon to mourn the loss of their dearest and most cherished little ones.

I again must take the liberty of calling attention to the defective character of the Registration Law as regards the reporting of births. The report of births for the year 1878, herewith appended, shows only 6,060, whilst the deaths for the same period, as given in an earlier part of this report and in the tables, number 6,733. If this were true, the population of Baltimore would be decreasing instead of increasing. It would be evidence of decadence instead of the rapidly growing prosperity which we claim. It is well known that the births more than double the number of deaths, and if our prosperity is real and vital statistics of any value, it should be shown by a faithful and complete return. This cannot be secured without the imposition of a suitable penalty. In some cities the obligation is made to rest upon the parents, and even a small fee is imposed for registration, thus yielding a revenue sufficient to defray the expense of the same.

I must call the attention of the City Council also to the defective condition of the ordinances controlling the disposition of night soil. At the present time, those engaged in the business of emptying privy vaults are compelled to seek places of deposit wherever they can find them. The County Commissioners of Baltimore County have prohibited the deposit of this material in Baltimore county, adjacent to the city. The territory known as "the Belt" is fast becoming a densely populated district, and they manifestly have the right to protect themselves from such an unspeakable nuisance. The city is therefore called upon to provide the means of disposing of this necessary evil in a suitable and inoffensive manner. The garbage system, now under contract for its removal by

water or rail, is working to the entire satisfaction of the Health Department and the citizens generally, and a similar provision should be made for the disposal of night soil.

Before closing, I must repeat again my recommendation to remove from within the city limits all the slaughter houses that now exist and carry on the business of slaughtering animals. I do not hesitate to say that it is impossible for this business to be carried on in the midst of a thickly populated city without the offence which necessarily attaches to it. Notwithstanding the care which most butchers thus situated exercise, they cannot control the odors which originate upon their premises as the result of their work, and which are wafted to long distances. They must use water to wash and cleanse their floors, and it is a doubtful question whether the discharge of this bloody water is most dangerous flowing upon the surface through the gutters of the streets, or out of sight through the public sewers of the city. In either case disease germs are abundantly generated, and every street through which they pass is constantly saddened by the signals of death seen floating from the door knobs. The butchers are naturally opposed to the abandonment of their costly improvements, and have the right to demand compensation for the losses they may sustain. It is simply a question as to the pecuniary value of public health, and must be considered upon its merits. The establishment of Abatoirs in other cities has solved this difficult question, and I trust the day is not far distant when our citizens may be relieved in the same way from this continued evil. Past experience as to the necessary appropriations for the use of the Health Department enables us to estimate with accuracy the sums required for the expenses of the ensuing year, and we therefore ask for the following amounts for the year 1879.

ESTIMATE FOR EXPENSES FOR HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1879.

Street and garbage	$180,000
Contract for removal of garbage	13,500
General Health	10,800
Nuisance and sewers	6,500
Salaries	17,700
Cleaning cesspools (Public Schools)	3,000
Marine Hospital	15,000
	$246,500

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES A. STEUART, M. D.,

Commissioner of Health.

REPORT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Returns of Births for the year ending December 31, 1878.

January	546	
February	545	
March	535	
April	475	
May	480	
June	430	
July	550	
August	525	
September	555	
October	500	
November	505	
December	414	
	—6,060	
Number of Deaths for the year ending December 31, 1878		6,733
Number of Still Births for the year ending December 31, 1878		655

Transcripts from the Records of Births from January, 1875, *to December* 31, 1878.

For family purposes	1
For Divorce case	1
To go to Chicago	1
	3

Transcripts from the Records of Deaths from January, 1875, *to December* 31, 1878.

For Life Insurance Policies	60
To go to Germany for various purposes,	25
" " Spain	2
" " France	2
" " California	2
" " Cuba	1
" " Italy	1
To obtain pensions from U. S.	8
For civil suits pending in Courts	25
For other purposes	30
	156

Unknown Dead Persons.

1875	26
1876	28
1877	19
1878	25
	98

TABLES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DEATHS

In the City of Baltimore, from January 1st to December 31st, 1878.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Abcess	2	1					2					1	6
" Antrum										1			1
" Brain										2			2
" Thigh					1								1
" Psoaz					1								1
" Retropharyngeal												1	1
" Liver												1	1
Anæmia	3		1		1		1		2			1	9
Apoplexy	12	3	8	7	9	12	12	8	7	8	15	7	108
Ascites	1		2					2					5
Asphyxia	1	2		1	2	1	2		1	1	1		12
Asthenia	3	12	2	2	2	3	6	4	2	4	6	6	52
Abortion		1						1				1	3
Albuminuria		1		2	2	2					1		8
Asthma		2	1	4	2	2	2	1	4	3	2	3	26
Angina Pectoris			2		1								3
Arthitis			1										1

Aneurism of Aerta								1					1
Atelectasis Pulmonum			3	1		1			1		1	1	8
Atrophy									1	1	1	2	5
Adenitis	1								1				2
Apnœa	1												1
Angina Maligna			1										1
Acute Duodenitis						1							1
At Labor						1						1	2
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver							1						1
Adynamia									1				1
Atrophy of Brain										1			1
Anasarca											1		1
Bright's Disease	5	4	7	9	3	9	6	9	4	5	4	8	73
Burns	4	3	3	1		1	3	2	2	4	6	5	34
Bronchorrhea										1			1
Carbuncle								1		1			2
Capillary Bronchitis	3	2	10	8	5	12	4	4	7	15	7	7	84
Cancer of Tongue	1												1
" Diffused	2	2	1		1					1	1		8
" Breast	1		1	3	2	3	3		1	3	2	3	22
" Liver	2				3	1		2		2	1		11
" Uteris	5	8	3	6	2	4	3	5	2		4	5	47
" Stomach	2	4	4	4	3	3	2	6	2	3	2	2	37
" Testicle				1									1
" Rectum				1									1

REPORT OF DEATHS—Continued.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Cancer of Neck					1	1							2
" Abdomen						1					1	1	3
" Intestines						2							2
" Oesophagus							1						1
" Trachea								1					1
" Pylorus									1				1
" Mouth										1			1
" Eye										1			1
" Mesentery										1			1
" Arm and Axilla											1		1
" Omentum											1		1
" Elbow Joint											1		1
" Epthelioma											2		2
" Ventricular											1		1
" Spine												1	1
Calculus		1		2							1		4
Casualties	1		2		1	6	3	5	10	2	1	2	33
Child Birth	1			1				1	2	2	1	3	11

Cholera Infantum	.....	.....	.....	5	31	106	107	59	21	6	7	1	343
Cholera Morbus	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	14
Cirrhosis of Liver	.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	4	.....	2	18
Concussion of Brain	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	8
Congestion of Brain	4	9	10	6	12	7	9	3	1	8	8	4	81
" " Liver	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
" " Lungs	6	3	4	2	7	.....	2	4	2	2	3	14	49
Consumption of Bowels	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	7
" " Lungs	91	106	123	101	85	95	100	88	95	73	97	73	1127
Convulsions	14	24	30	30	30	21	33	31	31	22	11	17	294
Croup	17	13	8	8	9	9	4	3	13	15	28	22	149
Cyanosis	3	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	14
Convulsions Puerperal	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Compression of Brain	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Colic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
" Hepatic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Congestive Chills	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	.....	9
Chlorosis	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Collapse of Lungs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Catarrh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Caries of Vertebra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Chronic Disease of Kidney and Liver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Coryza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Coxalgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Diseases of Brain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	5

REPORT OF DEATHS—Continued.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Diseases of Bladder													
" Bowels											1		1
" Hip			1					1		1			3
" Heart	14	23	31	26	26	36	19	20	16	25	29	26	291
" Liver				1	1								2
" Spine	1		3		1				1		1		7
" Uteris						1							1
" Stomach												1	1
Dropsy, General	7	9	7	10	10	2	4	5	5	4	10	6	79
" Heart	6	10		1		1		1				1	20
" Ovarian									1				1
Drowned	4	2	3	4	3	8	10	9	4	2	2	1	52
Dysentery		2	2	1	2	9	8	8	4	2	2	1	41
Dentition	4	3	7		5	10	20	12	8	3	5	2	79
Delirium Tremens	2		1		2						1		6
Diarrhœa	9	3	2	3	12	12	9	13	5	3	6	2	79
Diptheria	25	34	42	22	20	16	11	25	21	26	34	27	303
Diabetis			1				1			1			3

Dyspepsia									1				1
Dipsomania									1				1
Diptheretic Paralysis											1		1
Entero Colitis	1		1		6	6	3	7	3	2			29
Epilepsy	1	2			1	1	2	1	1		1	1	11
Erysipelas	6	6	6	5	1	2	1	4	1	1		3	36
Eclampsia				1									1
Enteritis					8	6	2						16
Emphyrema										1			1
Effusion of Brain		1											1
Explosion of Dynamite			1										1
Enciphalitis						3							3
Epistaxis						1							1
Eczemia								1					1
Exposure											2		2
Extra Perinial section without Guide												1	1
Fever, Congestive					1	1	1		1				4
" Pernicious	1												1
" Intermittent	1			1	1	1		3	5	1		1	14
" Puerperal	4		5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	19
" Meningeal								1					1
" Scarlet	11	6	8	5	7	14	11	19	9	16	15	20	141
" Typhoid	10	11	8	11	18	15	20	19	20	13	20	10	175
" Malarial			1				2	2		2	1	3	11
" Remittent			1	2		2	2	3	7	1	3	1	22

REPORT OF DEATHS—Continued.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Fever, Enteric				1									1
" Nervous						1							1
" Rheumatic							1						1
" Billious								1	1				2
" Gastro Enteric										2			2
" Gastric									1				1
" Surgical							1						1
" Catarrh											1		1
Fracture of Femur												1	1
Fracture, Rib	1												1
" Leg		2			1	1	1						5
" Skull					1	1		1			1		4
" Vertebre											2		2
Foul Gases											1		1
Fracture of Pelvis												1	1
" Humeris												1	1
Gangrene of Lungs	1												1
" Senile	2	1	1				1				1		6

Gangrene of Leg											1		1
Gastric Catarrh							1						1
Gastro Enteritis	2		6	5	2	3	6	2	5	4	2	3	40
Gastritis				1									1
Gout							1	1					2
General Debility				1				1		1			3
Gastro Duodenitis												1	1
Hernia								1					1
" Strangulated	2			1	2		2	1			1	1	10
Hemorrhage Post Partum			1									1	2
" Umbilied	1									1			2
" Lungs		2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	5	21
" Bowels			1	1									2
" Uteris			2		1	1							4
" Brain									1		1		2
" Stomach											1	1	2
Hematurea				1									1
Hydrothorax	1												1
Hydrocephalus	3	5	4	3	6	4	10	1	4		1		41
Heart Clot								1					1
Hæmotysis										1			1
Hair Lip										1			1
Inanition	8	8	8	6	10	23	21	17	12	9	12	10	144
Inflammation of Brain		3	3	1		6	2	4	3	2		1	25
" Bladder	2		3	3	1	1		1		2	2		15
" Bowels	5	1	1		5		3	8	5	3	2	2	35

REPORT OF DEATHS—Continued.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Inflammation of Stomach....	2	4	4	1	4	6	.....	3	5	2	3	.....	34
" Bronchi.....	15	14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	42
" Kidneys.....	2	2	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
" Larynx	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	16
" Liver.....	2	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	5	1	2	2	2	20
" Peritoneum.	7	2	4	3	3	.....	7	3	3	3	.....	4	39
" Pleuro.	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
" Pericardium	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6
" Ovary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" Uteris	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
" Veins.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" Tonsils.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Intemperance	4	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	6	2	7	27
Insanity.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	7
Intersusception.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	10
Jaundice.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	1	1	13
Intestial Catarrh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Indigestion.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Imperfect Circulation												1	1
Killed by a Fall			1										1
Laryngeal Phthisis												1	1
Malignant sore Throat				1									1
Melonemia							1						1
Mal Nutrition								2	1				3
iscarriage									1				1
Myletis				1									1
Marasmus	13	10	18	8	20	23	27	25	19	20	15	8	206
Measels			5	2	3	1							11
Meningitis	7	10	11	14	14	8	15	14	11	7	8	7	126
" Tubercular	7	7	12	10	12	18	8	8	4	7	6	4	103
" Cerebro Spinal	1	2	3	3		1	2		4	4	3	3	26
Murder		1			2		2			1		1	7
Malformation			1	1		3	2	1	1		1		10
Metritis					1								1
Malaria												1	1
Necrosis		1		2									3
Nephritis											1		1
Neglect											1		1
Neonatorum	1												1
Nervous Prostration								2	2			1	5
Old Age	12	10	16	21	21	25	24	24	10	15	14	20	212
Oedema of Lungs			1										1
Osteo Sarcoma of Jaw				1									1
" Cephalomea							1						1

REPORT OF DEATHS—Continued.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Oster Sarcoma of Head	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Otorrhœa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Premature Birth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Paraphlegia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Puerperal Peritenitis	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Paralysis	15	11	12	7	11	10	17	10	7	18	20	6	144
Pneumonia	46	50	52	25	13	27	10	10	6	16	23	30	308
" Typhoid	5	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	2	3	19
" Pleuro	2	4	7	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	2	3	27
Progressive Locomotor Ataxia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pleuritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Poison	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	1	1	1	12
Premature Birth	7	9	6	9	3	21	3	13	8	5	10	11	105
Purpura	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pyæmia	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	13
Phlebitis	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Prostatis	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2

Potts Disease				1					1				2
Pentyphilitis						1							1
Protracted Labor							1		1	1	2		5
Psoriasis							1						1
Pemphigus Acutus									1				1
Pharyengitis									1				1
Purpura Hæmorrhegica									1				1
Pulmonary Hyperæmia											1		1
Puerperal Metritis												4	4
Peferation of Bowels												1	1
Rheumatism											1	3	4
" Inflammatory	1		3	1	2	2	1	1	2				13
" Heart			1							1			2
Rachitis		1											1
Rubeola				1									1
Rupture of Gall Bladder										1			1
" " Duct			1										1
" Artery					1								1
Ramelesma											1		1
Stomatitis									2		1		3
Spina Bifida										1		1	2
Strangulation		1											1
Stricture of Rectum										1			1
" Card. Orif. of Stomach	1			2				2	1				6
" Intestines			1			1						1	3
Strumous Osleitis							1						1

REPORT OF DEATHS—Continued.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Suffocation	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Scrofula	6	4	6	8	7	2	3	6	3	2	4	4	55
Septicæma	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Suicide	1	3	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	3	.....	3	21
Syphilis	3	2	4	1	2	2	.....	6	2	1	3	2	28
Softening of Brain	.....	2	6	1	2	2	4	2	4	6	5	3	37
Small-pox	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Scalds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5
Sun Stroke	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	11
Suppression of Urine	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stricture Oesphagus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Scarlatinal Nephritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Tetanus	.....	1	3	1	2	1	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	14
Tabes Mesenterica	.....	2	1	.....	.....	4	3	1	3	1	2	.....	17
Trismus Nacentium	1	1	3	4	3	4	7	5	3	5	2	5	43
Tumor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
" Abdomen	.....	1	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	2
" Uterine	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4

Tumor Pelvic			1				1						2
" Ovarian			1		2			1		1	2	1	8
" Brain								1					1
Toxæmia				1									1
Thrush											1		1
Traumatic Pneumonia												1	1
Ulcer of Rectum	1												1
" Stomach					1		1				1	1	4
" Leg								1					1
" Throat								1					1
Uterine Hæmatocle		1											1
Uræmia	2	2	1	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	3		20
Unknown Adult	1		1	2					1	1	3		9
" Infantile	4	7	7		3	1	4	6	2	4	4	1	43
Varicose Veins									1				1
Whooping Cough	3	4	7	2	5	5	6	17	1	8		5	63
Wounds			1	1				4					6
" Gun Shot		1	1								1		3
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup											1		1
Total number of deaths from all causes													6733

REPORT OF DEATHS—Continued.

AGES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Under 1 year	104	120	151	103	161	270	257	203	125	117	11	107	1834
Between 1 and 2 years.. ..	58	44	63	44	43	58	53	65	67	42	34	33	604
" 2 " 5 "	29	32	41	32	38	37	34	35	34	33	46	53	444
Total under 5 years	191	196	255	179	242	365	344	303	2.6	192	196	193	2882
Between 5 and 10 years.....	28	34	28	20	29	26	34	29	18	40	48	30	364
" 10 " 15 "	11	10	16	12	7	10	11	8	11	13	12	5	126
" 15 " 20 "	21	21	28	23	16	16	25	16	16	17	17	14	230
" 20 " 30 "	47	42	57	52	49	52	43	55	47	46	52	54	596
" 30 " 40 "	46	56	48	40	36	39	52	56	39	39	52	57	560
" 40 " 50 "	40	33	43	33	37	37	35	44	44	27	46	36	455
" 50 " 60 "	30	46	42	35	32	45	36	34	29	32	51	40	452
" 60 " 70 "	41	38	51	44	31	44	49	37	37	33	45	35	485
" 70 " 80 "	37	41	35	33	32	30	28	39	22	37	28	30	392
" 80 " 90 "	11	6	19	16	8	18	11	7	10	14	14	14	148
" 90 " 100 "	2	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	1	1	2	3	33
" 100 " 110 "	.....	.. ..	1	.....	2	1	....	.....	1	.....	1	3	9
Above 110 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	505	524	625	490	524	688	673	634	501	491	564	514	6733

REPORT OF DEATHS—Concluded.

NATIVITY.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
United States—White	306	320	381	289	319	417	406	377	309	311	359	312	4106
" " Colored	119	127	149	116	125	173	170	152	112	107	110	114	1574
Foreign	80	77	95	85	80	98	97	105	80	73	95	88	1053
Totals	505	524	625	490	524	688	673	634	501	491	564	514	6733
Still Births	59	60	50	50	50	67	32	66	38	57	73	53	655
WHITE.													
Males	195	202	250	170	197	263	238	238	182	203	217	201	2556
Females	191	195	226	204	202	252	265	244	207	181	237	199	2603
COLORED.													
Males	49	55	53	58	66	76	76	62	47	51	55	68	716
Females	70	72	96	58	59	97	94	90	65	56	55	46	858
Totals	505	524	625	490	524	688	673	634	501	491	564	514	6733

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Deaths Monthly from Diptheria and Croup during the year 1878, *also the Number of Deaths in each Ward and the Monthly Temperature.*

1878.	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	Totals.
Diptheria	25	34	42	22	20	16	11	25	21	26	34	27	303
Croup.....	17	13	8	8	9	9	4	3	13	15	28	22	149

																			Not located
Diptheria	12	6	8	9	11	10	15	10	8	4	12	16	30	8	11	10	11	41	40	31	
Wards.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Croup.....	15	4	5	7	2	8	16	12	3	5	6	3	6	1	4	4	5	11	11	7	14

The following Table of Temperatures for each Month during the Year 1878, *has been kindly furnished by E. W. McGann, Esq., U. S. Signal Observer.*

1878.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Mean.....	35.7	40.7	49.3	58.7	63.5	70.1	80.8	76.	69.3	58.7	47.3	35.4
Maximum.	57.5	63.	72.	79.	85.	92.	98.	92.	87.	80.	61.	61.
Minimum.....	6.	20.	21.	42	43.	51.	65.	59.	47.	35.	33.	15.

TABLE No. 2.

Meteoroligical Summary for year 1878, *Baltimore, Md.*

PRESSURE.

Mean Barometer	29.990
Highest "	30.707
Lowest "	28.734
Range of "	1.973

TEMPERATURE.

Mean Temperature	57.1°
Highest " (July 18th)	98.0°
Lowest " (January 8th)	6.0°
Range of "	92.0°
Mean Spring Temperature	54.7°
" Summer "	75.6°
" Autumn "	58.4°
" Winter "	37.2°

RAINFALL.

Rain and snow fell on one hundred and sixty-seven days, measuring 50.09 inches—an excess of 6.95 inches over 1877.

WIND, &C.

Prevailing direction of the wind, northwest.

First frost occurred in the city September 22d.

First ice occurred in the city November 4th.

Mean Humidity, 68.3 per cent.

E. W. McGann,
Observer U. S. A.

TABLE No. 3.

The following Table shows the Number of Deaths Monthly from Diptheria of Children Under Five Years of Age during the years 1875, 1876, 1877 *and* 1878, *with a comparison between White and Colored, Males and Females; also the Mean Temperature Monthly.*

1875.	Cases.	White.	Colored.	Males.	Females.	Mean Temperature.	1876.	Cases.	White.	Colored.	Males.	Females.	Mean Temperature.
January.....	8	8	0	6	2	30.1	January	14	12	2	3	11	41.5
February	5	4	1	2	3	29.3	February.. ...	8	6	2	4	4	37.8
March.....	1	1	0	1	0	39.5	March.	8	8	0	1	7	39.8
April.	5	5	0	4	1	49.4	April.....	9	8	1	5	4	52.1
May.....	0	0	0	0	0	64.1	May	9	9	0	1	8	64.2
June..	1	1	0	1	0	73.7	June..... .	10	5	5	4	6	75.9
July.....	10	8	2	5	5	78.0	July.....	3	2	1	2	1	80.4
August.....	2	2	0	1	1	73.4	August.....	4	4	0	2	2	73.4
September....	7	7	0	3	4	65.9	September ...	13	11	2	7	6	65.6
October.....	9	8	1	4	5	55.5	October.	11	10	1	4	7	52 4
November. ...	4	4	0	1	3	42.9	November ...	8	7	1	3	5	47.1
December.....	7	6	1	3	4	38.3	December. ...	14	11	3	9	5	28.7
Totals	59	54	5	31	28	53.4	Totals	111	93	18	45	66	54.9

TABLE No. 3.—*Concluded.*

1877.	Cases.	White.	Colored.	Males.	Females.	Mean Temperature.	1878.	Cases.	White.	Colored.	Males.	Females.	Mean Temperature.
January	12	10	2	7	5	32.1	January	19	16	3	12	7	35.7
February	10	10	0	6	4	40.5	February	18	15	3	5	13	40.7
March	12	11	1	5	7	41.4	March	25	21	4	15	10	49.3
April	13	12	1	6	7	53.6	April	16	12	4	9	7	58.7
May	12	10	2	6	6	62.7	May	11	6	5	8	3	63.5
June	15	13	2	10	5	73.7	June	10	7	3	6	4	70.1
July	17	13	4	6	11	78.7	July	5	5	0	2	3	60.8
August	22	15	7	14	8	77.6	August	13	11	2	2	11	76.0
September	26	21	5	7	19	67.9	September	13	11	2	7	6	69.3
October	35	32	3	18	17	59.7	October	15	11	4	9	6	58.7
November	36	31	5	14	22	47.9	November	28	27	1	14	14	47.3
December	40	36	4	18	22	43.5	December	13	12	1	5	8	35.4
Totals	250	214	36	117	133	56.2	Totals	186	154	32	94	92	57.1

GRAND TOTALS.

Number of Cases	606
White	515
Colored	91
Males	287
Females	319
Mean Temperature	55.5

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Mortality from Cholera Infantum in the City of Baltimore during the Months of June, July, August and September, from 1860 *to* 1878, *inclusive; also the Mean, Maximum and Minimum Temperatures during same Months from* 1871 *to* 1878.

Years.	JUNE.				JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.				Total number of Deaths from Cholera Infantum for preceding years were.	
	Mortality.	Temperatures.			Mortality.	Temperatures.			Mortality.	Temperatures.			Mortality.	Temperatures.				
		Mean.	Max.	Min		Mean.	Max.	Min		Mean	Max.	Min.		Mean	Max.	Min.		
1860...	50	.....	.....	.....	1.19	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....		
1861 ..	17	.....	.....	.....	1.19	.....	.....	.....	1.14	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	1850..	347
1862...	9	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	1.37	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	1851..	290
1863...	27	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	1.33	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	1852..	339
1864...	51	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	1.17	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	1853..	256
1865...	53	.....	.....	.....	1.14	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	1854..	395
1866 ..	36	.....	.....	.....	1.22	.....	.....	.....	1.11	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	1855..	418
1867...	23	.....	.....	.....	1.11	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	1856 .	568
1868...	49	.....	.....	.....	1.01	.....	.....	.....	1.39	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	1857..	410
1869...	45	.....	.....	.....	1.30	.....	.....	.....	1.02	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	1858..	361
1870...	52	.....	.....	.....	1.53	.....	.....	.....	1.90	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	1859..	386
1871...	68	74.7	91.0	62.0	93	75 3	92.0	60.0	79	79.3	91.	65.	36	63.7	81.	50.		
1872...	50	75.2	92.0	61.0	3 28	81.2	97.0	73.0	1.58	79.3	95	62.	85	69.5	88.	55.		
1873...	77	73.9	95.0	49.0	2.17	79.4	96.5	62.0	1.88	76.3	94.	57.	98	68.0	93.	40.		
1874...	1.37	75.9	97.5	54.0	2.96	77.3	95.5	62.5	2 44	72.8	97.	52.	71	69.9	90.	53.		
1875...	99	73.7	97.0	54 5	3.16	78.0	96.5	61 5	1.41	73 4	88.	58.	69	65.9	92.	43		
1876...	2.99	75.9	95 0	51.0	2.62	80.4	99.0	59.0	96	75 9	90.	55.	27	65 6	88	45		
1877 ..	1.87	73.7	95 0	55.0	2.49	78.7	93.0	64.0	1.43	77.6	94.	63.	27	67.9	88.	48.		
1878..	1.06	70.1	92.0	51.0	1.34	80.8	98.0	65.0	66	76.0	92 8	59.	21	69.3	87	47.		

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Number of Marriages for 11 *years, Births for* 4 *years, Still Births for* 13 *years, Total Number of Deaths, and Principal Causes of Death for* 13 *years in the City of Baltimore; also the Total Number of Deaths of Children under five years of age, for* 13 *years.*

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Totals.
Marriages	*No Record*		2,897	2,814	2,631	2,745	2,809	3,048	2,894	2,728	2,524	2,703	2,826	30,619
Births	*No Register during these Years.*									8,476	7,575	7,759	6,060	29,870
Still Births	398	391	360	450	529	468	453	391	386	512	582	744	658	6,302
Deaths	5,623	5,211	6,178	6,497	7,262	7,141	7,546	7,817	7,401	7,317	7,382	7,936	6,733	90,044
Small Pox	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	896	617	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,527
Measles	105	8	196	227	35	111	155	49	86	25	98	161	11	1,267
Scarlet Fever	121	137	127	171	256	625	109	116	174	530	492	597	141	3,596
Diptheria	95	69	86	107	98	70	100	155	102	108	146	455	303	1,894
Croup	235	162	222	249	187	178	146	206	190	150	91	156	149	2,321
Whooping Cough	52	24	110	55	173	61	56	116	135	100	33	310	63	1,288
Typhus Fever	12	27	2	1	18	29	1	3	7	14	6	14	.....	134
Typhoid Fever	196	235	167	210	265	200	182	235	244	187	184	235	175	2,715
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	49	37	51	25	21	26	262
Cholera	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	66
Consumption	977	829	884	908	997	922	815	1,098	1,036	1,109	1,115	1,299	1,127	13,116
Pneumonia	148	175	241	288	251	263	311	327	354	285	328	399	308	3,678
Bronchitis	6	9	12	12	10	20	33	39	47	46	30	64	42	370
Children under 5 years of age	2,466	1,262	2,393	3,239	3,675	3,456	3,655	3,379	3,530	3,448	3,600	4,472	2,882	41,457

The principal causes of death of children under five years of age were Convulsions, Cholera Infantum, Marasmus, Inanition, Dentition and Diarrhœal Diseases.

TABLE No. 6.

Total Number of Deaths Monthly in each Ward in the City of Baltimore from Scarlet Fever, during the year 1878.

Wards.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals	Wards.
First		1	1	1	2	1	4	2		3	1	4	20	First.
Second	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	6	4	3	2	2	30	Second.
Third	1					1						1	3	Third.
Fourth		1				1	1						3	Fourth.
Fifth		3				1		1	1			1	7	Fifth.
Sixth	1						1	3		1			6	Sixth.
Seventh	7	3	1	2	2	2				2	1	1	21	Seventh.
Eighth							1	1	2	2	1		7	Eighth.
Ninth										1	3	2	6	Ninth.
Tenth											1	1	2	Tenth.
Eleventh		1											1	Eleventh.
Twelfth			1		1								2	Twelfth.
Thirteenth											1	2	3	Thirteenth.
Fourteenth			1				1				2		4	Fourteenth.
Fifteenth												2	2	Fifteenth.
Sixteenth						1	4		1			2	8	Sixteenth.
Seventeenth	1											2	3	Seventeenth.
Eighteenth						1		1	2	3			7	Eighteenth.
Nineteenth								1					1	Nineteenth.
Twentieth				1	2					1	1		5	Twentieth.
Totals	11	10	5	5	10	10	16	15	10	16	13	20	141	

TABLE No. 7.

Total Number of Deaths Monthly in each Ward in the City of Baltimore from Typhoid Fever, during the year 1878.

Wards.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals	Wards.
First	3		1		2	1	3	1	4	1		1	17	First.
Second	1				2		1	1	1	1			7	Second.
Third				1	1			2	2		2	1	9	Third.
Fourth			1		2		1	1					5	Fourth.
Fifth							1			3	1	1	6	Fifth.
Sixth	1				2	1		1		1	1		7	Sixth.
Seventh						1	2	1	1	1	1		7	Seventh.
Eighth	1			1					1			1	4	Eighth.
Ninth	2				2				1				5	Ninth.
Tenth		1					1		2	1			5	Tenth.
Eleventh	1	1			2						2		6	Eleventh.
Twelfth		1	1	1	4	1		1		1		1	11	Twelfth.
Thirteenth							2		1	1	1		5	Thirteenth.
Fourteenth	1			2		1	1	2	2	1	1		11	Fourteenth.
Fifteenth		1		1				1		1	3	1	8	Fifteenth.
Sixteenth	1	1		2		1	1	2	2				10	Sixteenth.
Seventeenth		2			1	1		3		2			9	Seventeenth.
Eighteenth			2	1		3	4	1			2	2	15	Eighteenth.
Nineteenth				1	1	1		2	3			1	9	Nineteenth.
Twentieth	1	3	1	2		2	3		2	1	3	1	19	Twentieth.
	12	10	6	12	19	13	20	19	22	15	17	10	175	

TABLE No. 8.

Report of Vaccine Physicians from January 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878—Twelve Months.

Wards.	Names of Physicians.	Residence.	Number of Calls.	Number of Vaccinations.	Primary.	Secondary.	Successful.	Failed.	Not Heard from.	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored	Re-Vaccinated
1st and 3d	J. F. McShane..	68 South Broadway.....	1,746	230	225	5	134	21	75	110	120	223	7	7
3d " 4th	C. M. Morfit. ...	67 East Baltimore Street.....	250	23	23	....	23	....	..	13	10	23	.....	...
" 6th	E. Geo. Walls..	27 North Broadway.....	1,149	154	150	4	143	11	...	84	70	101	53	...
7th " 8th	S. W. Hunter..	111 Greenmount Avenue.....	1,521	164	163	1	131	8	25	78	86	159	5	..
9th " 10th	J. H. Scarff.....	4 Cathedral Street.....	748	63	51	12	36	9	18	41	22	39	24	...
11th " 12th	J. R. Page	225 Linden Avenue.....	1,464	102	96	6	78	12	12	47	55	42	60	...
13th " 14th	H. Darling.....	252 Lexington Street.....	1,792	137	94	43	75	49	13	68	69	49	88	...
15th " 16th	S. A. Bell.	Lee and Sharp Streets.....	1,839	131	126	5	78	25	28	76	55	98	33	..
17th " 18th	I. Bosley.....	Mount St. and Frederick Ave....	1,126	175	174	1	142	10	23	89	86	160	15	...
19th " 20th	S. Baldwin.....	Myrtle Ave. and Townsend St. .	1,195	179	145	34	103	39	37	84	95	126	53	...
			12,830	1,358	1,247	111	943	184	231	690	668	1,020	338	7

TABLE No. 9.

Salary Account for Twelve Months to December 31st, 1878.

To 14 Checks on Comptroller....	$17,700 00	By 1 voucher, January 2d, 1878.....		$1,175 05
		" 1 " February 1st, "		1,175 05
		" 1 " March 1st, "		2,000 05
		" 1 " " 12th, "		75 00
		" 1 " " 29th, "		66 66
		" 1 " April 1st, "		1,108 34
		" 1 " May 1st, "		1,175 00
		" 1 " June 1st, "		2,075 05
		" 1 " July 1st, "		1,175 05
		" 1 " August 1st, "		1,175 05
		" 1 " " 31st, "		2,074 97
		" 1 " October 1st, "		1,174 97
		" 1 " November 1st, "		1,175 06
		" 1 " " 30th, "		2,074 70
14 Checks on Comptroller....	$17,700 00	14 vouchers for twelve months.....		$17,700 00

TABLE No. 10.

General Health Account for Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1878.

To Checks on Comptroller.....	$11,262 47	Cleaning cess-pools Public Schools	$2,400 00
		Coffins.....	1,419 75
		Interments.....	931 92
		Sanitary Inspectors.....	2,772 75
		Lime and disinfectants.....	1,662 85
		West Baltimore Public Cemetery.....	178 25
		Printing Annual Reports and electrotype.....	161 62
		Storage of lumber.....	56 00
		Car fare.....	35 72
		Postage.....	116 93
		Work done on Gunnison's property.....	162 23
		Buggy and harness.....	205 00
		Telephone and repairs of line.....	136 95

		Directories	9 00
		Advertising	109 54
		Repairs of wagons	251 55
		Livery and hire	289 95
		Paving Shields' alley	67 20
		Tolls	26 60
		Martinet plat of Canton	60 00
		Translations of Quarantine Regulations	20 00
		Book-case and fixtures	32 26
		Mandamus	9 65
		Removing dead fish from Basin	86 75
		Sundries	60 00
To Checks on Comptroller.....	$11,262 47	December 31st, 1878—twelve months...	$11,262 47

TABLE No. 11.

Nuisance and Sewer Account for Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1878.

To	4	Checks	on	Comptroller...	$ 431 45	By	4	vouchers,	Charles Streeper.....	$ 431 45
"	9	"	"	...	1,068 55	"	9	"	P. Mullen.....	1,068 55
"	4	"	"	...	403 23	"	4	"	F. A. Kerchner.....	403 23
"	6	"	"	...	604 97	"	6	"	L. LeGourde.....	604 97
"	4	"	"	...	491 80	"	4	"	F. A. Kerchner.....	491 80
"	4	"	"	...	158 06	"	4	"	H. Paff.....	158 06
"	5	"	"	...	201 63	"	5	"	W. H. Pasterfield...	201 63
"	4	"	"	...	200 00	"	4	"	H. Paff.....	200 00
"	4	"	"	...	158 06	"	4	"	J. W. Lee.....	158 06
"	5	"	"	...	362 93	"	5	"	E. O. Mahony.....	362 93
"	4	"	"	...	200 00	"	4	"	J. W. Lee.....	200 00
						"	8	"	lime, tools and supplies.....	127 44
"	8	"	"	...	127 44					
"	3	"	"	...	100 60	"	3	"	wagon and repairs...	100 60

" 2	"	" ...	6 00	" 2	"	paving alleys.....	6 00
" 20	"	" ...	141 75	" 20	"	work on Race street sewer..... ...	141 75
" 4	"	" ...	209 36	" 4	"	work on Druid Hill avenue sewer.....	209 36
" 5	"	" ...	138 73	" 5	"	work on Schroeder's run sewer.....	138 73
" 2	"	" ...	7 50	" 2	"	work on Chatsworth run sewer.....	7 50
" 1	"	" ...	6 00	" 1	"	W. Upton.....	6 00
" 1	"	" ...	6 00	" 1	"	W. Dorken....	6 00
" 4	"	" ...	45 00	" 4	"	H. Simpson.....	45 00
" 1	"	" ...	39 00	" 1	"	P. Mullen.....	39 00
106 Checks on Comptroller....			$5,108 06	106 vouchers for twelve months....			$5,108 06

TABLE No. 12.

Marine Hospital Account for Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1878.

To 11	Checks on Comptroller....		$9,615 00	By 11	vouchers, Dr. E. L. Howard...		$9,615 00
" 11	" " ...		765 52	" 11	" C. Ritter.....		765 52
" 6	" " ...		532 72	" 6	" J. T. Durding.....		532 72
" 1	" " ...		241 27	" 1	" T. M. Green & Bro..		241 27
" 1	" " ...		219 92	" 1	" McDowell & Co.....		219 92
" 1	" " ...		10 67	" 1	" G. S. Griffith & Co..		10 67
" 1	" " ...		141 00	" 1	" Diggs & Bro.....		141 00
" 1	" " ...		14 06	" 1	" Carr Bros. & Co.....		14 06
" 6	" " ...		138 30	" 6	" Coleman & Rogers...		138 30
" 1	" " ...		75 00	" 1	" L. Schlenger.....		75 00
" 2	" " ...		1,783 01	" 2	" C. R. Reeder & Co...		1,783 01
" 2	" " ...		146 95	" 2	" Waite & Kerr.....		146 95
" 3	" " ...		116 55	" 3	" J. Roach		116 55
" 1	" " ...		27 00	" 1	" R. S. Bowen & Co...		27 00

"	2	"	"	...	277 20	"	2	"	Shaw Bros..... 277 20
"	3	"	"	...	162 49	"	3	"	Bolton Bros..... 162 49
"	1	"	"	...	55 00	"	1	"	G. R. King..... 55 00
"	1	"	"	...	168 00	"	1	"	W. D. Worthin & Co. 168 00
"	1	"	"	...	61 95	"	1	"	L. Morrison & Co.... 61 95
"	1	"	"	...	35 43	"	1	"	H. Smith..... 35 43
"	1	"	"	...	34 95	"	1	"	J. R. Vansant..... 34 95
"	1	"	"	...	24 00	"	1	"	M. Gregory..... 24 00
"	1	"	"	...	10 70	"	1	"	W. W. Kirk..... 10 70
"	2	"	"	...	64 00	"	2	"	W. Dugdale... ..... 64 00
"	1	"	"	...	77 45	"	1	"	Cochran & Co..... 77 45
"	10	"	"	...	155 57	"	10	"	sundry persons..... 155 57
	73	Checks on Comptroller....			$14,953 71		73	vouchers for twelve months....		$14,953 71

TABLE No. 13.

Statement of Disbursements of the Health Department for Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1878.

Street and Garbage Account, including contract for removal of garbage	$193,306 70
General Health Account	11,262 47
Nuisance and Sewer Account	5,108 06
Salary Account	17,700 00
Marine Hospital Account	14,953 71
Total disbursements for twelve months...	$242,330 94

REPORT

OF THE

General Superintendent of Streets.

REPORT.

Baltimore, December 31, 1878.

Doctor James A. Steuart,

Commissioner of Health:

SIR:—In compliance with the rules of this department, requiring that a report of work done, and cost of same, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1878, be made to you by the Assistant Commissioner of Health and General Superintendent of Streets, I herewith submit the same, which will serve to show the cost of that branch of the department coming immediately under my control, and the manner in which such expenditures have been made, as well as the character of the work performed:

For collecting 121,520 loads of garbage and ashes	$84,399 00
For removing street dirt, sand, snow, ice, and cleaning the several Market Houses, 119,969 loads	48,008 25
For scraping and cleaning the streets	41,269 53
For scrapers, picks, brooms, wheelbarrows, &c.	1,795 93
Rent and storage on poudrette	120 00
Rent, wages, tolls, repairs, &c., for dumps	4,213 99
	$179,806 70
Paid contractors for removal of garbage, six miles beyond city limits	13,500 00
	$193,306 70

Total No. of loads collected and hauled, 241,489, cost of same including contract to remove vegetable and animal garbage to a distance of six miles beyond the city limits.....	$193,306 70
Average cost per load.....	80
" " " in 1875.....	1 13
" " " in 1876.....	1 00⅞

It will be found that some of the expenditures in this branch of the department formerly came out of appropriations made for especial purposes outside of the appropriation for streets and garbage. Their inclusion in this latter appropriation the present year, and the low rate at which the city has had its entire refuse matter collected and removed, I think, show conclusively how well and economically the department has been managed.

Notwithstanding the constantly increasing amount of work necessary to be performed by those whose duty it is to collect the garbage and ashes, also street dirt, &c., but little increase has been made in the general force during the present year.

The extraordinarily heated term of the past summer, with the fact of the epidemic of yellow fever ravaging the South, called for the utmost energies of this department to get, and keep, the city in such condition if possible as to preclude the possibility of a lodgment of that terrible scourge in our midst, believing and acting upon the principle that clean streets, lanes, alleys, yards, cellars, vacant lots, and any and all places where dirt and offal might find a lodgment, was certainly one of the essential, if not vital necessities, as a safeguard against the introduction of this scourge, or at least, had its introduction become a fact, which happily was not the case, these precautionary measures would, we believe, have been found of

signal service. By and with your advice during the past summer, dirt and offal of every description have been removed from yards, cellars and sinks of houses by this department, where it was found upon proper investigation that the inhabitants were in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to remove the same.

The most stringent measures have been taken to cause all persons, having anything believed to be detrimental to health on their premises, to promptly remove the same.

In addition to the foregoing, acting under your instructions, during the heat of the past summer and autumn, a very liberal distribution of lime was made throughout the entire city; particularly in those districts where the drainage of streets is imperfect, on vacant lots, in yards and cellars of densely populated localities, in lanes and alleys, in low and flat locations, carts and men were kept constantly employed spreading this lime. In some districts this was repeated several times during the season; large areas were constantly kept covered with this purifying agent, the department having used 17,150 bushels in its operations, besides which 21,115 lbs. of carbolate of lime, and 251 gallons of hyperclorate of soda were used as disinfectants in special localities, such as the opening or inlets to sewers, privy vaults, &c. While this has been attended with some extra expense to the department, the beneficial effect upon the health of the inhabitants of these districts by this judicious expenditure of means for the above purposes, has been very marked indeed. In fact, I consider it impossible to calculate the amount of good which has arisen from the precautionary measures you have in your wisdom inaugurated during the past season, in whole districts, noticeable amongst which are those parts of our city which were so severely visited two years since by a malignant and fatal

disease. In no part of the city have the citizens enjoyed a more perfect immunity from malarial, contagious, or infectious diseases than those of these districts. The same may be said of other districts imperfectly drained and contiguous to marshy ground and unpaved streets, where these deoderizers and disinfectants were most liberally used.

Decayed animal and vegetable matter, which from time to time accumulates and floats on the surface of the water of our docks, has been promptly removed; dead and decaying fish, which are brought up the river by the high tides of summer, and which if left exposed to the rays of the sun for even an inconsiderable time become very offensive; of the above class of offensive matter, 103 cart loads have been promptly, as occasion required, removed and conveyed to a proper distance beyond the city limits.

A very large number of nuisances have been abated, such as unpaved alleys and stagnant pools of water on vacant lots; the former have been properly graded and paved, the latter filled up with coal ashes, sand, and such street dirt as was fit for such purposes. The beds of projected streets running through marshy grounds have claimed our special attention, and the department has been very energetic in its efforts to obliterate as many as possible of these unsightly places, which not only prove annoying and offensive to those residing in the localities where they exist, but frequently prove detrimental to health. Aside from the benefit derived on the score of health, passable highways have been made, which before were impassable swamps. A continuation of this work by the department will ere long entirely shut out from sight such places as above described, and it will be found that a large saving to the city has been made by thus grading such streets.

In former reports made, I have had occasion to speak of the

condition of some of the sewers and unpaved streets to which the attention of the proper authorities has been called, and appeals made to remedy the defects existing in regard to them. Some few have been attended to; others, which it is of the utmost importance to attend to, have been overlooked or for want of means and time passed by.

I, therefore, cannot in view of the necessities of the case, refrain from again calling the attention of those having jurisdiction over such matters, to their condition. Harford Run sewer, I have repeatedly stated, is inadequate to carry off the greatly increased and increasing water shed of the north-eastern portion of our city which it drains, besides which the want of uniformity in the bottom of this sewer, much of which, the paving and planking has been destroyed by the excess of water expected to be carried off through it, and in many places it is uncovered, rendering it an intolerable nuisance to those who are compelled to reside in the immediate neighborhood of it.

Eager street, from Washington street to Chester street, which has the past season been brought to grade by this department, should be paved, in order that the water now flowing down Chester street should be carried away over the surface of Eager street, instead of its being deposited on vacant lots in that vicinity, the drainage of which being so imperfect as to cause stagnant pools of water to remain for weeks at a time.

Ann street, between Biddle and Chase streets, and Wolf street, between the same streets, for about two-thirds of a block, still remain unpaved; this work should be done in order that private property upon which nuisances exist that this department cannot reach, nor can they be attended to, so long as these streets remain unpaved. This neighborhood would be greatly benefitted in a sanitary point of view, were the improvements here

pointed out accomplished; the cost of paving these streets would be very trifling, and should not be delayed.

The annexed tables will serve to show the amount of work done and cost of same in the several districts for the year, as well as the monthly expenditures for same—at the same time a tabular statement will be found showing the number of loads of animal and vegetable garbage delivered to and removed by the contractors to a distance of six miles beyond the city limits, and also a table showing the number of notices issued by this department, nuisances abated and official letters written, &c.

There has been received in this department for the year ending December 31, 1878, for refuse, &c., the sum of $5,763 17, a monthly statement of the same having been filed with the Comptroller of the City.

TABLE A.

Street and Garbage Account for twelve months ending December 31st, 1878.

Districts.	Names of Superintendents.	Totals.	Cost of Garbage.	Cost of Street Carts.	Cost of Scrapers and Sweepers.	Incidentals.	Garbage and Ashes Collected.	Street Dirt Collected and Removed.	Sand, Ice and Snow, &c., Collected and Removed	Cost of Tools, &c.
1st..	B. P. Kelly.....	$31,823 08	$12,558 00	$10 674 75	$8,553 74	$36 59	17,896	12,398	19,031	.....
2d.	C. McLaughlin.....	34,453 45	16,407 00	10,495 50	7,537 00	13 95	21,581	6,425	15,039	.....
3d.	M. Fadgen.....	31,108 55	13,605 00	8,797 50	8,693 25	12 80	25,573	5,923	14,588	....
4th.	Louis Kroeger.....	34,921 90	18,054 00	7,963 50	8,878 35	26 05	23,562	2,381	18,136	.....
5th.	John Meagher.....	41,369 80	23,775 00	10,077 00	7,434 00	83 80	32,908	2,340	23,708	.....
		$173,676 78	$84,399 00	$48,008 25	$41,096 34	173 19	121,520	29,467	90,502	$173,676 78
	Drayage and Stowage on Poudrette.....	120 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00
	Brooms, Picks, Shovels, Scrapers, Wheelbarrows, &c.....	1,795 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,795 93
	Rent, Wages, Repairs, &c , for Dumps.....	4,213 99	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,213 99
	Garbage Contracts.....	13,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,500 00
		$193,306 70								$193,306 70

TABLE B.

Table showing Cost of Removing Garbage, Sand, Snow and Ice.

Months.	Totals.	Cost of Collecting and Removing Garbage.	Cost of Collecting Street Dirt, Sand, Ice and Snow	Cost of Scraping and Sweeping Streets and Market-houses	Number of loads of Garbage hauled.	Number of loads of Street Dirt and Snow and Ice hauled.	Cost of Tools, &c.
January	$12,158 00	$6,516 00	$3,247 50	$2,394 00	11,486	7,473	.....
February	10,688 40	5,970 00	2,625 75	2,092 65	10,712	5,996	.....
March	12,533 15	6,537 00	3 511 50	2 484 15	9,982	8,616	.....
April	12,794 38	6,981 00	3,357 00	2.456 38	9,751	7,874	.....
May	15,014 75	8,046 00	3,850 50	3,118 25	10,602	9,577	.....
June	14,123 15	6,693 00	4,210 50	3 219 65	8,396	9,768	.....
July	16,660 39	7,284 00	4,995 00	4,381 39	8,812	11,381	.....
August	16,747 41	7,539 00	4,729 50	4,479 91	9,633	12,951	.....
September	17,012 89	7,008 00	5,106 75	4,898 14	10.302	13,990	.....
October	17,009 63	7,719 00	4,679 25	4.611 38	10,159	11,716	.....
November	13,759 38	6,738 00	3,690 00	3,331 38	10,077	9,741	.....
December	15,175 25	7,368 00	4,005 00	3,802 25	11,608	10,886	.....
	$173,676 78	$84,399 00	$48,008 25	$41,269 53	121,520	119,969	$173,676 78
Drayage and Storage on Poudrette	120 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00
Brooms, Picks, Shovels, Scrapers, Wheelbarrows, &c	1,795 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,795 93
Rent, Wages, repairs, &c., for Dumps	4,213 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,213 99
Garbage Contract	13,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,500 00
	$193,306 70						$193,306 70

TABLE C.

Table showing Amount of Animal and Vegetable Garbage Delivered to Contractors at Canton and Spring Gardens.

Months.	Canton Dump.	Garbage.	Markets.	Total.	Months.	Spring Garden Dump.	Garbage.	Markets.	Total.	Total number of loads delivered at Canton and Spring Gardens, 22,205[2].
January ...	I. Holdefer, Sup't	194[3]	106	Canton Loads.	January	E. Pumphrey, Sup't ...	281	134[1]	Spring Garden Loads.	
February ..	" "	197[2]	104		February. ...	" "	253[3]	140[2]		
March	" "	319[2]	111		March.....	" "	330[2]	177[3]		
April.	" "	362[3]	121		April.	" "	463[3]	169[2]		
May	" "	512[2]	149		May.....	" "	754[3]	197		
June..	" "	766[3]	220		June.	" "	937	305[1]		
July.....	" "	742[3]	199		July	" "	980[1]	264		
August.....	" "	1,396[1]	242		August.	" "	2,530[3]	274		
September.	" "	1,334[1]	166		September ...	" "	2,247	259		
October	" "	694[1]	184		October.....	" "	1,000[2]	158		
November .	" "	510	194		November ..	" "	571[3]	151		
December..	" "	279[3]	143		December	" "	281	93		
		7,311[1]	1.939	9,250[1]			10.632	2,323[1]	12,955[1]	

NOTE --Cost per load 60 cents.

TABLE D.

Annual Report of the Health Department of Complaints Made and Notices, Orders, &c., issued, with the Number of Official Letters written and received for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31st, 1878.

Number of complaints made.	Notices issued to clean privies.	Notices issued to clean yards.	Notices issued to clean cellars.	Notices issued to grade and pave alleys.	Notices issued to drain or fill lots.	Total number of notices issued.	Number of nuisances examined by Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors of this office.	Number of official letters written.	Number of letters received.	Number of special permits issued to open sinks.
14,389	12,279	291	324	402	435	13,731	5,186	544'	569	11,684

RECAPITULATION.

Garbage removed in 1878.....	121,520 loads	$84,399 00
Street dirt, sand, snow, &c., 1878,	119,969 "	48,008 25
Scraping & sweeping the streets,	241,489 "	41,269 53
Tools.....		1,795 93
Rent and storage on poudrette....		120 00
Rent, wages, tolls, repairs, &c., for dumps.....		4,213 99
		$179,806 70
Paid contractor for removal of animal and vegetable garbage to a distance of six miles beyond the city limits.....		13,500 00
		$193,306 70
Cash received during the year for refuse.....		$5,763 17

In concluding this report, I have no hesitation in saying that at no period of the city's history have the streets been in a more cleanly condition than at the present time. This result is to a great extent due to the prompt support I have received from the superintendents of the various districts comprising this portion of the department, nor am I insensible to the fact that those they have had under them, with very few exceptions indeed, have cheerfully obeyed orders, and I am pleased to be able to say, will compare favorably with any similar force of laborers to be met with either upon public or private works.

For your uniform courtesy towards me at all times, your varied and valuable suggestions, prompt assistance in the many and varied duties of my position, I beg to offer you my sincere thanks, hoping I have left nothing undone which the means at my command would permit me to accomplish in my efforts to faithfully perform the duties assigned me.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. SMYRK.

REPORT

OF THE

Resident Physician

AT THE

Marine Hospital.

REPORT.

MARINE HOSPITAL,

PORT OF BALTIMORE, December 31st, 1878.

To the Honorable the Mayor

and City Council of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to submit the Report of the Marine Hospital, and of the Quarantine Station, for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

As explained, at length, in my Reports for the years 1876 and 1877, the duties pertaining to this post are mainly those relating to Quarantine inspection; the hospital only being used for the reception and treatment of such contagious diseases, small pox, yellow fever, cholera, etc., as may threaten the city with the dangers of an epidemic During the past year but few cases of either class of these diseases have been received. Six (6) patients were sent to the hospital from the city, on the authority of the Commissioner of Health, and twenty-nine (29) were taken by myself from vessels entering the harbor. There were 2 cases of small pox; 10 of yellow fever; 2 of typhus fever and twenty-one (21) of different diseases which, in their incipient stages, could not be positively diagnosed, and were brought here as a matter of precaution until their true character could be ascertained, (Table I.)

I am glad to be able to state, that, owing to the stringent enforcement of isolation, and other precautionary measures in each of the cases of contagious disease, there was no spread whatever, and the diseases were limited to the individual cases received here. That the cases of yellow fever were of a malignant type, is shown by the fact that four deaths occurred from a total of only ten cases. I feel compelled to again call your attention to the insufficient character of the hospital accommodations at this post; and to the generally dilapidated condition of the buildings, fencing, etc.; and to urge upon you the importance and necessity of repairs and improvements. The amount required to put the place in a proper condition for the care of the sick, and for the health and comfort of those compelled by their duties to reside upon it, is comparatively insignificant. The location of the hospital is a notoriously unhealthy one, and during the past season malarial affections were universally prevalent and severe; with but a single exception, every one upon the place suffered to a greater or less degree. While it is hardly probable the locality will ever be otherwise than malarial, the city is not likely, in my judgment, to secure a point better adapted, taking all things into consideration, for the purposes of a Pest Hospital, and it seems but just that some effort should be made to render the place more comfortable and salubrious for both patients and attendants, when this can be done at a trifling expenditure. Another year's observation but confirms me in the opinion that the *Pest Hospital* should be continued at this place, and the *Quarantine Post* removed to a point further from the city. As stated in my last report, this separation and removal need not necessitate the appointment of an additional physician or employee, and can be made at the most trifling cost; while the advantages accruing to the city, in lessening the dangers of imported diseases, etc., would be very great.

The increased and growing commerce of the city demands that the facilities for quarantine inspection shall be ample; and of such a character that no unnecessary delay on the part of incoming vessels shall be experienced, and, at the same time that they shall not be exposed to the danger of contracting disease, at the hands of the Quarantine officials, to which risk they must always be, to some degree, liable—while the City Pest Hospital and the Quarantine Inspection Post are located at one and the same place.

The number of vessels, of all classes, inspected at the quarantine station during the year was one thousand one hundred and sixty-six (1,166); Table II; the number and tonnage of vessels entering our port during the past season having been unprecedentedly large.

The quarantine tax, which I collected and paid into the city treasury during the year, amounted to eight thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-seven cents ($8,663 37). This tax for the year 1877 was only $5,672 79, the largest up to that time ever collected. Should anything like the same proportional increase continue, it will be but a few years until the receipts from this source exceed the cost of sustaining the post. Table III exhibits the details of this tax. The number of vessels detained at quarantine, for cleansing, fumigation, etc., during the year, was one hundred and thirty-three (133); Table IV.

The cost of maintaining the Quarantine Post and the Hospital for the past year, has, I regret to say, been unusually great. Table 12 exhibits the amount, with items, expended out of the appropriation, and in addition, there are debts owing which amount to $1,740$\frac{47}{100}$.

This deficiency has been caused by the passage of Ordinance No. 101, approved October 23d, 1878, which prohibits the ap-

plication of any of the money collected as quarantine tax towards meeting the expenses of the post. In the winter of 1877 and 1878, with the approval of the Mayor and Commissioner of Health, I contracted for a new boiler, and repairs, for the quarantine steamer *Laura B. Treusch.* These were imperatively needed, to render the boat of any service whatever, as fully explained in my reports for 1876 and 1877. The contracts and repairs were made with the understanding that the attendant expenses should be met by drawing upon the fund collected by me and paid to the City Register, during the year 1878, if the annual appropriation of $15,000 00 should prove insufficient to meet both these and the usual current expenses of the post.

In 1876 and 1877, this course had been adopted in meeting certain extraordinary expenses of the post; and, in the opinion of the City Counselor, it was perfectly lawful and proper. (*City Code, Article XXIII, Health Ordinance* 113.)

The Ordinance No. 101, approved October 23, 1878, was passed during my absence from the State, and without my knowledge, and, indeed, after the obligations causing the deficiency had been incurred.

On the 1st of October, I was appointed by Surgeon General J. M. Woodworth, of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, a member of the Commission organized to investigate the facts in connection with the origin and spread of the yellow fever epidemic, which was then devastating several of the Southern States. With the approbation of the Mayor and the Commissioner of Health, and after securing the services of Dr. Thomas S. Latimer to fill my post at the Marine Hospital during my absence, I started for New Orleans on the 3d of October, and did not return to my duties until December 9th.

Of the interesting and valuable results achieved by this commission, this is not the occasion to speak. I think it proper to state, however, that in my opinion, the late epidemic was clearly shown to have been the result entirely of inefficient quarantine and sanitary measures. My observations satisfied me that the quarantine system as conducted at New Orleans has been less rigid, less thorough, and less effective than that to which we have been accustomed in Baltimore. It is my belief that any city in the United States can be secured against an epidemic of yellow fever, *provided its quarantine be carried to the point of absolute non-intercourse with infected places or persons.* It is obvious, however, that neither of our commercial cities will ever consent to the adoption of such radical measures. To discover the means by which a community can secure itself against the dangers of importing epidemics, and, at the same time not place embarrassing restrictions upon commerce, is the great problem yet to be solved. At present, all we can hope to do is to reduce the risks of importing disease to a minimum, while imposing no burdensome restrictions upon our commerce. I am painfully conscious of the dangers to which this course exposes us, and the responsibilities it brings. That our quarantine as at present conducted gives us anything like a *perfect* protection, cannot for a moment be maintained, but that it *vastly lessens* our liability to imported diseases, I am well assured.

The Quarantine and Hospital were admirably conducted by Dr. Latimer in my absence.

Dr. Wm. T. Councilman served as Assistant Physician from the first of May until the 23d September, and Dr. J. McHenry Howard from the latter date until the 1st November. Both of these gentlemen discharged their responsible and arduous duties with marked fidelity and skill.

Captain John L. Gibson, commanding the Quarantine boat, and all the employees at the Post, were at all times active and efficient in their several spheres of duty.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. LLOYD HOWARD, M. D.,

Marine Hospital Physician

TABLES.

TABLE I.

Showing the Number of Patients Received for the Year ending December 31st, 1878.

Diseases.	Received.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1878.
*Yellow Fever	10	6	4	.....
Malarial Fever	14	14	.....	.....
Small-pox	1	1	.....	.....
Varioloid	1	1	.....	.....
Typhus Fever	2	1	1	.....
Typhoid Fever	1	1	.....	.....
Diphtheria	2	1	.....	1
Dysentery	1	1	.....	.....
Rheumatism	1	1	.....	.....
Delirium Tremens	1	1	.....	.....
Quarantined	1	1	.....	.....
Total	35	29	5	1

* In two of these cases death occurred just before the vessels reached the Quarantine Station. The bodies were brought on shore and buried.

TABLE II.

Showing the Number and Class of Vessels Boarded and Inspected at the Quarantine Station for the Year ending December 31*st* 1878.

Month.	Class of Vessels.					
	Steamships.	Ships.	Brigs.	Barks.	Schooners.	Total.
January	7	.....	1	2	.....	10
February	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
March	6	.....	2	1	.....	9
April	6	1	.....	5	1	13
May	23	18	11	86	41	179
June	22	6	15	63	57	163
July	37	13	14	73	41	178
August	45	20	22	111	24	222
September	31	14	16	146	25	232
October	34	7	12	62	26	141
November	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
December	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Total	230	79	93	549	215	1166

TABLE III.

Showing the Amount of Money Received for Quarantine Fees, and Paid to the City Register for the Year ending December 31st, 1878.

Month.	Class of Vessels.					
	Steamships.	Ships.	Brigs.	Barks.	Schooners.	Total.
January	$218 68	.....	$2 14	.....	.....	$220 82
February	97 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 84
March	195 89	.....	4 72	$4 18	.....	204 79
April	173 89	$4 42	.....	18 55	$2 00	198 86
May	331 27	200 90	33 98	491 61	99 55	1,157 31
June	257 41	65 68	45 25	387 69	139 42	895 45
July	539 33	138 78	34 04	454 55	96 70	1,263 40
August	683 41	190 61	60 87	654 45	64 98	1,654 32
September	467 70	157 09	55 17	824 21	60 81	1,564 98
October	475 65	75 24	39 79	332 37	75 41	998 46
November	141 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	141 31
December	265 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	265 83
Total	$3,848 21	$832 72	$275 96	$3,167 61	$538 87	$8,663 37

TABLE IV.

Showing the Number and Class of Vessels Detained at Quarantine, for Cleansing and Disinfection, for the Year ending December 31st, 1878.

Month.	Class of Vessels.					
	Steamships.	Ships.	Brigs.	Barks.	Schooners.	Total.
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
April	.....	1	.....	5	1	7
May	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8
June	.....	.....	2	10	.....	12
July	3	.....	5	8	5	21
August	13	1	11	7	11	43
September	12	.....	3	5	9	29
October	8	.....	1	.....	2	11
November	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	36	2	23	42	30	133

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Harbor Board,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1878.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE HARBOR BOARD,

Baltimore, January 25, 1879.

The undersigned committee, appointed to report the operations of the Harbor Board for the year 1878, and its financial needs for the work of 1879, respectfully call attention to the accompanying report of the Engineer of the Board, in which will be found a detailed statement of work done, money expended, and practical results achieved, together with that officer's view of the work necessary to be done in 1879. The Engineer's report having been carefully and minutely considered by the Board, and having met their full approval, the chief aim of this committee is to present its substance in a compact and simple form, as follows:

The amount of excavation for 1878 was less than for either of the preceding years—owing partly to increased prices, and partly to a lessened appropriation.

For 1876 the material removed was..... 929,873 cubic yards.
" 1877 " " " .....1,102,032 "
" 1878 " " " ..... 504,895 "

The excavation for 1878, however, made a weighty addition to the previous work, as it embraced an *area equal to a mile in length and three hundred feet in breadth.* From under all this surface, sediment and natural bottom were removed to an

increased depth of nearly ten feet, so that those parts of the harbor have now ten feet greater depth of water than before. Cubic yards, stated arithmetically, do not give generally a definite notion of magnitude. Some idea of the harbor excavation for 1878 may be had when we state that the mud and clay removed in this year of our least work would completely fill from house to house across the street, and from pavement to roof, the whole of Baltimore street from Broadway to Gay street. The aggregate of our three years excavation (over two and a half million cubic yards) would fill fivetimes this space.

The practical results of the year have been—

1st. The removal of two-thirds of the great shoal, (the upper middle ground,) 600 yards long and more than 200 yards wide, the result of many years of deposit by Jones' Falls—which having but from three to five feet of water on it, and being in the very middle of the harbor, has always made it impossible for any vessel to cross without a long detour, from any place in all that part of the water front bordered by our principal uptown wharves, to any place in that part bordered by the shipyards, factories and busy shipping points of the south side. Now, for the first time in the history of the city, there is nineteen feet depth at low water, entirely across from shore to shore, in all that part west of a line drawn from Jones' Falls to Reese's wharf on the south side. In another year we hope to completely remove the remainder of this shoal.

2d. The lower middle ground shoal of stiff clay, which has always been a formidable barrier between Locust Point and Canton, has in 1878 been entirely removed down to a depth of twenty feet. The channels on either side of it are twenty-two and twenty-four feet in depth. The removal of this shoal

has added immensely to the marine facilities, safety and economy of that part of the harbor where our heaviest commerce is carried on. At Locust Point alone, in 1878, 161 sea-going steamers and 651 sea-going sail vessels discharged and loaded cargo.

3d. The main channel, five thousand feet long, in middle branch, and the side channels there, were widened fifty feet down to twelve feet depth.

4th. The Back Basin has been kept at a depth of twelve feet and over by removal of 40,278 cubic yards.

The year's work of excavation has been done at a gross cost of $85,224 50. This includes not only contractors' pay, but all administrative costs of salaries, wages, incidentals and running the tug boat Baltimore.

The harbor that four years ago could not have accommodated half of our present commerce, may in a short time be made, by wise and not immoderate expenditure, a haven of such capacity, facilities, ease of access, safety and cheapness, as will accommodate and command all the trade which local advantage and enterprise may bring to our city. Even thus far our trade has had such rapid growth as to have become really a national surprise.

ICE BOAT.

The Engineer's Report sets forth fully the Board's judgment that this vessel will in future be an efficient ice breaker. Although she has this season performed capital service, she is not yet entirely ready for delivery to the Board. In a few days, it is believed, she will be ready for her thorough testing trip preparatory to the Board's final action with respect to the question of receiving her.

The city appropriated for the Ice Boat	$140,000 00
There has been paid for her on account	100,997 35
There will be due under contracts, after her acceptance	28,093 00
Cost of her equipment, paid and unpaid, about	7,000 00

WORK OF 1879.

The Board, after a full review with the Engineer of work proper to be done in 1879, respectfully ask that there shall be appropriated:

For Harbor improvement in 1879	$125,000 00
For balance due on appropriation of 1878, contracted for but not yet paid for Ice Boat	39,002 65
For Ice Boat administration in 1879	10,000 00
For wharf repairs in 1879	5,000 00
For balance of 1878, appropriation for Cross street wharf, contracted for but not yet paid	1,975 00

The $125,000 which we ask for Hrrbor in 1879 will enable the Board to excavate from 500,000 to 600,000 cubic yards, as against the 500,000 of 1878, and the much greater amounts of 1876 and 1877. The cost per yard will be increased, owing to the necessarily greater distance of deposit, now that all nearer dumping grounds are filled.

JOHN W. MCCOY,
WM. H. SKINNER,
JAS. S. WOODSIDE,
Committee.

REPORT

OF THE

ENGINEER.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Harbor Board for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

	HARBOR.		ICE BOAT.		REPAIR OF WHARVES.		CROSS STREET WHARF.	
Re-appropriation of unexpended balances of 1877 to cover contracts				$119,912 10		$2,533 41		
Appropriations for work of 1878		$86,087 90				2,066 59		$2,000 00
Revenues, (supervision of private dredging deducted from bills for dredging)		130 00						
Cash turned in to City Register account supervision of private dredging, &c		376 25						
Expenditures as follows, viz:								
Salaries	$4,974 00							
Wages of tug crew, supervisors, watchman, &c	10,398 19		$1,889 25		$469 00		8 25	
Contracts for dredging, ice boat, wharves and wharf repairs	68,249 74		78,560 00		3,947 00			
Repairs to machinery, &c	465 09							
Tugs and miscellaneous supplies	325 64		176 95		168 53			
Printing, stationery, advertising, &c	281 14				15 00		16 75	
Fuel (for tug)	354 00							
Insurance			150 00					
Incidental expenses	176 70		133 25					
Balances (either unpaid or unexpended)	1,369 65		39,002 65		47		$1,975 00	
	$86,594 15	$86,594 15	$119,912 10	$119,912 10	$4,600 00	$4,600 00	$2,000 00	$2,000 00

m of the Harbor Board.

EDGING.	AREA DREDGED.	DEPTH OF WATER.
round.	625,000 sq. feet.	19 feet.
.....	306,000 "	12 "
round.	517,500 "	20 "
.....	360,000 "	12 "

RESULTS FOR 1876, 1877, 1878.

AREA DREDGED.	AVERAGE DEPTH OF CUTTING.
1,808,500 sq ft.	7½ feet.
9,962,500 "	5½ "
11,531,000 "	6 "

REPORT.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HARBOR BOARD,

January 15th, 1879.

To the President and Members of the Harbor Board.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report of operations during the year ending December 31st, 1878.

DREDGING.

The general appropriation bill having passed in June, operations in the direction of harbor improvement were commenced in that month.

Plan of work for 1878.

Although the full dimensions of channels as originally projected had not in all cases been attained, it was found that the required depth of water, as obtained by the work of previous years, was well preserved, and it was therefore determined to confine the past year's work to the sections as follows:

Description.

1st. The removal to 19 feet depth of as much of the remander of shoal opposite Jones' Falls known as the Upper Middle Ground as the money at command would permit.

2d. The removal to 20 feet at low water of the hard shoal in the middle of lower harbor, known as the Lower (or Canton) Middle Ground.

3d. The maintenance of 12 feet depth in the Back Basin or City Dock.

4th. As directed by the Council, to the widening and improvement of channels in the Middle Branch, (or Spring Gardens.)

Owing to the lateness of the date of appropriation bill, operations, as stated, were actually not begun in dredging until late in June.

Borings in Lower Middle Ground.

Meantime, in order to determine cost of removal, borings were made at several points in the Lower (or Canton) Middle Ground to a depth of 26 feet below low water, which developed the fact that for 20 feet and over, the shoal was composed of gravel and sand combined, and below that of a tough clay, alternating in red and white colors.

Appropriation.

The amount of $86,087 90 having been appropriated for this work, June 14, 1878, contracts were awarded as follows:

Contracts.

To Geo. C. Fobes & Co. for 235,000 c. yds. from Upper Middle Ground, at 10½ c. per yard.

To Geo. C. Fobes & Co. for 100,000 c. yds. from the Middle Branch, at 12 c. per yard.

To the American Dredging Co. for 130,000 c. yds. from the Lower Middle Ground, at 20 c. per yard.

To Daniel Constantine for 40,000 c. yds. from the Back Basin and City Docks, at 14½ c. per yard.

All the parties being the lowest bidders respectively for the work allotted them.

Commenced work.

All of the contractors were at work by June 20th, and operations were actively prosecuted to the completion of the several contracts.

Fobes & Co. Messrs. Fobes & Co. completed their contract for dredging in the Upper Middle Ground on August 23d, having removed 235,039 cubic yards of material; and on the 10th of October the same parties completed their contract for work in the Middle Branch (Spring Gardens), having removed 99,878 cubic yards.

D. Constantine. Mr. Daniel Constantine completed his contract for work in Back Basin and City Docks on September 5th, having removed 40,278 cubic yards of material.

American Dredging Co. The American Dredging Co. completed their contract for removal of *hard* material from Lower Middle Ground on December 21st, the total amount excavated being 129,700 cubic yards.

Amounts of excavation. The total amount of material excavated and removed under these contracts was 504,895 cubic yards.

Results. The results may be generally stated as follows:

The Upper Middle Ground shoal has been removed to a depth of 19 feet down to a line drawn from the mouth of Jones' Falls to Reese's wharf, on the south side of the Basin. The Back Basin has been maintained at a depth of 12 feet and over. The Lower Middle Ground shoal has been entirely removed to a depth of 20 feet at mean low water. The main channel (5,000 fee long) and side channels in Middle Branch have been widened 50 feet, with 12 feet depth of water.

Areas and average depth of excavations. The area worked over in the Upper Middle ground equalled 625,000 square feet, and the amount excavated was about 235,000 cubic yards, making

the average depth of cutting out this locality 10 feet.

The area worked over in Back Basin and docks was 360,000 square feet, and the amount removed 40,278 cubic yards, giving an average depth of excavation for this place of 3 feet.

The area of Lower Middle Ground was 517,500 square feet, and the excavation amounted to 129,700 cubic yards—equal to an average depth of cutting of $6\frac{3}{4}$ feet.

The areas embraced by the work in Middle Branch (Spring Gardens) were—

Main channel, 50 feet by 5,000 feet...250,000 sq. ft.
Side channels, 50 feet by 700 feet..... 35,000 "
Cuts at head of basin..... 21,000 "

Making a total of..... ...306,000 sq. ft.

And the amount excavated being 99,878 cubic yards, gives an average depth of cutting equal to 9 feet. This large average depth of cut was due to soft material "running in" from sides and filling up the cut.

General area and general average cut.

The whole area covered by the year's work equals 200,944 *square yards*, and the amount removed 504,895 *cubic yards*, or an average depth of excavation of $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards, equal to $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Amount of appropriation.

The amount appropriated for this work, by Ordinance No. 45, approved June 14th, was $86,087 90, and the unexpended balance January 1st, $883 40, leaving gross cost equal to $85,204 50, which amount, divided by the number of yards excavated and re-

Cost of work. moved, shows the gross cost per yard to have been $16\frac{9}{10}$ cents.

This cost includes all charges for office, tug-boat, watchmen, and general expenses of the Board; as all salaries and wages of office and tug, and all incidental expenses of every kind, are charged to harbor account.

Cost of dredging and supervision alone. The actual cost of the dredging and supervision being $14\frac{6}{10}$ cents per cubic yard.

Buoys. In connection with the harbor improvement, and paid for out of the harbor fund, the experiment was made of placing barrel buoys in the harbor to mark channels and cuts; but it did not prove a success, as, when the buoys were not broken by passing vessels, they were dragged out of place. No sort of consideration was given them—in fact, whether really so or not, it looked very much as though many of those who navigated the harbor preferred not to have these usually useful guides.

Piles in Middle Branch. In the same connection, piles or "dolphins" were driven in the Middle Branch, at the request of some of the parties using these channels, to mark the edges of the excavations.

FUTURE REQUIREMENTS, (DREDGING.)

As before stated, the past season's work accomplished nothing toward the completion of the original "project" for harbor channels. There yet remains to be done of that project:

Remaining of original project. (1.) 100 feet in width to channel on *south* side Boyce's wharf to Locust Point—50,000 cubic yards.

(2.) 100 feet in width to channel around Fell's Point—40,000 cubic yards

(3.) 300 feet in width to channels between Sugar House wharf and Bollman's, (Canton)—100,000 cubic yards.

(4.) 100 feet width to channel from Bollman's to deep water off Tyson's wharf—40,000 cubic yards.

(5.) 150 feet width to channel in Main Branch to coal oil wharves—150,000 cubic yards; making a total of 380,000 cubic yards of excavation required to complete the original project for channels.

City Dock. The City Dock, or Back Basin, which is a partial settling basin for Jones' Falls and Harford Run, will require annually from 25,000 to 40,000 cubic yards of dredging.

Upper Middle Ground. The Upper Middle Ground, or shoal off Jones' Falls, will require, according to previous estimates, about 270,000 cubic yards more to be removed to give 19 feet as far down as Boyce's wharf.

Lower Middle Ground. The Lower (or Canton) Middle Ground has been removed to 20 feet, and will require the excavation of about 200,000 cubic yards more of tough clay, to bring it down to 24 feet depth at low water.

Middle Branch. The Middle Branch of the Patapsco, (or Spring Gardens,) as stated in last year's report, is a catch-basin for Gwynn's Falls, Chatsworth run and Howard street sewer, and will require from 50,000 to 100,000 cubic yards of excavation annually to keep the channels in any sort of condition. The Howard street sewer probably brings down twice as much sediment as all the other streams together, and it is the principal cause of injury to navigation.

Total.

The total requirements for dredging, then, are—

For channels of "project,".....	380,000	c. yds.
" Upper Middle Ground.....	270,000	"
" Lower " " (24 ft.).....	200,000	"
" Back Basin and City Docks.....	40,000	"
" Middle Branch.....	100,000	"
Total amounts.....	990,000	c. yds.

Of these amounts there is no immediate necessity for the improvement of the channel between Canton sugar house and Bollman's; nor is it desirable to deepen the *Lower* Middle Ground to 24 *feet*, until the whole area of lower harbor is excavated to that depth. So that from the above amount of 990,000 cubic yards can be deducted for the present 300,000 cubic yards, leaving amount at present required to be done, 690,000 cubic yards; of which amount the sum asked for by the Board will remove about 600,000 cubic yards.

Net total required.

Distribution of work.

In the distribution of this work, I would recommend—

1st. The removal of remaining portion of the Upper Middle Ground.

2d. The completion of channels about Fell's and Locust Points.

3d. Channels in Spring Gardens.

4th. Channel in Main Branch.

The Back Basin and city docks, I assume, *must* be cleaned out annually for sanitary reasons, as well as to enable the city to earn its usual revenue from wharfage at these localities.

Question as to cleaning private docks.

The Board are frequently applied to by owners of docks into which sewers and street washings empty, for relief from the "filling in" of their docks. There has never been any appropriation for this purpose, and therefore such applications have generally been necessarily refused.

It is very desirable to have the wishes of the Mayor and City Council made known in this connection, and some general rule established, either that the city will or will not remove such deposits.

Probable cost of cleaning private docks.

In order to enable some idea to be formed as to the probable cost of this work if undertaken, I have made a very approximate estimate—for owing to the entire monopoly of my time recently in matters connected with the ice boat, I have been unable to make the exact investigations that I had desired to.

Area of docks.

The approximate area of the docks *receiving street washings and sewerage* in the basin proper and along north side of Harbor, to include Fell's Point, I find to be 50,000 square yards.

Annual rate of deposit.

The average annual rate of deposit in these docks I have no data for determining; it must vary greatly, according to locality, and probably does not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards per annum. This would give an annual excavation of 75,000 cubic yards, which, owing to the difficulty of working in the docks, would cost 25 cents per yard, or, say not over $16,000 per annum. This is, of course, exclusive of the Back Basin and Howard street sewers.

Maps of Harbor to accompany report.

Accompanying this report will be found maps of the Harbor; the work done in 1876 in *red*, that done in 1877 in *blue*, and that done in 1878 in *brown*.

Cost of work for 1879.

The cost of dredging for 1879 will probably be greater than for 1878, as we have exhausted all of the safe dumping grounds near the city, and the mud will undoubtedly have to be put behind the sea walls or carried a long distance down the river. I would not estimate the cost at less than 20 cents per yard, including all expenses.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS OF WHARVES.

During the year no new wharves have been built.

Cross street wharf.

A contract was closed with B. Glenn for building a wharf at foot of Cross street, for $1,827 25, and operations were commenced on May 30th, and stopped by injunction on June 1st, since which time the matter has been in the courts.

Back Basin.

About 200 feet in length of the wooden bulkhead of Back Basin was rebuilt, including foundations, under a contract with Mr. B. Glenn, for about $1,650.

Foot of Ann, Fell and Bond streets.

New bulkheads of wood were put in at foot Fell and Bond streets, under contract with J. B. Ely, for $140. Forty (40) feet of wall enclosing Long Dock was rebuilt, by days' labor, under agents of the Board, for about $150.

Long Dock.

150 feet of platform of Long Dock was renewed, under contract with Mr. Glenn, for about $300.

The sewer mouth and wall at east end of Back Basin was rebuilt, under contract with P. Conway, for about $30.

Johnson street.

The bulkhead at foot of Johnson street, which had entirely disappeared, has been substantially re-

built of stone on a pile platform, under contract with Mr. P. Conway and Messrs. Ross & Sanford, for $500.

FUTURE REQUIREMENTS.

To maintain the public wharves and street ends in any decent condition will require at least $5,000 per annum. During the past year we had not the half of that amount, as out of the appropriation of $4,000 made by the Council, about $2,500 was deducted by the Comptroller for the payment of work done in 1877.

I would in this connection renew my previous recommendations as to the use of stone in place of wood in all bulkheads.

ICE BOAT.

The ice boat which was in process of construction at date of last annual report has during the year, under the personal supervision of Mr. G. B. Davids, been almost entirely completed. Owing to various causes of delay, many of them incident to the undertaking of so new an enterprise as was the building of this large iron steamer in Baltimore, the launching was delayed until September, and the boat was sent to machine shop in October.

Although at the end of the year the boat had not been tried, yet at date of this report sufficient trials have been had to show that (with possibly some adjustments of machinery,) she will be an efficient ice-breaker—aside from the question of her actual

power, as required by the contract. It is expected that early in February the contractors will be ready to offer the boat for the Board's acceptance. The whole contract cost, together with furniture and outfit, will be paid for without going beyond the original appropriation.

CITY PROPERTY.

City tugs sold. *Tug Boats.*—The tugs Banks, Kirkland and Tigress were in the spring, by resolution of the Councils, turned over to the Comptroller, and sold at auction, bringing about $13,000.

Tug Baltimore. The tug Baltimore is still retained for use of the Board, and is in good condition, except her boiler, which is now being rebuilt.

Steam yacht. I would in this connection renew my recommendation of last year with regard to the advisability of replacing the Baltimore by a smaller boat.

CITY YARD.

City Yard. At this place there now remains no movable property of any value. The buildings, sheds, &c., and the tug, when at the wharf, are looked after by a day and a night watchman.

SEA WALL.

Sea wall. No movable property remains at this place. The care of sheds and bulkhead is given to a single watchman, who lives in the place, and receives a very small salary. During the year the enclosure

has been much strengthened, and the filling prevented from falling out by a deposit of stone ballast all along the front, which was obtained from stevedores at the nominal cost of towing the scows to and from the place.

ANCHORAGE GROUNDS.

I would respectfully renew the suggestion of last year as to anchorage grounds. The necessity for action on this matter increases every day.

Respectfully submitted,

N. H. Hutton, *Engineer.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Harbor and River Relief Board

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1878.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Mayor

and City Council of Baltimore:

In their last annual report the Board of River and Harbor Relief, besides making the usual statement of their ordinary current business, also showed that there was a debt of $15,-194 95, due by them for alterations and repairs to the Steamer Maryland.

They explained that these alterations and repairs were made in the spring of the year 1877, after the arduous work of the previous severe winter had plainly proved them to be necessary.

It will be remembered that the interruption to the navigation of the harbor, river and bay, by ice, was so serious during that winter as to cause very great embarrassment to the commerce and general business of the city; so great indeed was it at the time felt to be, that in the opinion of the Mayor and City Council it justified them, in obedience to a popular demand, in appropriating $140,000 for an additional ice boat.

Just at that time, when the possible extent of the demand upon the "Maryland" had been fully realized, and her inadequacy to meet them in her then condition came to be properly understood, and when it was apparent that no new boat could be built and made ready for service in time for the following winter, the board felt that more than the usual respon-

sibility rested upon them to do, at once, all in their power to make the "Maryland" as efficient as possible for the next season; for not to do this, would, in the event of another ice embargo, have rendered them not only liable to incur the censure of the public, but to deserve it.

The River and Harbor Relief Board are a body corporate, charged by law with the exclusive control and management of the steamer Maryland, and with the duty of maintaining her in condition for effective service; the boat itself is answerable for the payment of her bills—the Mayor and City Council are not, nor are they liable by law for the payment of any sum beyond the appropriation of $10,000, required to be made annually; the service, however, in which the "Maryland" is engaged, depends for its support upon the Mayor and City Council, which is not only charged by law to the extent named, but it also charges itself with the duty of maintaining the relief service of the port which cannot be maintained in any other way.

The question for the Mayor and City Council to determine therefore, is, whether in the interest of the city and its commerce, it is true economy to withhold or delay an appropriation sufficient to free the steamer from debt, at the risk of losing her services in time of need, even if the debt is not a legal charge upon the city? That there cannot be two opinions about this, it would only need a very brief interruption of the navigation by ice to demonstrate; if this should occur at an early period of the approaching winter, it is probable the "Maryland" would still be the only reliance for relief, and even after the completion of the new boat, a severe winter it is supposed would give full employment to both.

The cost of the work done on the "Maryland," out of which the present debt arose, was much larger than the Board

or the experts they employed, could foresee; but every possible economy was enforced and every unnecessary expense avoided which the closest personal care on the part of the Board could prevent.

A considerable part of the actual cost of the work has been defrayed by means of the economies which the board has been able to effect, but there is a limit in this respect beyond which they cannot venture to go, and after doing all in this direction which it is safe to do, the sum of at least $12,000 will remain to be provided in some other way.

At the last session of the City Council, after an examination into the matter, the committee of the two branches reported for this purpose an appropriation of $12,000, in addition to the regular annual appropriation of $10,000; both sums were included in the general appropriation bill as it passed the First Branch, but under some misapprehension, it is supposed, the sum of $12,000 was stricken out in the Second Branch.

The Board again invited a full investigation of the subject and respectfully request that a special appropriation of $12,000, in addition to the regular annual appropaiation of $10,000, be made to enable them to pay the debts of the boat and still possess the means of keeping her in proper condition for service.

DECATUR H. MILLER,
President Baltimore Board of Trade.

WALTER B. MCATEE,
President Corn and Flour Exchange.

E. D. BIGELOW,
Commissioner for underwriters.

Commissioners River and Harbor Relief Board.

BALTIMORE, December 10, 1878.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE HARBOR AND RIVER RELIEF BOARD OF BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, January 4, 1879.

To His Honor, F. C. Latrobe, Mayor.

DEAR SIR:—Referring to a report furnished by this Commission, under date of 14th December, 1878, of the workings of the steamer Maryland for the past year, in which the cash balance on hand is stated to be $1,229 28, by subsequent receipts this has been increased to $1,444 05, as shown by a detailed account of receipts and disbursements furnished the Comptroller, but as this difference is so immaterial, we have scarcely thought it worth while to make any change in the report, but to urge upon your honor the importance of a strong recommendation in your Message to the Council for the appropriation of $12,000 asked for, in view of the very depleted condition of our treasury and the necessity of maintaining the efficiency of the "Maryland" at this present, while owing to the severity of the weather our river is in great peril of being blockaded by ice, and the boat is doing such valuable service as an ice-breaker in keeping open the navigation.

I remain, dear sir,

Faithfully yours,

W. B. WILSON,

Secretary.

Baltimore, December 14, 1878.

To the Honorable the Mayor and
City Council of Baltimore:

The last annual report, January, 1878, of the River and Harbor Relief Board, showed a balance of indebtedness for alterations and repairs of the ice boat Maryland, of..... $15,194 95

Upon which there has since been paid, and wholly from the city appropriation of 1878. 7,363 71

Leaving due..... $7,831 24

To Messrs. Wm. Skinner and Son..... $4,675 33
" C. Reeder and Son..... 3,155 91
7,831 24

With a probable cash balance on hand as of the 1st proximo of..... $1,229 28

The Board make the following estimate of the cost of maintaining the steamer in active service for the six months ending with 1st July, 1879, the date at which the next yearly regular appropriation of the city will be available, as follows:

Pay roll for the months of January, Feb'y and March, during which time the steamer will be in full commission at $785 per month... $2,355 00

Pay roll for the three months ending with June, 1879, at $325 per month..... 975 00

Amount carried forward..... $3,330 00

Amount brought forward...	$3,330 00	
Coal bills for 7 months, including winter.....	1,600 00	
Shop bills, victualling and other expenses.....	2,000 00	
	$6,930 00	
Toward which will be applicable the supposed cash on hand 1st prox.	1,229 28	
And leaving.....		$5,700 72
To which add the indebtedness to Skinner and Reeder.....		7,831 24
Leaving a deficit of.....		$13,531 96

To meet this deficit the Board ask for an *immediate* extra appropriation of $12,000. With this relief, and the economies they have attained in uniting the office of Superintendent with captain, and dispensing with the rent of an office room, thus saving the sum of $1,700 per annum, they will feel themselves enabled to discharge every present indebtedness and continue the boat in active service; otherwise it will be observed their scantily supplied treasury must exhaust itself in the next few weeks, when the operations and uses of the steamer (at a time she may be most needed,) will be necessarily embarrassed.

For Commissioners, DECATUR H. MILLER.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Illuminating Gas,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1878.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF ILLUMINATING GAS,

January 8th, 1879.

To Hon. Ferdinand C. Latrobe,

Mayor of Baltimore.

SIR:

In the accompanying table will be found a statement of the average illuminating power of the gas supply of the city of Baltimore, for the several months of the year ending December 31st, 1878. A great increase in illuminating power since April, as compared with corresponding periods of former years, is noteworthy. As this appears to have commenced about the time the new Company, (the Mutual), began to supply the public, the general improvement in quality seems to furnish an argument in favor of competition, and as it has continued with very little change to the present time it may be reasonably expected to be permanent. The chemical purity of the gas from the several Companies has been uniformly satisfactory, so far as it could be determined by the means at command. In this connection I must beg leave to repeat what has been often stated in former reports,—that there is a very serious deficiency in the necessary conveniences for the work of this office, and until these can be supplied all results reported can only be considered as close approximations. When the Inspection of Illuminating Gas was first instituted in 1861, the instruments then procured

and still in use, were the best then known, but improvements in the construction of instruments for scientific work have been so marked in the last seventeen years that those now made are vastly superior to the best then in use, and I am satisfied that if a Committee of the Council could be obtained to examine and report on the condition of this office and the means necessary for carrying on its work, there would be no difference of opinion in regard to certain essentials; and it would afford me much pleasure at any time to explain to such Committee the character of the work and the instruments required.

The entire gas supply has been remarkably free, during the year, from carbonic acid gas and from offensive sulphur impurities. Ammonia has been constantly present in variable and generally very inconsiderable quantity; not being prohibited by the ordinance, so long as it does not seriously injure the illuminating power of the gas, its presence can not be prevented. The character of the gas for the last year will explain the less frequent complaints of deficient light, but there are some truths that cannot be too often repeated, and I may be permitted again to say that consumers suffering from want of light, very often have within reach a remedy for the difficulty. The want of light may be owing to excessive pressure, which always lessens the light and increases the consumption and necessarily increases also the consumer's bill. Where the service pipes in a building are not the proper size, a very great pressure may be needed to force the proper quantity of gas through the small pipes; a difficulty of this kind can only be remedied by taking out the small pipes and replacing them with others of proper size. This might seem to be expensive, but the outlay would be very soon refunded in the diminshed gas bills. When the excessive pressure at the burner is

caused by undue pressure in the street mains, the remedy is very simple. By partly closing the stopcock behind the gas meter we can control the admission of gas into the building; when that stopcock is opened just enough to supply all the burners ordinarily in use with just enough gas to burn properly (that is, without blowing when the burner stopcock is turned on full) it will then burn without waste and give the best light: any greater supply involves more or less waste of gas with less light. Even with good gas and proper pressure, the light will not be satisfactory unless one uses the best form of burner. To quote an official report of an English Gas Inspector:

"The difference between good and bad burners is so great that the best give 70 or 80 per cent. more light than the burners in common use. As a question of practical consumption of gas, it is true the loss of the public from bad burners is never so great as these figures show, but certainly it may be taken at from 25 to 40 per cent., and this represents a total loss for which there can be no return. The burner should be not only of proper form, but also of proper material; that which is most durable is, of course, the best. Burners with a metallic tip are more liable to corrosion, soon become altered and cease to burn properly; the porcelain or lava tip burners are to be preferred as less likely to undergo alteration in ordinary use.

"Another fact important to gas consumers is, the enormous loss of light caused by the use of glass shades; to use a clear plain glass shade involves the loss of from 15 to 20 per cent. of light; with a ground glass shade the loss is from 25 to 35 per cent., and with figured shades it may rise to 50 or even 90 per cent. Besides the loss of light by the shades, they

often act very injuriously by their peculiar form; irregular currents of air are established which, entering below, keep the flame constantly flickering and taxing the eyesight more painfully than the diminished light would do if it came from a steady source."

Respectfully, &c.,

WM. E. A. AIKEN, M. D., &c.

Inspector of Illuminating Gas.

TABLE

Showing the average illuminating power of the gas supply of the City of Baltimore, for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

	Balto. Co.—Illuminating power in candles.		People's Co.—Illuminating power in candles.		Mutual Co.—Illuminating power in candles.	
January	15.37		15.50			
February	15.62		16.			
March	16.		16.20			
1st Quarter		15.66		15.90		
April	16.87		17.25		18.37	
May	17.62		17·87		19.50	
June	17.10		17.10		18.	
2d Quarter		17.16		17.40		18.59
July	17.25		17.12		18.	
August	17.40		17.80		18.60	
September	17.12		17.12		18.12	
3d Quarter		17.25		17.34		18.24
October	17.50		17.37		18.50	
November	17.50		17.30		18.50	
December	17.25		17.12		18.12	
4th Quarter		17.41		17.26		18.36
For the year	16.87		16.97		18.40	

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PARK COMMISSION,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1878.

THE PARK COMMISSION.

FERDINAND C. LATROBE, MAYOR,
Ex-Officio Chairman.

THOMAS SWANN,
JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
WILLIAM E. HOOPER,
CHARLES H. MERCER,
GEORGE S. BROWN,
Commissioners.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

The 19th Annual Report of the Public Park Commission respectfully represents:

DRUID HILL PARK.

Little has occurred during the past year requiring especial notice. The means at the disposal of the Commission, derived from the city passenger railroads, and the appropriation of $10,000 received from your honorable body, together with the proceeds of the sales of sheep, deer, wood, hay and oats, have only enabled the Commission to keep the Park in reasonable repair, and execute the work that was necessary for such a gradual extension of walks and drives as the public had a right to expect. The value of the surface drainage referred to in the last report has been fully justified by recent experience, the frequent and heavy rains of the season amply testing its efficiency.

FISH PONDS.

The Commission, in their report for 1878, spoke of the developement of the fish culture, the arrangements for which had enabled the Commission to beautify rugged and uninteresting parts of the grounds, and had afforded amusement to crowds

of visitors. To accommodate the carp culture, Mr. Fergusson, the Fish Commissioner of the State, appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars, given to him by your honorable body, to the construction of new ponds, which, during his absence in Europe as a Commissioner on the part of the United States to the Paris Exhibition, were completed by the Commission, not only to save the outlay already made on them, but as a part of the ornamentation of the locality in which they are situated; and the occasion was taken to construct the North road, which, winding between them, has opened to the public a portion of the grounds full of capabilities, but which had, previously, been almost unknown and was altogether inaccessible. In connection with the system here adopted the walks will be extended, and a copious and important spring in the northern section will be made useful, and will become susceptible of the improvement which has done so much for other springs in the park—notably those adorned by Messrs. Hopkins, Needles and Christ, respectively.

It had been determined to supply the largest of the carp ponds from neighboring springs with the aid, in dry seasons, of water from the high service reservoir. Mr. Faul, however, ascertained that the soakage from the reservoir might, at a comparatively small expense, be made available for the purpose by connecting a cess-pool or receptacle already constructed at the northern base of the reservoir dam, with the easternmost of the ponds. In this way the use of the water directly from the reservoir would be altogether dispensed with, and a continuous flow through the ponds, of water, otherwise running to waste, would be obtained at all seasons, insuring their sweetness, and obviating the possibility of their ever becoming stagnant. In view of the advantage to the Water Board, in not diminishing the city's supply pumped up, the

Board contributed $500 to the expense, which has enabled the Commission to do the work.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

This still depends upon the purchase of the nine acres of the Mason property. In this connection the Commission again call your attention to the Presstman property within the park, the importance of acquiring which has, in almost all these reports, been dwelt upon.

THE MARYLAND BUILDING.

This has, during the year, been a source of great interest to the visitors to the Park, and its collection has been gradually increasing in value. Its collection of birds is already remarkable, and other additions of all kinds are constantly being made to its museum. For the purpose of improving this still more, the Commission united with the Maryland Academy of Sciences in sending the naturalist, Mr. Otto Lugger, to Demerara to procure specimens of tropical birds, plants, and other interesting objects of natural history; and the Commission have to acknowledge the liberal kindness of Mr. Perot, who gave Mr. Lugger a free passage to Demerara, and to Mr. C. Morton Stewart, who in the like liberal way gave Mr. Lugger a free passage from Porto Rico to Baltimore. The Commission have to tender their acknowledgments also to Governor Sir C. H. Kortright, who granted Mr. Lugger the permission which the object he had in view required. Messrs. Richter, Westing, the American Consul, Col. Figylmesy, and Messrs. Fresson, Mehler, Juster, Bracey and Perot, facilitated in many ways the object of his visit. The report of Mr. Lugger will be found in the appendix. The result, stated generally, being the addi-

tion to the museum of 500 objects of interest—without counting large collections of woods, insects and minerals—all of which will be arranged and designated by their scientific names, as well as popular names, by Mr. Lugger, and placed on the shelves of the museum.

SHEEP AND DEER.

The flock of sheep is now two rams, 141 ewes, and 1 wether. The reputation of the sheep as pure Southdown has become well known, and prizes have been awarded to the specimens exhibited at the Baltimore and Frederick County Agricultural Fairs. The plan of the Commission being to increase the flock to two hundred ewes, only the buck lambs have been sold thus far every spring. These, which last year sold at ten dollars apiece, commanded this year fifteen dollars, the demand being greater than the supply. Next season the price will be twenty dollars. The purchasers were not Marylanders only. The very great care that the Park Commission take to preserve the purity of the breed, and to keep up, by judicious breeding, the character of the flock, seems to have become generally known, and the flock itself is the object of unqualified admiration, not only by the public generally, but by the agricultural experts who visit the Park. The deer are also a source of revenue—all over two hundred are sold during the winter, commanding a ready market in Baltimore and New York.

TREES.

A large part of the Park being original forest land, greater or less destruction of trees by heavy storms is naturally to be expected, and the removal of fallen trees, which are converted into fire-wood and sold, gives much work to the small force

that the Commission are able to employ. But of late an enemy, worse than the storms, has appeared in the shape of an insect that attacks the hickory tree especially, if not exclusively. When the grub is formed it eats its way around the tree between the bark and the sound wood—preventing the circulation of the sap, and ultimately destroying the tree as effectually as if it had been girdled by the axe—the top dying first, and finally the entire tree perishing. During the past year not less than 150 hickories have been killed in this way. Dead trees show where the woodpecker has been in pursuit of the insect without discovering it.

BRIDLE ROADS.

It having been suggested that it would gratify the equestrians who visited the Park, if they were permitted to ride over the open lawns, the Commission had flags placed to indicate bridle roads, at the same time directing an account to be kept of the number using them in preference to the carriage roads. It was soon found that the proportion was very small; by far the greater number preferring and using the carriage roads, where they could see and be seen. This alone, however, might not have induced the Commission to remove the flags; but it was ascertained that instead of riding abreast over the lawns, the tendency was to ride in single file, so that in a short time, a few weeks, an ungainly path was cut in the turf, disfiguring the lawn, and where there was an ascent threatening to become a water-course. At first it was thought that this might be prevented by changing the location of the flags; but on the best consideration the Commission could give to the subject, they directed the flags to be removed, that the lawns might be preserved unscarred.

The Commission have had their engineer to lay out bridle roads in the woods, which, so far as the picturesque goes, are more desirable than the lawns, and where equestrians, who are careless about the crowd, can be much more comfortable.

PATTERSON PARK.

As stated in the last report, this has reached a point where little more is required than care to preserve it in a proper condition. Still, this care is considerable, and the conservatory requires the botanical knowledge of Mr. Frazier, not less than the plantations, walks and drives, to maintain the reputation of this very beautiful Park. The orchids, and other plants and seeds brought by Mr. Lugger from Demerara, form a part of the botanical collection.

RIVERSIDE PARK.

The special appropriation made by your honorable body to this Park, has enabled the Commission to complete the grading of its very rugged surface, and prepare it for plantations. A great deal of work has been done here during the year, and under the intelligent and most efficient direction of Mr. Woods, the superintendent, its promise of becoming a very beautiful addition to that part of Baltimore is being very rapidly fulfilled. The facilities afforded by the Water Board justified the Commission in the erection of a suitable fountain, and a very handsome design in iron has been adopted, which of itself will give a character to the Park. An ice-house has also been built, the covering to which will be utilized as a shelter, in addition to that already afforded by the pavilion ; and the Commission contemplate still another shelter, to be erected during

the coming year. The total absence of shade trees in Riverside Park renders these shelters absolutely necessary.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

At present the Commission can only repeat what they have said so often before under this head, that in the absence of special appropriations they are not able to do more than preserve the parks in their present condition, with here and there some outside work, within the ability of the few hands regularly employed.

In recent reports the Commission have dwelt upon the circumstances that have obliged them to ask for special appropriations to eke out the revenue derived from the city passenger railways since the reduction of the amount paid to the public parks from twenty to twelve per cent. of their gross receipts; and, were the times now as they were, the Commission might again apply for aid, that the work under their charge might progress more rapidly and efficiently. Anticipating, however, the present feeling in regard to demands upon the treasury, they have during the past year, by the very closest economy, endeavored to obviate the necessity of any such application; and they are glad to be able now to say that from present appearances they will be able to carry on their work at both Druid Hill and Patterson Parks during the coming year without other means than they will derive from the passenger railways. Riverside Park has always been upon a different footing.

The Commission cannot close this annual report without expressing the very great pleasure they derived from an official visit of the Mayor of Philadelphia and the Park Commissioners of Fairmount Park to Druid Hill and Patterson Parks. The Mayor of Baltimore united in the reception of the visitors, who, after being shown the City Hall, were taken to both

parks, returning to Philadelphia in the evening. The Philadelphia Commission were attended by their engineer, superintendent and landscape gardener, and expressed themselves much gratified with what they saw. At the collation that was given to them at the pavilion at Druid Hill, a promise was exacted that the Park Commission of Baltimore would return the visit. This was done in October last, when the Commission was received in the most cordial and hospitable way, and entertained in a manner which none of the visitors can forget; and their gratification at which was only equalled by their admiration of the magnificent domain which art and nature have united to make unique—the Fairmount Park of Philadelphia.

In this connection the Commission have to acknowledge the courtesy of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which placed the Vice President's car at their disposal for the trip, and of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, which drew the car over their road without charge in either direction.

Appended are the following documents:

1. Report of General Superintendent.
2. Report of Mr. Frazier at Patterson Park.
3. Report of Mr. Lugger.
4. Receipts and expenditures of Druid Hill, Patterson and Riverside Parks.
5. Balance sheet.
6. Comparative statement.
7. Visitors.
8. List of employees.

By order, D. Rayhice, *Secretary.*

December 31, 1878.

Report of General Superintendent.

Office of the Engineer and General Superintendent,
Druid Hill Park, December 31, 1878.

To the Commissioners of Public Parks of Baltimore:

Gentlemen:—The following annual report for 1878 of your Engineer and General Superintendent is repectfully submitted:

1. DRUID HILL PARK.

The improvement of the surface of uneven ground as reported to you last year, was continued this year by plowing in March, of about thirty (30) acres more, sown with oats and red clover, the latter having been turned under, after a well-paying harvest of the first, by ploughing for encouraging the growth of lawn grass sown on the newly prepared surface of ground, which was assisted by partial top dressing with offals from Wilkens' hair factory, a very efficient means for the purpose, and by other manures raised on the park and shaped into compost, of which nearly four hundred (400) loads had been hauled out by park teams, over the new as well as old portions of the ploughed and leveled grounds. The preparation of compost, this very valuable fertilizer, is still going on, and serves the double purpose of removing filth and manure out of sight, and enriching poor soils for the production of fine verdure. In a similar way attention is given to newly-planted trees by mulching and other processes of the gardener, who not

only attends to the trimming of trees, but also to the bordering of walks and roads, with the small force of a few picked hands given him from time to time when necessarily required. Though much more, in this respect and others, may be done to keep up the good appearance of the park, the small means of the commission do not allow of more searching of opportunities for improvements, which present themselves in many directions as very desirable.

Notwithstanding the scarcity of means at your disposal, besides observing the general routine of work pertaining to the keeping and maintenance of the park, some unavoidable repairs of old structures were attended to, of which should be mentioned the enlargement of the sheep-pen, the renewal of Council Grove and Chinese stations steps (partly of granite), the repainting of barn and dwelling-house, Music Pavilion and two hundred and fifty (250) benches, the extension of the culvert at Mount Royal avenue, and even some few substantial new improvements have been added during this year, the most prominent of which is the highly interesting work of the fish ponds mentioned in last year's report as then in progress, and finished now, with the addition of a suitable carriage road connecting others of old standing, and giving access to various sceneries heretofore undeveloped in this northern section of the park, which is capable of the display of still more natural sceneries of interest in future when your means will justify it. The grading and graveling of this work was done in a satisfactory manner by contract of G. Conn, and, in the same way, the unsightly pit at "Crow's Nest," originated by former digging for gravel, was filled up and leveled in conformity with the adjacent natural slopes of the hill. For further improvements in this neighborhood and the new ponds, you have instructed me to carry out a plan for the planting of trees ap-

proved by you, which will certainly not fail to be appreciated by all who already admire the first attempts made for beautifying this section of the park. The small amount of means thus far spent, warrants the presumption, that additional small outlays will bring to light the propriety of the original selection of this domain, so admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was acquired. In after years the authors of this acquisition for a public resort will be blessed for their act of wisdom and good judgment.

The plan of paving gutters, the best means of protecting roads and walks against washes and followed by your Commission a few years since, has been continued during this year, and advanced at least as far as the steeper portions of roads and walks, as selected by your Supervising Committee, and small means would justify your ordering them. By these gutters the park has gained much in neatness of appearance as well as utility by drainage. Other improvements of permanent character may be mentioned in the erection of iron horseracks and the consequent widening of stopping places at the Centennial Building, Crow's Nest, Spring Lake, Edmund's Well and Silver Spring, the importance of which were suggested by the members of your Board.

East of "Crow's Nest" and north of the Fish House, the State Fish Commission has erected a Filtering House of very neat appearance, designed by architect Frederick. As a new ornamental feature of this neat house it was required to surround it by suitable walks, the most necessary part of which you had authorized me to locate and grade at once, which was done at a very small expense.

On the discovery of a collection of soakage water from the High Service Reservoir, visible in a cesspool, located in the ravine north of said reservoir, it was determined by you and

the Water Board to utilize this waste water as a contribution to the fish ponds across the hill. Consequent surveys made by me had proved the feasibility of a plan presented to you and the Water Board, who offered to bear part of the expense in carrying out the plan, consisting of a pipe line of iron and terra-cotta amounting in length to thirteen hundred (1300) feet dug and laid by contract with J. Bowen, who has nearly finished his work, and deserves much credit for his energy and prompt attention to an unprofitable job undertaken at the smallest possible rate.

The Woodberry lane bounding on the north side of the Park, and as a public thoroughfare subject to the care of the County Commission, has received during this year by that Board, a great deal of attention, and their willingness and efforts to improve the road bed in every possible way, deserve full credit by the public, as well as the Park Commission. The imperfect drainage above and below the surface of the road has been improved at least in the worst places, and a substantial culvert near the park corner been built, with additional side walls for the retention of embankments subject to frequent washes, and the Park Commission has widened the embankment from the north gate to the park corner for the reception of a substantial fence on the boundary line, between the park and avenue now ready for erection. The fence along Reisterstown turnpike has also been repaired, and new material used where required. According to your resolution I have located a number of bridle roads to be introduced in the park at an early date. Your instructions to avoid as much as possible the passing over lawns, which were created with much time and money, were duly observed in their location, which was also critically selected so as to avoid cuts and fills as much as possible, as an important matter of expense. Not less care was

taken to avoid unnecessary sacrifice of trees. An idea of the location of these bridle roads is represented on the map accompanying this report. Further details of them I shall prepare for you as soon as the better season of the year will allow the necessary surveys.

A recent improvement was made in the erection of a new ice house at the south side of the old one below Spring Lake, which had proved insufficient in capacity for the wants of Druid Hill Park. In digging for a foundation a new spring of fine water was struck and carried by pipes a short distance below, where it can be utilized and ornamented in future. The capacity of this ice house is three hundred and eighty (380) tons.

In regard to a new and more complete topographical map of the park, as proposed in my last year's report, I have to say, that the time required for a re-survey would have necessitated the employment of an assistant, which I could not ask for on account of the financial depression. As it is, the old lithographic stone preserved from many years standing, though hardly fit for further use, on account of too many alterations, must answer once more its purpose for this year's report.

Much praise is due to the efficient services of Captain Cassell, in the various departments assigned him by the Commission.

II. PATTERSON PARK.

From notes furnished me by Mr. Fraser, your able Superintendent of that public resort, the following items are extracted, besides the regular routine character of a great deal of work performed as usual.

With the opening of spring the planting of trees and shrubs was prosecuted vigorously. One hundred and fifty (150) evergreens were planted, some from the stock in the park nursery,

and others from the nurseries of Messrs. Corse & Halliday. They were chiefly Spruces, Pines, Hemlock, Arbor-vitæ and Retinospora. The planting in fall consisted of twenty-five (25) Norway Maples, twelve (12) English Field Maples, twenty-five (25) Sycamore, twelve (12) Sugar, and six (6) Scarlet Maples, two (2) Ash, twelve (12) American Linden, twelve (12) American and English Beech, twelve (12) Salisburia or Ginko, six (6) American, and four (4) Witch Elm, six (6) Birch, twelve (12) English Bird Cherry and twelve (12) English Hawthorne, in all during the present year three hundred and twenty (320) trees and shrubs. The holes were dug four by four (4x4) feet wide and two (2) feet deep, and filled with old sod from commons adjacent to the park.

Much work has been done in the way of repairs on roads and walks, the latter of which especially require much care in their good keeping, on account of the constantly increasing number of visitors, and the consequent wearing away of the finer portions of gravel and exposing the coarser pebbles to the action of heat and rain, by which the walks are rendered uncomfortable by the looseness of the top material, to obviate which as well as to avoid the expense of weeding, Mr. Fraser recommends the introduction of concrete or asphaltum instead of the present mode of repairing gravel walks, which will be more expensive in the end than the proposed plan ; with which I fully agree.

A small walk leading to the gate at the northeast corner of the park has been laid out and is now in course of construction, and two hundred and fifty yards of brick gutter have been laid on the drive leading east from the fountain. A small green house has been built for the propagation and growth of plants for the flower beds. The building constructed by its competent builder, T. Jones, is 25x50 feet, at a

cost of $650. The refectory was painted last spring, and the conservatory has just received two coats of paint outside, and has been partly re glazed. The conservatory seems to have taken a firm hold on the popular mind, and the development of the many fine plants it contains, seems to be watched with much interest by the thousands of regular visitors. A list of plants forwarded by Mr. Fraser is given as follows:

LIST OF PLANTS

In the Conservatory at Patterson Park.

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Abelia florabunda.	
Abutilon Darwinii tesselata.	Mallow.
" Sellovianum marmoratum.	"
" Boule de niege.	"
" Johns Hopkins and others.	"
Acacia, 10 varieties.	Mimosa.
Acalypha tri-color.	Mercury plant.
" musaica.	
Achenia Splendens.	
Achimines, fine collection.	
Aechmea fulgens.	
Adamea, versi-color.	
Agapanthus umbelatus.	African lily.
" " alba.	White African lily.
" folia variegata.	Variegated African lily.
Agave, 25 species and varieties.	Century plant.
Allamanda Schottii.	
" nerifolia.	
Alocasia Jenningsii.	
" metallica.	
" macrorhiza.	
Aloe, Socotrina and others.	Yields socotrine aloes.
Alpina nutans.	
Amaryllis, 9 varieties.	
Amomum cardemomum.	Yields Cardamom seeds.
Amorphophalis Riveri.	
" nivosis.	
Ananassa sativa var.	Pine apple.

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Angloncmia commutata.	
Anthurium magnificum.	
" Shertzerianum.	
" rubricaulis.	
" lucanerva.	
Aralia lepidophylla.	
" papyriferum.	Rice paper plant.
" Veitchis.	
" Guilfoilii.	
Araucaria excelsa.	Norfolk Island pine.
" Bidwillii.	
Ardisia crenulata.	
" " alba.	
Aristolochia gigas.	Birthwort.
Artanthea elongata.	
Aspidistra lurida, var.	
Azalea indica, 46 fine varieties.	
" mollis, 12 "	
Banisteria ferruginea·	
Beaucharnea tuberculata.	
Beaumontia grandiflora.	
Begonias, 30 varieties and species.	
Bertalonia superba.	
Bignononia venusta, and several species from South America, presented by Mr. Partridge.	
Bilbergia microcalix.	
Bixa orellana.	Yields annato.
Boswellia serrata.	Frankincense of the ancients.
Bougainvillea spectabilis.	
Bouvardias, 3 varieties.	
Brexia chrysophylla.	Golden leaved Brexia.
Brugmansia Knightii.	
Bryophyllum calycinum.	Leaf plant.
Cactus, many species.	
Caladiums, fine collection.	
Camellia Japonica, 31 varieties.	
Campsidium filicifolium.	Fern-leaved Campsidium.
Carnations, 6 varieties.	
Carolina macrocarpa.	
Cassia lanciolata.	Senna.
Casuarina equisetifolia.	Toa tree.

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Casuarina stricta.	He oak.
Campylobotris Ghiesbrechtianus.	
Cersus grandiflora.	Night-blooming Cereus.
Certanthera magnifica.	Magnificent Certanthera.
Ceratonia siliqua.	St. John's bread.
Charlwoodia congesta.	
Cissus discolor.	
Chorozema varium.	
Clerodendron Balfourii.	
" Speciosa.	
" Splendeus.	
Coffea Arabica.	Coffee tree.
Combretum purpureum.	
Cookia punctata..	Wampee.
Cordylene inderisa.	
Coronilla glauca.	
Columnea Schiediana.	
Colocasia odorata.	
Crassula lactea.	Milky Crassula.
Crinum amabilis.	Pleasing Crinum.
" Americana.	
Croton carscarilla.	Croton oil plant.
" angustifolius.	
" aucubæfolia.	
" Bismarck.	
" Cooperii.	
" Disraeli.	
" Johanis.	
" Lord Cairns.	
" irregulare.	
" mooreanus.	
" maximum.	
" Ovalifolius.	
" Pictus.	
" Spiralis.	
" tortilis.	
" undulatus.	
" variegatus.	
" Weismanii.	
" Youngii.	
Curculigo recurvata.	
Cyanophyllum magnificum.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Cyanophyllum asamicum.	
" spectandrum.	
Cycas media.	
" revoluta.	Sago palm.
Cyrtoderia fulgida.	
" metallica.	
Cyclamen persicum.	
Daphne odorata.	Daphne.
Dasylirion glaucum.	
" gracillis.	
Delechampea Roezliana rosea.	
Desmodium gyrans.	Dancing plant.
Dichorizandra ovata.	
Dieffenbachia Bausei.	Mother-in-law plant.
" picta.	
" weirii.	
Dioscorea discolor.	Chinese Yam.
Diosma ericoides.	
Dipladenia amabilis.	
Dorstenia contrajerva.	
Doryanthus Palmerii.	Rock lily, New Zealand.
Drymonia turialvae.	
Dracœna Draco.	Dragon tree.
" Amabilis.	
" Baptista.	
" Brasiliensis.	
" Cooperii.	
" Elegans rubra.	
" ferrea.	
" Fraserii.	
" Guilfoylii.	
" gracilis.	
" Hybrida.	
" imperialis.	
" mooreana.	
" nigra.	
" Rosea picta.	
" nobile stricta.	
" shepherdii.	
" terminalis picta.	
" umbraculifera.	
" indevisa.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Dracœna Youngii.	
" Australis.	
" Splendeus.	
" Nobilis.	
" curvifolia.	
" porpyrophylla.	
" Regina.	
" Siamensis.	
" Hagaena.	
" ensifolia.	
Echites rubro venosa.	
" argyrea.	
Epiphyllum truncatun, 12 varieties.	Crab cactus.
Eranthemum Andersonii.	
" sanguineoleutum.	
" Cooperii.	
Eranthemum pulchellum.	
Eriocnema marmorata.	
Eriobotrya Japonica.	Loquat tree.
Eucharis amazonica.	
Euphorbia jacquinæflora.	
Eugenia jambosa.	Jambose apple.
Execaria discolor.	
Escallonia montevidensis.	
Farfugium grande.	Syn. Tussilago.
Ficus australis.	Australian fig.
" elastica.	India rubber tree.
" Parcelli.	Variegated fig tree.
" Repens.	
Fittonia argyroneura.	
" gigantea.	
" Pearcei.	
Fuchsias, 20 varieties.	
Franciscca Hopeana.	
" latifolia.	
Furcrœa gigantea.	
Gardenia florida.	Cape jasamine.
" radicans.	
" " variegata.	
" amœna.	
Gesnera, 8 varieties.	
Gloxinia, 20 varieties.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Genista canariensis.	
Goldfusia anisophylla.	
Grevillea robusta.	
Greya sutherlandii.	
Habrothamnus elegans.	
Hamanthus coccinea.	
Hedychium coronarium.	
" Gardnerianum.	
Hetrocentrum roseum.	
Hoya carnosa.	Wax plant.
Hibiscus rosa sineusis.	Chinese althea.
" Cooperii.	
" flora pleuo.	
Hura crepitans.	Sand-box tree.
Hypericum calycinum.	St. John's wort.
Imantophyllum miniatum.	
Inga pulcherima.	
" rosea.	
" ferugina.	
Ipomea Horsfalliœ.	Species of morning-glory.
" mortoni.	" "
Ixora blanda.	
" coccinea superba.	
" crocata,	
Isolepis gracilis.	Graceful Isolepis.
Jacaranda minosæfolia.	Mimosa leaved trumpet flower.
Jasminim multiflorum.	Jasmine.
" grandifiorum.	
" Duchesse d'Orleans.	Double jasmine.
Jambosa vulgaris.	Rose apple.
Jatropha multifida.	French physic nuts.
Kœmpferia Galanga.	Greater galangal.
Lachenalia pendula.	
" quadricolor.	
Lasiandra argentea.	
Laurus camphora.	Camphor tree.
Lecea coccinea.	
Ledenbergia rosea.	
Linum trigynum.	Yellow flax.
Libonia florabunda.	
" Peurhosiensis.	
Lopezia racemosa.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Magnolia fuscata.	Magnolia.
Metrosideros flora bundus.	Bottle brush.
Mahernia odorata.	
Mammea Americana.	Mammee apple.
Medinilla magnifica.	Magnificent medenilla.
" erythrophylla.	Red leaved medenilla.
Mangifera indica.	Mango.
Meyenia erecta.	
Miconia peruviana.	
Morea blumenaca.	
Musa sapientum.	Plantain.
" Cavendishii.	Dwarf banana.
" decca.	"
" Zebrina.	Stripped "
" ensete.	Abysinian"
Mussanda frondssa.	
Myrtus communis.	Common myrtle.
Myristica officinalis.	Nutmeg.
Nerium rubrum plenum.	Double red oleander.
Nepenthes distillatoria.	Pitcher plant.
" Hookerii.	"
" Rafflesiana.	"
" Lævis.	"
" Phyllamphora.	"
" gracilis major.	"
" sedeni.	"
Olea fragrans.	Fragrant olive.
Opuntia cochinillifera.	Prickly pear—yields food for cochineal insect.
" Brasiliensis.	
" inoperta.	
" tuna.	Indian fig.
Panax fruticosa.	Ginseng.
Pancratium maritimum.	
Pandanus utilus.	Yields useful fibre.
" javanicus var.	Screw pine, from Java.
" Veitchii.	" "
" grancilis.	Graceful screw pine.
Panicum sulcatum.	Ornamental grass.
Papyrus antiquorum.	Ancient paper reed.
Passiflora Decaisncana.	Passion flower.
" Princeps.	" "

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Passiflora trifaciata.	Passion flower.
" Pfordtii.	" "
Pelargonium, 15 varieties.	
Paulina thalictrifolia.	
Peparomia argyreia.	
" maculosa.	
Philodendron pertusum.	(Syn.) Monsteria deliciosa.
Phyllanthus nivosus.	
" rosea pictus.	
Phormium tenax.	New Zealand flax.
" " var.	Variegated New Zealand flax.
Pilea mucosa.	Artillery plant.
Piper niger.	Black pepper.
Pitcarnea splendeus.	
Pittosporum tobira.	
" " var.	
Primula sinensis.	Chinese primrose.
Pleroma elegans.	
Plunbago rosea.	Blister root.
" capensis.	Leadwort.
Plnmiera purpurea.	South American jasmine.
Poinceana pulcherrima.	Barbadoes flower fence.
Poinsetta "	
Pothos argyrea.	
" violacea.	
" crassinerva.	
" tridentata.	
Psidium Pyreiferum.	Guava.
" Cattleyanum.	"
Punica granatum.	Pomegranate.
Puya altensteinii.	
" caroctata.	
Quisqualis pubescens.	
Rivina humelis.	
" tinctoria.	
Rhodea Japonica.	
Rogiera thyrisiflora.	
Rochea falcata.	
Russelia juncea.	
Rhynchospermum Jasminoides.	
Rhodostemma gardenoides.	
Richardia athiopica.	Calla lily.

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Sanchezia nobilis var.	
Sansiveria guineensis.	Bow-string hemp.
" Zeylanica.	" "
Sarracenia purpurea.	North American Pitcher plant.
" flava.	" " "
Siphonia elastica.	Yields caoutchouc.
Solanum pseudocapsicum.	Pepper-like solanum.
Sparaxis striata.	
Sciadocalix digetiflora.	
Sericographis Ghiesbrechtiana.	
Solandra grandiflora.	
Sphærogyne latifolia.	Turtle-back plant.
Stenogastra concinna.	
Stephanotis florabunda.	
Stigmaphyllum ciliatum.	
Stretlitzia regina.	Queen plant.
" Nicolai.	
" pumila.	
" spatulata.	
Stenocarpus Cunninghamii.	
Tamarindus Indica.	Tamarind tree.
Taxonia ignea.	
Tecoma grandiflora.	
" rosea.	
Thunbergia laurifolia.	
Thyrsacanthus lilicina.	
Tillandsia recurvata.	
Torrenia pulcherrima.	
Thea viridis.	Tea plant.
Xylophylla latifolia.	
Yucca aloifolia.	Spanish bayonet.
" " variegato.	Variegated "
" guatemalensis.	Yucca from Guatemala.

FERNS.

Acrostichium caulifolia.	
Adiantum capillus veneris.	True Maidenhair fern.
" concinum.	
" " latum.	
" cuneatum.	
" curvatum.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Adiantum Brasiliensis.	
" Farleyensi.	
" gracilimum.	
" macrophyllum.	Large leaved adiantum.
" manlapformis.	
" Martinicense.	
" pubescens.	
" tenerum.	
" tenulum.	
" trapeziformi.	
" amabilis.	Pleasing adiantum.
" varium.	
" fulvum.	
" assimile.	
" multifidum.	
" sessile.	
" formosum.	
Alsophylla australis.	Australian tree fern.
Asplenium cicutarium.	Spleen wort.
" plumosa.	
Athyrium goringianum pictum.	
Blechmim brasiliensis.	
" polypodioides.	
Davalia Tyermanii.	
" ticortica.	
" villosa.	
Dennstœdtia davalioides Youngii.	
Dicksonia antartica.	Dickson's tree fern.
Didymochloena trunculata.	
Doodia caudata.	
Drynaria quercifolia.	Oak-leaved drynaria.
Diplazium decusatum.	
Goniophlebium subariculatum.	
Gymnogramma decomposita.	Golden fern.
" chrysophyllum.	"
" sulphurea.	
" peruvianum.	Silver fern.
Hamonitis palmata.	
Hypolepis repens.	Creeping Hypolepis.
Lastrea sciboldi.	
" patens.	
" Smithii.	

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Lastrea Filix mas cristata.	Male fern.
Lomaria gibba.	Dwarf tree fern.
" " crispa.	" "
Lygodium scandens.	
Neottopteris nidus.	Bird's nest fern.
Nephrodium molle.	Soft nephrodium.
" " corymbiferum.	
Nephrolepis davalioides.	
" pectinata.	
Niphobolus lingua corymbifera.	Tongue-leaved nephobolus.
Onychium japonicum.	
Phlebodium aureum.	Hare's foot fern.
Platycerium alcicorne.	Stag's horn "
Pteris argyrea.	
" cretica albo lineata.	
" crenata.	
" geranifolia.	Geranium-leaved pteris.
" hastata.	Hastate " "
" longifolia.	
" serrulata.	
" " cristata.	
" tricolor.	
" nemoralis variegata.	
" rubra veina.	
Stenoclena mariana.	
Woodwardia orientalis.	
Selaginellas.	
Selaginella cæsea.	
" " arborea.	Tree moss.
" caulescens.	
" cordata.	
" Cunninghamii.	
" denticulata.	
" flabellata.	
" involvens.	
" lepidophylla.	Resurrection plant.
" Martensii.	
" " variegata.	
" paradoxa.	
" Poulterii.	
" rubricaulis.	
" triangularis.	
" Schotii.	

PALMS.

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Areca lutescens.	Golden areca palm.
" rubra.	Red veined areca palm.
" oleracea.	Cabbage palm.
Corypha australis.	
Cocos nucifera.	Cocoanut palm.
" weddliana.	
" plumosa.	
Chamoedora Hartwregii.	
" Sp.	Climbing palm from Mexico.
Chamærops hystrix.	Blue palmetto.
" excelsa.	
" humulis macrocaspa.	
" " argentea.	
Caryota urens.	Jaggery palm.
Jabæa spectabilis.	Coquito palm.
Latania borbonica.	Bourbon fan palm.
Oreodoxa regia.	
Sabal umbraculifera.	
Seaforthia elegans.	Australian palm.
Pritchardia filifera.	Thready palm.
Phœnix Dactylifera.	Date palm.
" Canariensis.	"
" pumila.	"
" tennis.	"
" reclinata.	"
Thrinax species.	

CYCADS.

Cycas revoluta.	False Sago palm.
" media.	" "
Zamia species.	
Macrozamia Priestii.	
" cylindrica.	

ORCHIDS.

Acineta Barkerii.	
Arides odorata.	
Bletia hyacintha.	
" Tankervillea.	Nun flower.

Botanical Name.	Common Name.
Brassavola acaulis.	
" glauca.	
Brassia lanceana.	
Cattleya candida.	
" Harrisoniæ.	
" Mossiæ.	
" Superba.	
Cœlogyne cristata.	
Cymbidium aloifolia.	
Cypripedium barbatum.	
" insigne.	
" venustum.	
Cyrtopodium Andersoni.	
Dendrobium nobile.	
Epidendrum bicornutum.	
" cinnabarinum.	
" species from British Guiana.	
Goodyera discolor.	
Houlletia species.	
Lælia albida.	
" autumnalis.	
Lycaste Skinnerii.	
Maxillaria Henchmannii.	
" picta.	
Mormodes species.	
Odontoglosum grande.	
Oncidium Lanceanum.	
Peristeria elata.	Dove flower.
Stanhopea species.	
Vanda teres.	
Vanilla planifolia.	Yields vanilla beans.

MARANTAS.

Botanical Names.

Maranta argyrea.	Maranta magestica.
" bicolor.	" porteana.
" chimboracensis.	" princeps.
" coccinea.	" regalis.
" exemia.	" tubespatha.
" illustris.	" veitchii.
" macoyana.	" warscewiczii.
" massengiana.	" undulata.
" ornata.	

III. RIVERSIDE PARK.

From my notes and those received from your competent and industrious Superintendent of Riverside Park, Mr. Woods, the following extract is respectfully submitted to your Honorable Commission.

Owing to the delay of last year's appropriation by the City Council, the work in this park could not begin sooner than about the middle of June, when a force of twenty-five men and four carts was organized and set to work in the various directions, ordered by your Supervising Committee.

The planting of *trees* and *shrubs* was one of the first improvements thought of and was vigorously prosecuted, resulting in setting out, permanently, 427 trees and shrubs planted last spring. To this number were added other trees and shrubs of different varieties, as an increase of stock in the nursery near the southeast corner of the park, for future distribution when and where required.

The following is a list of the 427 trees and shrubs planted permanently:

DECIDUOUS TREES.

23 Silver Maple.	13 Carolina Poplar.
12 Scarlet "	3 Balsam "
13 Campestris Maple.	4 Weeping "
7 Sycamore "	5 Silver "
16 Ash-leaved "	5 Aspen "
10 Norway "	11 Weeping Willow.
5 Colchica "	3 Turkey Oak.
9 American Linden.	2 Black Birch.
3 European "	2 White "
10 American Elm.	4 Cut leaved Birch.
3 Purple "	5 Sophora Japonica.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued.

3 Weeping Elm.	7 Honey Locust.
3 Horse Chestnut.	5 Tulip Trees.
5 American Beech.	2 Acacia Julibrissin.
4 Maiden-Hair Tree.	4 Liquid Amber.
5 American Ash.	2 Double Hawthorn.
5 English "	—
3 Weeping "	Total—216 Deciduous Trees.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

9 Althæa, in variety.	6 Dwarf Catalpa.
8 Spiræa, "	2 Mock Orange.
5 Shrubby Honeysuckle.	5 Forsythia Veritissima.
4 Lilac.	3 Scotch Laburnum.
5 Deutzia.	4 Double Almond.
5 Weigelia.	5 Prunis Triloba.
4 California Buckthorn.	3 Calycanthus Floridus.
5 Pyrus Japonica.	—
3 Smoke Trees.	Total—76 Deciduous Shrubs.

EVERGREEN TREES.

25 Norway Spruce.	5 Scotch Pine.
12 Hemlock "	5 Balsam Fir.
2 White "	—
12 White Pine.	Total—61 Evergreens.

DWARF EVERGREENS.

6 Golden Arbor Vitæ.	3 Thujopsis Borealis.
6 Elegantissima "	7 Irish Juniper.
11 Siberian "	3 Mountain Pine.
5 Pyramid "	5 Japan Evonymus.

DWARF EVERGREENS—Continued.

4 Ericoides Arbor Vitæ.	6 Box Tree.
7 American "	2 English Yew.
2 Mahonia Aquifolia.	—
7 Golden Retinospora.	Total–74 Dwarf Evergreens.

A tool house, the want of which for the park was felt stronger every year, has been erected out of the material used in the Maryland annex at the Centennial Building, the present to Druid Hill Park. In the trial of digging the foundation for an ice house near the south side of the park a spring was struck, to utilize which a well was dug in this place for a pump the same being much needed in this section of the park, and another location was selected for the ice house on higher ground, which had to be excavated sixteen feet deep and 20x27 feet wide to receive a superstructure in the ornamental shape of a pavilion designed by architect Frederick. The ice house has been finished and is already filled from Spring Garden ice to supply the drinking fountains of the park during next summer.

Alterations have been made in the former place of concourse, (see map) in preparing for a handsome fountain, and promising to add much to the appearance of the park. The basin will be forty feet in diameter, with marble coping and an ornamental iron centre of sixteen feet height. A six-inch water pipe has been laid to the site of the fountain, and other ground work, for drainage, &c. is in course of construction. A new flight of substantial wooden steps has been put up between Randall street and the main pavilion.

About seven acres of ground have been improved and seeded down last fall, and walks and drives through this ground completed.

A watering cart and two mowing machines were purchased for the use of the park, and the number of benches has been increased by fifty more, and with these one hundred and forty were thoroughly painted.

Your obedient servant,

AUGUST FAUL.

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

The following is a short report of a collecting tour to British Guiana, South America, made under the auspices of the honorable Board of Public Parks, and of the Maryland Academy of Sciences of Baltimore.

Thanks are due to Mr. Perot for a free passage to and from Georgetown, the capital of British Guiana, and also to Mr. C. Morton Stewart for a free pass from Porto Rico to Baltimore; the latter was, however, not used, on account of the rainy season then at its height.

Letters of introduction were kindly furnished by Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, of the Park Commission; by the late Mayor of Baltimore, Col. G. P. Kane; by the President of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, Prof. P. R. Uhler, and its Curator, Dr. R. Murdoch; by Prof. S. F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington; by Messrs. Perot, C. Morton Stewart, Wilkins, and other gentlemen acquainted in the colony.

According to instruction I left here April 3d. The citizens of Georgetown treated me with great kindness, and did everything in their power to assist me. A law protecting birds having just been issued, the Governor, Sir C. H. Kortright, very kindly granted a permit to kill birds. The following gentlemen assisted me also very materially, viz:

Messrs. G. Richter, Wieting, the American Consul, Col. P.

Figylmesy, M. Fresson, Mehler, Juster, W. Bracey and Mr. Perot, of Georgetown.

As soon as the necessary preparations were finished I started into the interior, choosing the Essequebo river as the most feasible route, and collected most of the time in the vicinity of Bartica Grove, at the junction of the Essequebo and Mazaruni rivers. The rainy season setting in prevented me from travelling much farther inland, and proved otherwise also a serious drawback, the collected specimens becoming in such a warm and moist temperature soon mouldy.

After visiting several other rivers, and some of the large islands in the mouth of the Essequebo river, I returned to Georgetown. Here I had the rare chance of buying some of the most beautiful and rare birds known in the colony. They were selected from quite a large collection, and were prepared in a most excellent manner.

Returning with the same vessel, the fine brigantine Mississippi, under the able command of Capt. Marchant, of Baltimore, this city was reached on July 30.

The following is a list of specimens obtained during this trip:

Skins of Mammals—1 vampire bat; 1 crab-eater, (*Herpestes cancrivorous;*) 1 squirrel; 1 tree-toed sloth, (*Bradypus tridactylus;*) 1 small ant-eater, (*Myrmecophaga didactyla.*)

Skeletons of Mammals—1 three-toed sloth; 1 skull of tapir, (*Tapirus terrestris;*) skull of aguti, (*Dasyprocta Aguti;*) skull of howling monkey, (*Mycetes Caraya;*) skull of Mammaset monkey, (*Hapale Jackus;*) skull of crab-eater.

Mammals in Alcohol—5 bats, vegetable feeders; 4 vampire bats, two species; 1 vampire, (*Phyllostoma,*) spreading nearly 3 feet, teeth ¾ inch long; 5 wood-mice.

Bird Skins, Eggs and Nests—169 species of birds, containing some of the prettiest of South American birds, for instance, the gayly-colored Paradise-Tanagras, King of Humming-Birds, King of Bittern, Organist, many peculiar Pepper-bills or Tukans, Sun-bird, etc.; 11 eggs of birds, including those of the celebrated Maam; 3 nests, chosen on account of their very peculiar structure.

Snakes, Turtles, Lizzards and Toads—2 Bushmasters, (*Lachesis muta*,) the most dangerous snake of South America, one measuring 10 feet, 2 inches; 1 Boa-constrictor; 2 Coral snakes, (*Elaps corallinus;*) 7 Labaria snakes, 3 species; 2 specimens *Bothrops atrox;* 2 whip-snakes, (*Oxybelis fulgidus;*) 1 parrot-snake; 2 green whip-snakes; 1 white-dotted black Cobra; 1 monkey-snake; 11 other snakes, yet undetermined; 4 species, 7 specimens of turtles; 3 Iguana, (*Iguana tuberculata;*) 17 lizzards, including the large Teju, (*Tejus Tejuixia*,) and the peculiar footless Ibijara, (*Amphisbaena alba*,) an animal looking very much like a large worm; 1 Kaiman or Shakare, (*Alligator sclerops;*) 7 species of newts, including the peculiar *Hemidactylus verruculatus;* 11 species of toads, one of which is said to be very poisonous, having upon each shoulder a fang-like tooth.

Fish—19 species, including the builder of the floating nest, and some other strange forms.

Crabs—14 species.

Insects—5 large boxes, filled with butterflies, moths, beetles, wasps, spiders, scorpions, centipedes, etc. Also some very peculiar nests of bees.

Minerals—Jasper, flints, gold in quartz, etc.

Plants—5 baskets full of living plants, mostly orchids, ferns,

etc., and fresh seeds; 160 orchids from the Savannahs, mostly *Cataleya*.

Fruit and Seeds—A collection of curious seeds, such as ground-nuts, snake-nuts, large beans, three species of the wonderful monkey-cups, the monkey-glass, etc.

Woods—About 60 species of wood, containing the most important ones used in Guiana, such as Simiri, Sally, Silverballi, Mora, Purple Heart, Wamara, Tooroo, Yarri-yarri, Hybaballi, Wallaba, Green Heart, Crab Wood, Ducalliballi, Hoobabally, Banjah, Leopard Wood, Euraballi, Tabicusi, Cedar, Turadani, Carton, Bullet-tree, etc.

Shells—A number of land shells, mainly *Bullas* and *Helix*.

Indian Curiosities—4 baskets; 1 Cassawa sieve; 1 goggle or water-cooler; 3 dancing ships or maguari; 1 whip; 1 musical instrument; 1 Indian grater; 1 comb, made of saw-fish bones; 1 bracelet, made of Elytra of *Buprestis giyantea;* several necklaces, made of teeth of tiger, peccaries; 1 bead necklace; 1 amulet; bows and arrows; 2 hats, one made of reed, the other of cotton; Biawoia, a native starch; seeds, from which red and black color is made; natural pitch; 1 fan; poison used for catching fish; a variety of prepared food, including combs of wasps; Indian cigarettos; Indian powder-flask, made of skin of baboon; several ornaments, made of feathers; 4 tomacah or napkin rings; 2 ornamental basquets; 2 potery or scent bottles; 1 seine; 1 stone axe, with handle; 4 different hammocks; 2 shakshaks; 2 hunting-bags, one of seal-skin, the other of monkey skin; 2 Balata balls.

Respectfully submitted,

O. Lugger.

Receipts and Expenditures of Druid Hill Park, year ending December 31st, 1878.

	Dr.	Cr.
Interest	$36,267 04	
Fish Ponds	2,018 09	
Animals and Keeping	476 33	
Repairing Roads and Walks	1,664 62	
Engineering	1,504 98	
Police	1,199 64	
New Ice House	674 72	
Museum	934 41	
Maintenance	32,856 98	
By City Passenger Railway Co. ⅘ of receipts		$51,542 54
" Citizens' Railway Co., ⅘ of receipts		10,954 46
" York Road Railway Co., ⅘ of receipts		956 12
" Baltimore, Peabody Heights and Waverly Railway Co., ⅘ of receipts		4,988 17
" Sundry sales		1,047 51
" Premium on Lambs		10 00
" Rent of Mansion House		500 00
" Boating		425 00
" Fines		85 00
" Special Appropriation $10,000, less ⅕ Patterson Park $2,000		8,000 00
	$77,596 81	$78,508 80

Receipts and Expenditures of Patterson Park, year ending December 31st, 1878.

	Dr.	Cr.
Interest	$9,066 72	
Improvements	7.190 20	
Conservatory	290 99	
Green House	356 39	
Maintenance	3,275 98	
By City Passenger Railway Co., $\frac{1}{5}$ of receipts		$12,885 59
" Citizens' Railway Co., $\frac{1}{5}$ of receipts		2,738 61
" York Road Railway Co., $\frac{1}{5}$ of receipts		239 02
" Baltimore, Peabody Heights and Waverly Railway Co., $\frac{1}{5}$ of receipts		1,239 52
" Rent of refreshment saloon		150 00
" Sundry sales		27 25
" Special appropriation, $10,000, less $\frac{4}{5}$ Druid Hill Park $8,000		2,000 00
	$20,180 28	$19,279 99

Balance Sheet Druid Hill and Patterson Parks, Year ending December 31st, 1878.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Interest	$45,333 76	
" Pay-Rolls and Improvements	52,428 82	
By Balance due Park Board December 31st, 1877		$4,182 73
" Receipts from City Passenger Railway Co., less sinking fund		64,428 13
" Receipts from Citizens' Railway Co., less sinking fund		13,693 17
" York Road Railway Co., less sinking fund		1,195 14
" Baltimore, Peabody Heights and Waverly Railway Co., less sinking fund		6,198 69
" Rent of Mansion, refreshment saloon, sundry sales, fines, &c., &c		2,244 76
" Special appropriation		10,000 00
	$97,762 58	$101,942 62
Balance due Park Board	4,180 04	
	$101,942 62	$101,942 62

Expenditures at Riverside Park, year ending December 31st, 1878.

	Dr.	Cr.
Improvements	$7,808 98	
Tools and Implements	313 20	
Gas pipes and Lamps	2,100 00	
Planting	379 85	
Ice house	367 96	
Iron Fountain	1,242 81	
Maintenance	2,995 13	
By sale of grass		$18 08
" lot of trees		46 15
	$15,207 93	$64 23

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Receipts of City Passenger Railway Company for years ending 31st December, less sinking fund...	$67,300 61	$63,338 84	$64,428 13
Receipts of Citizens' Railway Co., less sinking fund.	17,467 88	13,740 51	13,693 17
Receipts of Baltimore, Peabody Heights and Waverly Railway Co., less sinking fund.....	5,980 26	6,038 32	6,198 69
Receipts of York Road Railway Co., less sinking fund.	1,110 72	1,205 10	1,195 14
	$91,859 47	$84,322 77	$85,515 13
Deduct interest on Park stock, as per Register's account.....	45,333 76	45,333 76	45,333 76
Remaining for Park purposes.....	$46,525 71	$38,989 01	$40,181 37
Of which one-fifth goes to Patterson Park.....	9,305 14	7,797 80	8,036 27
And balance to Druid Hill Park.....	$37,220 57	$31,191 21	$32,145 10
Add resources peculiar to Druid Hill Park:			
Rent of Mansion House.....	500 00	500 00	500 00
Sundry sales.....	954 37	1,045 34	1,057 51
Fines.....	60 00	5 00	85 00
Boating.....	275 00	325 00	425 00
	$39,009 94	$33,066 55	$34,212 61

Add resources peculiar to Patterson Park, rent of Saloon, Sundry sales, &c.	423 50	318 75	177 25
Patterson Park, one fifth of general revenue	9,305 14	7,797 80	8,036 27
Total applicable to both Parks	$48,738 58	$41,183 10	$42,426 13
EXPENDITURES.			
Labor and materials to December 31st, Druid Hill Park	41,066 48	55,169 60	41,329 77
Labor and materials to December 31st, Patterson Park	17,524 89	12,823 37	11,113 56

Visitors to Druid Hill Park in 1878, *Main Entrance.*

MONTHS.	Double Carriages.	Single Carriages.	Equestrians	Pedestrians
January	3,860	6,327	799	9,626
February	3,731	5,877	741	8,692
March	7,326	7,134	979	10,497
April	6,990	10,441	1,747	22,716
May	13,567	19.357	2,360	31,060
June	14,553	21,373	2,029	47,796
July	14,420	21,068	2,635	74,573
August	12,185	16,923	2,262	40,980
September	9,306	14,021	2,014	29,633
October	9,520	12,444	1,324	24,160
November	6,162	8,882	1,440	17,658
December	1,178	1,754	396	16,739
	102,798	145,601	18,726	334,130

Visitors by Reisterstown Entrance.

Months.	Double Carriages.	Single Carriages.	Equestrians	Pedestrians
January	60	556	81	323
February	64	474	115	342
March	75	649	155	287
April	249	804	197	710
May	390	1,392	294	1,541
June	371	892	258	828
July	258	966	203	935
August	445	1,035	174	714
September	387	787	189	687
October	409	1,028	218	1,019
November	139	607	99	413
December	103	482	74	329
	2,950	9,672	2,057	8,128

Visitors by Mt. Royal Avenue Entrance.

MONTHS.	Double Carriages.	Single Carriages.	Equestrians	Pedestrians
January	263	552	176	694
February	437	714	226	726
March	437	723	171	1,080
April	498	1,447	425	8,835
May	583	2,308	527	6,807
June	632	2,803	493	8,413
July	448	2,850	201	8,245
August	418	2,275	123	4,971
September	434	2,621	131	4,235
October	426	2,246	319	4,055
November	253	974	228	1,390
December	169	509	192	762
	4,998	20,022	3,212	50,213

Visitors by Railway Gate.

Months.	
January	3,643
February	3,263
March	3,261
April	11,193
May	13,416
June	21,331
July	28,077
August	18,482
September	16,066
October	8,864
November	6,653
December	5,786
	140,035

Picnics for the year 1878.

Denominations.	No. of Schools.	No. of Persons.
Methodist Episcopal	17	2,260
Methodist Protestant	2	300
Episcopal	10	608
Reformed	6	1,280
Presbyterian	7	600
Catholic	4	600
Lutheran	3	500
United Brethren	1	135
Swedenborgians	1	100
Asylums	7	1,200
Associations	2	235
Private Parties	12	400
Day Schools	12	1,800
	84	10,090

Recapitulation of Visitors to Druid Hill Park, 1878.

Double Carriages	110,746
Single Carriages	175,295
Equestrians	23,995
Pedestrians	392,471
Schools and Private Parties 84. No. of Persons.	10,090
By cars and railway gate	140,035

List of Employees.

DRUID HILL PARK, December 31st, 1878.

To the Honorable the Public Park Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN :—The following are the names of the employees of Druid Hill, Patterson and Riverside Parks, with their occupation and compensation:

August Faul, Engineer and General Superintendent	$1,500 00	per annum.
Wm. H. Cassell, Superintendent of Park Police	1,200 00	"
D. Rayhice, Secretary and Treasurer.	1,200 00	"
Otto Lugger, Naturalist	400 00	"
John Dietrich, gardener	10 00	per week.
Wm. Chamberlain, gatekeeper main entrance	8 00	"
Albert Fisher, gatekeeper at night	8 00	"
John Donnelly, " railway entrance	8 00	"
John Murphy, gatekeeper Mt. Royal entrance	8 00	"
Michael Dunn, gatekeeper Reisterstown Road entrance	8 00	"
Henry Fryer, Gatekeeper Northwestern entrance	8 00	"

J. M. Hooper, Gatekeeper Woodberry entrance	8 00	per week.
Richard Wood, gatekeeper at night	8 00	"
Frank Walter, night watchman	8 75	"
Wm. McKim Cassell, Janitor	8 00	"
Six drivers	1 50	per day.
Laborers employed during the year averaged twelve	1 50	"

PATTERSON PARK.

Wm. Fraser, Superintendent	$1,200 00	per annum.
Selar Barton, gatekeeper	8 00	per week.
Thomas Fairley, night watchman	1 50	per night.
Two drivers	1 50	per day.
Laborers employed during the year averaged ten	1 50	"

RIVERSIDE PARK.

Edward Woods, Superintendent	$900 00	per annum.
Henry Collins, gatekeeper	8 00	per week.

LIVE STOCK, DRUID HILL PARK.

7 mules.
3 horses.
Sheep, 141 ewes, 2 rams.
210 deer.
4 swans.
1 mackaw.
2 horned owls.
1 ant eater.
10 monkeys.

LIVE STOCK, DRUID HILL PARK—Continued.

5 guinea pigs.
1 spotted cavy, from South America.
3 English rabbits.
3 gray foxes.
1 red fox.
2 black bears.
1 nose bear.
1 prairie wolf.
5 acourias.
1 wild cat, 4 racoons.

LIVE STOCK, PATTERSON PARK.

2 horses.
4 pea fowls, 6 chinese geese.
8 wild geese, 1 Egyptian goose.
3 cockatoos, 3 canaries.
3 mackaws, 4 monkeys.
1 magpie.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees of the Poor

OF THE

CITY OF BALTIMORE,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1878.

Officers of the Institution.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JOSEPH CLARKSON, *Pres't.*

HENRY R. McNALLY, JOHN BLACK,
SIMON I. KEMP, JOSEPH FRIEDENWALD, *Sec'y.*

JOHN MITCHELL.....Superintendent.
WM. HENRY HISS.....Purveyor.
JAMES F. BAYLY.....Clerk.
ASENATH V. DEMBY .....Matron.
SUSANNA McCAHAN..... .....Assistant Matron.
BENJAMIN F. SAPP.. .....Gardener.
WILLIAM KAISER.....Engineer.
SEAMAN C. HOOPER.....Assistant Engineer.
J. WESLEY SAPP.....Messenger.
CHARLES JONES.....Baker.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

DR. ST. GEORGE W. TEACKLE.....Visiting Physician.
DR. GEORGE B. REYNOLDS..... " "
DR. JOSEPH T. BARTLETT.....Apothecary.

REPORT.

Bayview Asylum, December 31st, 1878.

To the Honorable the Mayor and
City Council of Baltimore:

Gentlemen:—The undersigned, Trustees of the Baltimore City Almshouse, have the honor herewith to submit their report of the operations of this Institution for the year ending with the 31st day of December, 1878, as follows, to wit:

INMATES.

There were admitted to the Institution during the year, 1,461 persons. There were born in the building during the same period 65 children, making a total of 1,526 who received the benefits of this Asylum during the year.

The average number of inmates during the year was 771⅔, being 38⅔ less than the average number of the preceding year.

The amount drawn as per warrants upon the City Comptroller during the year was $55,099.66, less $1,570.47, received from sundry sources, as per exhibit, and paid into the city treasury, under existing city ordinances, reducing the net amount expended by the Trustees, for the year ending December 31st, 1878, to $53,529.19. The cost *per capita* $69.37 for the support of the inmates is less in amount than has been expended in any previous year of its existence.

The number in the house at this time is 822. Of the number at present in the Institution 656 are white, and 166 are colored. Of the 1,526 admitted during the year, 934 were born in the United States, and 592 were of foreign birth. Of the number born in the United States 372 claim their nativity in the City of Baltimore, 222 were born in the counties of the State of Maryland, and 340 claim their nativity in other States of the Union. Of the 65 infants born in the Institution during the year, 33 were whites and 32 were colored.

FINANCIAL.

Exhibit No. 1 of this report will show the amount received, and the source from whence it was derived during the year, as also the purposes for which it was expended.

The amount of the appropriation made by the city for the support of the institution for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1878, was $70,000.00. By reference to the aforesaid exhibit it will be observed that of the amount appropriated $55,099.66 was drawn from the city treasury, less $1,570.47 paid to the City Register. This amount drawn from the city treasury, together with the amount realized from other sources, as is set forth in said exhibit, has enabled the Trustees to meet and discharge all liabilities incurred by them in the management of the trust confided to them, and shows that they expended $16,470.81 less than the amount appropriated.

SANITARY.

The health of the inmates has been very good during the entire year, with one exception, to which our physicians have called attention in their report.

The accompanying report of the Visiting Physicians gives a detailed statement of the operations of the department under their immediate charge. We would respectfully call your attention to the fact of the overcrowding in the insane department, which has been an evil for years, and beyond the remedy or control of the Trustees, and is annually increasing, and would suggest that additional buildings be added for the better accommodation of those afflicted with insanity; it would at once facilitate a proper classification where special treatment might be applied in many cases, and with success. The many insane patients now at various other institutions might then be accommodated directly under the supervision and control of the Trustees of Bayview Asylum with very little additional cost per capita, which would in a few years pay the entire outlay for the erection of such buildings as might be necessary for the comforts of Baltimore City's insane.

The cost of maintaining 180 insane patients now at Bayview Asylum amounts to $12,486.60 for this year, and the cost of maintaining 150 insane pauper patients of the city at other institutions is about $30,000.00 per year.

For important statistics in connection with the Asylum we would refer you to the accompanying tables, marked from A to M, both inclusive, as also to the reports of the Engineer, Gardener and Baker.

The Trustees take pleasure in bearing testimony to the admirable discipline that has prevailed throughout the institution during the year, and for the faithful and efficient manner in which the several officers connected with the Asylum have discharged their respective duties, and for the interest they have at all times manifested to promote the welfare and comfort of the inmates.

The Trustees would also say that in the demise of Mrs. Mary Miller, for many years matron, the institution lost a valuable officer, and the poor a merciful friend.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH CLARKSON,
JOS. FRIEDENWALD,
HENRY R. McNALLY,
JOHN BLACK,
SIMON I. KEMP.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Exhibit showing the amount received by the Trustees during the year terminating with the 31st day of December, 1878, the sources from whence derived, and the purposes for which disbursements were made, and the amount expended.

1878.	Dr.		1878.	Cr.	
Dec. 31.	To amount received from City Comptroller on account of annual appropriation	$55,099 66	Dec. 31.	By amount paid for supplies, embracing food, fuel, clothing, bedding, and other necessaries	$36,877 38
"	To amount received from sales of bones, barrels and offal	370 92	"	By amount expended on farm account, embracing provender for horses, mules and cows, repairs of carriages and wagons, purchase and repairs of farm implements, shoeing animals, and such other expenditures as are properly chargeable to farm account	1,518 74
"	To amount received from sale of live stock, &c	308 55			
"	To amount received from inmate boarders	501 00			
"	To amount received from resident students	390 00	"	By amount paid for hospital stores	1,755 01

		" By amount paid for constructions, and expenses incurred in repairs about the buildings and fences.	1,987 21
		" By amount paid for salaries and hire account.....	12,223 32
		" By amount paid Trustees for per diem.....	738 00
		" By cash paid City Register, as required by ordinance of the city.....	1,570 47
	$56,670 13		$56,670 13

TABULAR STATEMENT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

MARKED A TO M,

For the Year 1878.

TABLE A.

Showing the number of persons admitted, born, discharged, eloped, died and bound out; also, the number remaining at the expiration of each month, from January 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878.

Date.	Admitted.	Born.	Discharged.	Eloped.	Died.	Bound.	Remaining.
January	126	6	65	21	17		859
February	114	6	82	28	16		853
March	128		137	38	19		787
April	106	6	105	34	13		747
May	97	10	84	32	9		729
June	110	2	85	32	14		710
July	127	3	83	16	13		728
August	142	8	80	30	32		736
September	155	6	90	28	27		752
October	122	9	75	23	17		768
November	112	5	66	29	21		769
December	122	4	45	23	5		822
Total	1461	65	997	334	203		9260

On the books December 31st, 1877	830
Total ingress	1526
	2,356
Total egress	1,534
In the House December 31st, 1878	822

TABLE B.

Showing the birth place of persons admitted to the Almshouse from January 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878.

Natives.		Foreigners.	
Almshouse	69	Germany	212
Baltimore	372	England	36
Maryland	222	Ireland	285
Virginia	77	Wales	4
Pennsylvania	47	Switzerland	5
New York	40	Italy	5
Delaware	10	Bohemia	5
District of Columbia	18	Poland	1
Georgia	1	Scotland	6
Louisiana	6	West Indies	11
Connecticut	3	Belgium	5
West Virginia	7	France	2
Massachusetts	10	Canada	5
Kentucky	4	Sweden	2
Wisconsin	1	Holland	2
North Carolina	3	East Indies	1
New Jersey	7	Denmark	3
Ohio	12	Austria	1
Rhode Island	3	Africa	1
Alabama	1		
South Carolina	4	Foreigners	592
Illinois	1	Natives	934
Vermont	1		
Indiana	1	Total	1526
Mississippi	1		
New Hampshire	1		
Maine	1		
Unknown	11		
	934		

TABLE C.

Showing the ages of persons admitted to the Almshouse from January 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878.

Under 1 year	76
From 1 to 5 years	12
" 5 to 10 "	5
" 10 to 15 "	14
" 15 to 20 "	76
" 20 to 30 "	344
" 30 to 40 "	355
" 40 to 50 "	256
" 50 to 60 "	185
" 60 to 70 "	130
" 70 to 80 "	49
" 80 to 90 "	9
" 90 to 100 "	2
Unknown	13
Total	1526

TABLE D.

Showing the period of residence in the city of all persons admitted into the Almshouse for the year 1878.

Born in the Almshouse	69
Born in the city of Baltimore	372
Less than one week	62
One week and less than one month	41
One month and less than three months	44
Three months and less than six months	37
Six months and less than one year	34
One year and less than two years	66
Over two years	788
Period of residence unknown	13
Total	1526

TABLE E.

Showing the habits of persons admitted into the Almshouse from January 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878.

Intemperate adults	882
Temperate adults	531
Adults whose habits are unknown	11
Children of intemperate adults	56
Children of temperate adults	46
Total	1526

TABLE F.

Showing the monthly average of persons in the Almshouse for the year 1878.

Date.	WHITE.			COLORED.			Total.	WHERE FROM.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		City.	Elsewhere.	
January	386	293	13	76	83	8	859	412	447	859
February	377	281	13	83	89	10	853	417	436	853
March	324	277	15	81	85	5	787	432	355	787
April	291	280	14	72	84	6	747	381	366	747
May	277	274	14	69	87	8	729	393	336	729
June	274	271	19	62	81	3	710	406	304	710
July	294	275	11	61	84	3	728	413	315	728
August	281	283	15	60	92	5	736	421	315	736
September	298	286	14	58	90	6	752	409	343	752
October	315	279	17	54	94	9	768	443	325	768
November	326	279	16	59	85	4	769	440	329	769
December	357	282	17	71	88	7	822	466	356	822
	3800	3360	178	806	1042	74	9260	5033	4227	9260
Monthly average	$316\frac{8}{12}$	280	$14\frac{10}{12}$	$67\frac{2}{12}$	$86\frac{10}{12}$	$6\frac{2}{12}$	$771\frac{8}{12}$	$419\frac{5}{12}$	$352\frac{3}{12}$	$771\frac{8}{12}$

TABLE G.

Showing the number of persons committed to the Almshouse by Magistrates from January 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878, and their age, sex, color, and period of commitment.

Date.	Sex and Age.					Color.			Period of Commitment			
	Males over 21.	Males under 21.	Females over 18.	Females under 18.	Total.	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.	Under 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 months and over.	Total.
January	9	3	5	.....	17	11	6	17	16	1	....	17
February	10	1	8	5	24	14	10	24	23	1	.....	24
March	9	3	8	.....	20	14	6	20	20	.....	.....	20
April	10	.....	7	.....	17	13	4	17	14	2	1	17
May	4	1	7	1	13	11	2	13	13	.....	.....	13
June	8	1	7	2	18	13	5	18	13	.....	5	18
July	7	1	5	.....	13	8	5	13	12	1	.....	13
August	13	.....	7	2	22	16	6	22	19	2	1	22
September	13	.....	4	1	18	11	7	18	14	2	2	18
October	8	1	6	.....	15	11	4	15	13	2	.....	15
November	6	.....	5	.....	11	11	.....	11	7	4	....	11
December	9	.....	1	.....	10	9	1	10	10	.....	.....	10
Total	106	11	70	11	198	142	56	198	174	15	9	198

TABLE H.

Showing the Birth Places of persons committed to the Almshouse as Vagants by Magistrates from January 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878.

Natives.		Foreigners.	
Baltimore	50	Germany	23
Maryland	43	Ireland	23
Virginia	8	England	3
Pennsylvania	9	Switzerland	1
New York	4	Bohemia	1
District of Columbia	4	West Indies	2
West Virginia	2	Italy	4
Ohio	3	Wales	1
Delaware	2	Belgium	1
Massachusetts	3	Austria	1
Kentucky	1		
Connecticut	1	Foreigners	60
New Jersey	1	Natives	138
Unknown	7		
	138		198

TABLE I.

Shows the work done by inmates, from the 1st of January, 1878, to the 31st of December, 1878.

11,268	days labor, at $1.00	$11,268 00
2,191	" washing and ironing, at 50 cents	1,095 50
985	" carpenter's work, at $1.50	1,477 50
323	" painting and glazing, at $1.50	484 50
603	" blacksmithing, at $1.00	603 00
200	" tinner's work, at $1.50	300 00
881	" cobbler's work, at $1.00	881 00
942	" tailoring, at $1.00	942 00
20	" plastering, at $1.50	30 00
32	" bricklaying, at $1.50	48 00
644	shirts made, at 12 cents	77 28
428	under-garments, at 15 cents	64 20
275	frocks, at 25 cents	68 75
80	pairs stockings, knit, at 20 cents	16 00
65	pairs drawers, at 15 cents	9 75
239	aprons, at 5 cents	11 95
25	infant's slips, at 10 cents	2 50
195	bed ticks, at 15 cents	29 25
541	pillow cases, at 15 cents	81 15
92	pillow ticks, at 5 cents	4 60
352	bed sheets, at 6 cents	21 12
52	window curtains, at 12½ cents	6 50
104	cotton jackets, at 25 cents	26 00
27	table covers, at 10 cents	2 70
243	towels, at 5 cents	12 15
190	slips at 25 cents	47 50
34	muslin caps, at 5 cents	1 70
69	quilts, at $1.60	110 40
		$17,723 00

TABLE K.

Showing the Quantity of Clothing issued to the inmates from the 1st of January, 1878, to 31st December, 1878.

Date.	Pairs of Shoes.	Shirts.	Men's Hose.	Pantaloons.	Vests.	Jackets.	Coats.	Hats and Caps.	Aprons.	Flannel Shirts.	Slips.	Frocks.	Women's Stockings.	Drawers.	Women's Jackets.	Under Garments.
January	28	59	18	28	3	7	2	3	46	3	14	29	40	1	9	72
February	10	47	14	13	5	4	3	4	16	5	9	23	6	2	.....	21
March	14	59	8	22	1	5	1	2	47	2	22	20	19	1	33	39
April	25	29	.....	14	.....	4	.....	.....	20	.....	13	32	7	.....	8	29
May	11	46	1	30	.....	8	.....	.....	35	.....	24	41	.....	.....	11	39
June	10	47	.....	25	.....	3	.....	.....	31	.....	24	30	3	.....	9	50
July	8	62	.....	31	.....	3	.....	.....	20	.....	21	22	.....	.....	4	38
August	43	57	.....	24	.....	1	2	.....	10	.....	11	25	19	.....	11	55
September	15	45	.....	7	.....	1	3	.....	15	.....	14	2	12	7	11	33
October	83	58	6	25	.....	6	1	.....	17	.....	.....	20	47	2	15	10
November	18	74	13	36	1	11	2	1	2	9	10	32	9	5	2	77
December	16	66	15	29	2	15	4	3	22	2	21	39	13	6	39	70
Total	281	649	75	284	12	68	18	13	281	21	183	315	175	24	152	533

TABLE L.

Showing the number of Births and Deaths in each month, also the Sex and Color, from the 1st of January, 1878, to the 31st of December, 1878.

Date.	Births.					Deaths, Adults.				Deaths, Children.				
	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total.
January	...	1	2	3	6	8	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	17
February	2	...	1	3	6	4	5	5	1	...	...	1	...	16
March	...	...	..	...	...	8	4	2	4	..	...	...	1	19
April	2	1	3	...	6	4	2	3	3	...	...	...	1	13
May	4	2	3	1	10	4	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	9
June	...	2	...	...	2	4	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	14
July	2	1	...	...	3	2	5	1	2	2	...	1	...	13
August	3	3	...	2	8	19	2	4	5	1	...	1	...	32
September	1	1	3	1	6	11	5	6	3	1	...	1	...	27
October	3	...	3	3	9	11	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	17
November	1	3	...	1	5	7	3	1	8	1	...	...	1	21
December	1	...	1	2	4	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	5
Total	19	14	16	16	65	82	36	34	38	6	...	4	3	203

TABLE M.

Showing the names, quantity, and average cost of articles purchased for the Institution from January 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878.

A.

Apples	4 bbls.	1.87 per bbl.
Advertising proposals		$40.69
Axle grease	120 lbs.	5 cents per lb.
Arrow root	35 "	26 " "

B.

Brushes, hand-dusting	2 doz.	$3.50 per doz.
" whithwash	2 "	19.00 "
" deck scrub	4 "	3.50 "
" hand scrub	6 "	3.00 "
" paint	1 1/2 doz.	7.50 "
" shoe	1/2 doz.	6.00 "
" sweeping	2 "	15.00 "
Brandy	12 galls.	6.50 per gall.
Buckets, water	4 doz.	1.67 per doz.
" oak, night	3 "	15.00 "
Butter	4396 lbs.	20 cents per lb.
Beans, white	95 1/8 bushel	1.89 per bush.
Brooms, corn	16 doz.	3.00 per doz.
" hickory	15 "	2.75 "
Books and stationery		$86.71

TABLE M.—Continued.

Buckwheat flour	75 lbs.	$2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per lb.
Bacon, shoulder	23252 lbs.	$6\frac{1}{2}$ " "
" " hams	4813 "	$10\frac{7}{8}$ " "
Beef	56901 "	$4\frac{1}{8}$ cents per lb.
Beef, roast and steak	18836 "	$10\frac{1}{4}$ cents per lb.
Buttons, shirt	2 gross	70 cts. per gross.
Bed ticking	1180 yds.	$13\frac{1}{2}$ cents per yd.
Baskets	$1\frac{8}{12}$ doz.	6.38 per doz.
Bricks	6000	7.87$\frac{1}{2}$ per M.
" fire	1100	35.50 "
Brogans, men's	120 pairs	1.25 per pair
Buskins, women's	149 "	$84\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pair
blankets	122 "	1.51 per pair

C.

Chalk	25 lbs.	3 cents per lb.
Crackers, water	1192 lbs.	7 " "
" soda	375 lbs.	$7\frac{3}{5}$ " "
Calico	2581$\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	$5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per yd.
Candles, adamantine	80 lbs.	9 cents per lb.
Cheese	253 lbs.	12 " "
Corn meal	375 "	$1\frac{1}{3}$ " "
Coal, Georges Creek contract	$1061\frac{5}{2}\frac{8}{4}\frac{0}{0}$ tons	3.73 per ton
Coal, Lykens Valley "	$117\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{0}$ tons	4.83 "
Coffee, Java, green	508 lbs.	26 cents per lb.
" Rio "	7548 lbs.	$15\frac{1}{3}$ " "
" Hummel's essence	1351 "	$6\frac{1}{2}$ " "

TABLE M.—Continued.

Cakes, ginger	12 bbls.	4.20 per bbl.
" assorted	5 "	7.35 "
Crash	173 yds.	13¼ cents per yd.
Check	437 "	15 " "
Chamois skins	3	63 cents each
Currants	16 lbs.	5½ " per lb.
Citron	7 "	18 " "
Corn	631 bushels	54½ cts. per bush.
Cement	6 bbls.	1.75 per bbl.
Cows	1	$62.50
Charcoal	104 bbls.	45 cents per bbl.
Collars, horse	2	4.00
Combs, dressing	11 doz.	70 cents per doz.
" tuck	2 "	62½ cents per doz.
" fine tooth	13 "	88 " "
" pocket	½ "	3.00 per doz.
Cotton waste	30 lbs.	11 cents per lb.
Copperas	50 "	2½ " "
Castings	6727½ lbs.	3¼ " "
Cotton, knitting	40 lbs.	56 " "
" darning	2 "	1.00 per lb.
" spool	64 doz.	40 cents per doz.
	D.	
Drugs per contract		$1086.25
Dryers, liquid	5 galls.	60 cents per gall.
	E.	
Engineers' stores		$354.28
Emory, cloth	1 doz. sheets	63 cents per doz.

TABLE M.—Continued.

F.

Flannel, canton	48 yds.	12½ cents per yd.
" red	97¼ yds.	30 " "
Flour, family	29 bbls.	7.93 per bbl.
" extra	1303 bbls.	5.60 "
Tiles	1¾ doz.	1.35 per doz.
Fire clay	12 bbls.	2.92 per bbl.

G.

Glass, window	3 boxes	2.40 per box
Glass and Queensware		$116.37
Gum camphor	8 lbs.	32 cents per lb.
Glue	20 lbs.	35 " "
Gas burners	5 doz.	1.00 per doz.
Grains	415 bushels	10 cents per bush.

H.

Hoes, garden	½ doz.	$4.60 per doz.
Hose, men's	6 "	2.00 "
" gum	9 feet	40 cents per foot
Hinges	1½ doz. pair	75 cents per doz.
Hame strings	1¼ doz.	1.28 per doz.
Hops	58 lbs.	20 cents per lb.
Hay	5 tons	16.00 per ton
Hominy	75 bushels	1.18 per bush.
Hardware		$138.58

TABLE M.—Continued.

Horses	2	162.50 each
Herrings	14 bbls.	5.60 per bbl.
	I.	
Indigo blue	2 lbs.	$1.25 per lb.
	L.	
Linen napkins	4 doz.	1.50 per doz.
Leather, sole	610 lbs.	32 cents per lb.
Lard	1955 lbs.	8 " "
Lead, white	2800 "	8¼ " "
Lime	260 bushels	21½ cts. per bush.
Lumber, Culls, dressed	7819 feet	25.00 per thous.
" Miscellaneous	10532 feet	31.00 "
	M.	
Men's wear	1014 yds.	21⅓ cents per yd.
Muslin, brown	4639½ yds.	6¼ " "
" bleached	95¼ yds.	8 " "
Mosquito netting	3 pieces	60 cts. per piece.
Matches	50 gross	1.95 per gross.
Mustard	36 lbs.	38 cents per lb.
Malt, ground	4 bush.	1.27½ per bush.
Molasses	722 galls.	29 cents per gall.
Mackerel No. 1	9 kitts	1.92 per kitt
" " 3	13 bbls.	7.84 per bbl.

TABLE M.— Continued.

Mutton	38872 lbs.	5¼ cents per lb.
Middlings	585 bush.	27 cents per bush.
	N.	
Nails, finishing	9 papers	15 cts. per paper.
" cut	7 kegs	2.55 per keg
" wrought	50 lbs.	6 cents per lb.
Nutmegs	2 "	1.00 per lb.
	O.	
Oats	625 bushels	38⅓ cts. per bush.
Oil, lard	91 galls.	54½ cts. per gall.
" linseed	37 "	63 cents "
" neatsfoot	3 "	1.08 per gall.
" Merchant's gargling	1 doz.	4.00 per doz.
" coal	145 galls.	15⅛ cts. per gall.
" gas	63 bbls.	5.66 per bbl.
Oilcloth	31¾ yds.	40½ per yd.
Onions	2 bush.	1.25 per bush.
Oil, sweet	1 doz.	7.50 per doz.
	P.	
Padlocks, brass	1 doz.	6.25 per doz.
Pins	4 pkges.	35 cents per pack.
Pies	1550	7 cents each
Plaid, domestic	786 yds.	9⅐ cents per yd.

TABLE M.—Continued.

Putty	325 lbs.	3 cents per lb.
Potatoes, Irish	484 bushels	60 cts. per bush.
Potash	600 lbs.	10½ cts. per lb.
Pork, salt	1550 lbs.	5⅞ cents "
Pepper, black	210 "	16¾ cents "
Peas	256 bush.	1.35 per bush.

R.

Rice	14282 lbs.	7⅛ cents per lb.
Raisins	25 lbs.	15 " "
Roach poison	2 doz.	1.75 per doz.
Rivets, tin	2 lbs.	50 cents per lb.

S.

Spectacles	4 doz.	2.75 per doz.
Sand paper	5 quires	20 cts. per quire.
Syrup, golden	4 galls.	56 cts per gall.
Starch	135 lbs.	4⅔ cents per lb.
Spoons, tinn'd iron	1 gross	6.89 per gross.
Soap, toilet	2 boxes	2.00 per box
" mammoth laundry	600 lbs.	6½ cents per lb.
" country	7590 lbs.	3 " "
Shoe laces, women's	2 gross	40 cents per gross.
Shoe strings, leather	3 bundles	62 cts. per bundle.
Sponges	3	56 cents each.
Sauce, Worcester	1 doz.	10.50 per doz.
Shovels	½ "	12.50 "

TABLE M.—Continued.

Screws	9 gross	55 cts. per gross.
Salt	138 bush.	55 cts. per bush.
" ground alum	24 "	33½ cts. per bush.
Solder	30 lbs.	25 cents per lb.
Shoe findings		$16.33.
" pegs	10 galls.	13 cents per gall.
" knives	1½ doz.	98 cents per doz.
Snuff	468 lbs.	65 cents per lb.
Sugar, brown	22242 lbs.	7½ " "
" white	2956 lbs.	9⅓ " "
Shoe blacking	4 doz.	60 cents per doz.
Shoeing and repairs		$148.67
Seed, turnip	5 lbs.	32 cents per lb.
" cabbage	3½ lbs.	3.20 per lb.
" beet	¼ lb.	1.00 "
" bean	1⅛ pecks	1.80 per peck
" clover	½ bush.	5.40 per bush.
" raddish	1½ lbs.	80 cents per lb.
" salsify	1½ "	2.00 per lb.
" oats	12 bush.	44 cents per bush.
" peas	1 peck	50 cents per peck.
" potatoes	60 bush.	80 cents per bush.
" carrott	1 lb.	1.00 per lb.
" parsnip	1 lb.	75 cents per lb.
" egg plant	1 oz.	75 cents per oz.
" celery	2 oz.	37½ " "
" spinach	1½ lbs.	30 cents per lb.
" timothy	1 bush.	1.60 per bush.
Straw	21.448 tons.	9.80 per ton.

TABLE M.—Concluded.

	T.	
Thread, patent	42 lbs.	1.47 per lb.
Tacks, carpet	48 papers	7 cts. per paper
" lasting	1 gross	25 cents per gross
Trusses	½ doz.	2.33 each.
Tallow	25 lbs.	12 cents per lb.
Turpentine	35 galls.	34½ cents per gall.
Tin plate	3 boxes	11.25 per box
Tobacco	1776½ lbs.	47¾ cents per lb.
Tea, gunpowder	25 lbs.	1.00 per lb.
" black	324 lbs.	40 cents per lb.
" imperial	389 lbs.	48½ cents per lb.
Tar	5 bbls.	2.50 per bbl.
	V.	
Vinegar	272 galls.	26 cents per gall.
Varnish, copal	4 galls.	2.20 per gall.
	W.	
Wood, pine	36¼ cords	4.00 per cord
Whips	2	1.00 each
Wine, sherry	2 galls.	3.00 per gall.
Whiskey	100½ galls.	2.43 "
Whiting	20 lbs.	2 cents per lb.
Wash boards	1½ doz.	1.75 per doz.
	Y.	
Yeast powder	18 doz.	1.27 per doz.
	Z.	
Zinc, French	20 lbs.	14 cents per lb.

Report of the Engineer.

Bayview Asylum, December 31, 1878.

To the Hon. Board of Trustees :

Gentlemen :

I herewith most respectfully present to you the Annual Report of this department for the year ending December 31, 1878.

William Kaiser, *Engineer.*

Total amount of Cumberland Coal consumed, and by what Department of the Institution.

1878.	Lbs.	Tons.	Pounds.
Flue Boiler	1,624,000	725	.....
Tubular Boiler	108,628	48	1,108
Pest Hospital	4,480	2	.....
Main Gate	11,200	5	.....
Blacksmith Shop	7,240	3	520
West Gate	4,480	2	.....
East Gate	4,480	2	.....
Carpenters' Shop	7,500	3	780
	1,772,008	791	168

Total amount of Lyken's Valley Coal consumed, and by what Department of the Institution.

1878.	Lbs.	Tons.	Pounds.
Centre Kitchen	63,840	28	1120
Bake House	67,200	30	.....
Gas House	55,440	24	1,680
Matrons' Kitchen	43,680	19	1,120
Ironing Room	31,920	14	560
	262,080	117	.....

Cumberland Coal on hand, December 31, 1878.....33 Tons.
Lyken's Valley Coal on hand, December 31, 1878.....60 "

REPORT OF THE GARDENER.

Bayview Asylum, December 31st, 1878.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees.

Gentlemen:—Permit me most respectfully to present this my Annual Report as Gardener of the institution for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

Very respectfully,

Benjamin F. Sapp,

Gardener.

REPORT OF GARDENER.

Articles.	Bushels.	Dozen.	Bunches.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Tons.	Number of.	Prices.	Amount.
Cabbage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,604	$0 03	$468 12
Turnips	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	100 80
Lettuce	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150	2	23 00
Parsnips	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	90 00
Carrots	.....	.....	4,852	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	145 56
Kale Sprouts	281	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	56 20
Celery	.....	.....	2,852	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	171 12
Spinach	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	7 50
Parsley	.....	.....	3,586	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	35 86
Cabbage Sprouts	266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	79 80
Beets	.....	.....	423	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16 92
Horse Radish, (stalk)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269	5	13 45
Onions	.....	.....	8,912	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	89 12
Radishes	.....	.....	821	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	16 42
Cucumbers	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8 15
Peas	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	9 00
Egg Plants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	2	4 88
String Beans	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	6 50
Tomatoes	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	63 60
Pickles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	2 00	2 00

Potatoes	637							65	413 21
Oyster Plant			161					5	8 05
Lima Beans	42							60	25 20
Peppers					8			20	1 60
Pork				2520				4	100 80
Onion, (setts)	20							1 50	30 00
Oat Straw						10		6 75	67 50
Oats	200							35	70 00
Pigs							19	2 31 1/11 1/9	44 00
Calves							1	6 50	6 50
Milk					2495			20	499 00
Cream					174 1/2			50	87 25
Eggs		919						20	183 80
Butter				187				25	46 75
Ice						55		5 00	275 00
									$3,266 66

Report of the Baker.

Bayview Asylum, January 1, 1879.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees.

Gentlemen:—I herewith present my Annual Report as Baker of this institution for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1878.

Respectfully,

Charles Jones, *Baker.*

Flour received		1,238 bbls.
Loaves of bread baked	314,790	
" " on hand Jan. 1, 1878	165	
	314,955	
Sent to store room	314,600	
On hand Jan. 1, 1879	355	
Weight of bread baked		393,487 lbs.
Average weight of each loaf		1 lb. 4 oz.

REPORT

OF THE

Visiting Physicians,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1878.

REPORT.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM, Baltimore, January 1, 1879.

To the Honorable the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:—We have the honor to submit the accompanying Tabular Statement, showing the number, variety and result of diseases treated in the medical and surgical wards of Bayview Asylum, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

This Statement does not include cases of a trivial and transient nature, treated outside of the wards proper, scattered throughout the building, but only such as required confinement in bed. Considering the generally broken down constitution of the class of patients we receive for treatment, the mortality record compares favorable with other and similar Institutions. It is a notable fact, that Bayview Hospital offers the last resort for the failures of general practitioners, of specialists and the refuse of the wards connected with the two medical schools of the city, as well as that of special institutions; some of such cases dying a few hours after admission.

With the exception of an epidemic of malignant dysentery, which prevailed with unusual violence from 27th of July to Nov., the Institution has been signally healthy. The epidemic, we are gratified to state, was not engendered within the building, but was caused, we believe, from the eating of vegetables grown upon ground too highly manured with night soil, as shown by an analysis of a specimen made by Prof. Joseph A.

Clarkson, Phd., although many cases of same disease were brought from the city, some of which resulted fatally a few hours after admission. It is our opinion, therefore, that night soil, as a fertilizer for vegetables, should be used, if used at all, very sparingly.

Remaining in Hospital at last report, 84. Received since, 1,169. Discharged, cured or relieved, 850. Died, 191. Total cared for, 1,253. You will observe in our statement that Consumption, a disease which baffles all treatment, in the rich as well as the poor, was the cause of a large per centage of deaths.

There were remaining at last report in the Insane Department, 180. Received during the year, 86. Discharged, cured or relieved, 77. Died, 12. Total cared for, 266. In this department the number of cases cured or relieved is very few, compared with former years. Such a poor showing here is owing to the fact that we are only permitted to receive or to retain idiots, imbeciles, epileptics and chronics; all acute and curable cases are sent to Spring Grove and other special institutions, still we have relieved some that seemed hopeless ones. Just here we will repeat a suggestion made in a former report, viz: "that you provide some employment for the insane, such as basket making, knitting and weaving, etc."; management often effects more than medicines.

While the reasoning faculties may be much deranged, the power of doing mechanical, sometimes complicated work, is well preserved. The large and airy yards afford abundant opportunity for recreation.

There is a subject of vital importance connected with this department, to which we earnestly call your attention, and trust it will engage your early consideration, viz: the present over-crowded condition of the insane. The remedy is simple, either to provide more and better ventilated and arranged apartments, or else remove such patients altogether; say, give

us two cottages, not more than two stories high, on the plan of some experienced architect. We find upon actual measurement that only about fifty cubic feet of breathing space can be allowed—when necessity obliges crowding—to an inmate, which is entirely too small; this small allowance occurs, unfortunately, at a season of the year when the windows have to be closed to shut out the frost. To enumerate the ill effects of this crowding, we have not space here; indeed, it is unnecessary in this day, when the subject is being daily ventilated by the press, and discussed in public meetings of medical societies; nevertheless, we must mention one disease which is the special product of over-crowding, viz: "typhus," sometimes called "ship fever," "jail fever." Should the seeds of this fever be unhappily sown amongst us, disastrous consequences must inevitably ensue; for when once generated, there is not a more infectious or contagious disease known. We trust our warning may be heeded before taught by the experience of some epidemic.

Your recent improvement in the ventilation of the building promises to be a success.

It affords us pleasure to commend to your favorable notice the services of the resident students during the year, especially of those now with us, Drs. Briel, Burwell and Bartlett. We also tender our thanks to the superintendent, matrons and other officers of the Institution, for their hearty co-operation in the discharge of our duties.

Sincerely thanking you for your very prompt response to every want of the medical department, your encouragement and courteous treatment, we are, gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

St. Geo. W. Teackle, M. D.

Geo. B. Reynolds, M. D.

TABULAR STATEMENT

Of the Number of Cases Treated in Bayview Asylum for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Arthritis (knee)	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Apoplexy	5	.....	.....	5	.....
Anœmia	4	2	.....	1	1
Asphyscia	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Atrophy (muscular)	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Axillary Sirius	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Abscess	7	6	.....	.....	1
Abortion	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Anthrax	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Asthma	4	2	2	.....	.....
Bright's Disease	16	.....	9	6	1
Bronchitis (chronic)	7	.....	5	1	1
" (acute)	12	10	.....	.....	2
Balanitis	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Burns	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Brain (softening of)	1	.....	.....	1	.....
" (tumor of)	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Cirrhosis Hepatis	4	.....	1	3	.....
Cyanopathy	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Cancer (of Uterus)	1	.....	.....	1	.....
" (of Breast)	4	.....	.....	.....	4
" (of Rectum)	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Cholera Infantum	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Caries	4	1	2	1	.....
Chorea	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Colic	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Cholera Morbus	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Cellulitis of Hand	1	1	.....	.....	.....

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Diseases.	Admtited.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Cepholalgia	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Constipation	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Ceratitis	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Debauch	185	184	.....	1	.....
Diarrhœa (chronic)	20	14	1	5	.....
Dysentery	95	63	.....	28	4
Dermitis	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Debility (general)	10	8	2	.....	.....
Dislocation	4	3	1	.....	.....
Dyspepsia	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Dysmenorrhœa	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Delirium Tremens	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Empyema	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Epilepsy	45	.....	1	2	42
Entero-Colitis	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Erysipelas	9	7	.....	.....	2
Eczema	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Ecthyma	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Epithelioma	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Endocervicites	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Erythema	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Erosion of Cervix	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Fractures	7	5	1	.....	1
Fever (Typhoid)	7	5	.....	2	.....
" (Pernicious)	2	.....	.....	2	.....
" (Malarial)	129	124	.....	.....	5
Fistula (in Ano)	2	1	1	.....	.....
" (vesico vaginal)	2	.....	1	.....	1
" (urinary)	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Frostbite	4	3	.....	.....	1

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Goitre (suppurating)	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Gastritis	2	1	.....	1	.....
Gangrene (senile)	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Heart Disease	36	.....	17	18	1
Hemiplegia	12	.....	10	1	1
Hœmoptysis	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Herpes Zoster	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Hypochondriasis	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Hœmorrhoids	2	1	1	.....	.....
Hœmaturia	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Hemicrania	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Herniotomy	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Injury from fall	4	2	1	.....	1
Iritis	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Ichthyosis	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Jaundice	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Keloid	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Laryngitis	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Lymphadenitis	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Lumbago	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Marasmus	14	.....	.....	14	.....
Moribund	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Malingerers	22	22	.....	.....	.....
Menorrhagia	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Necrosis	6	1	2	.....	3
Neuralgia (Intercostal)	3	2	1	.....	.....
Orchitis	3	1	1	.....	1
Oak poisoning	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	91	.....	26	54	11
Phlegmatia Dolens	1	.....	.....	1	.....

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Pleurisy	8	5	.....	2	1
Pneumonia	14	2	.....	8	4
Paralysis	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Peritonitis	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Paraplegia	2	.....	1	.....	1
Paronychia	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Pericarditis	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal Mania	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Pemphigus	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Periostitis	4	3	1	.....	.....
Phlegmon (of leg)	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Prolapsus uteri	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Rheumatism (chronic)	13	.....	10	.....	3
" (acute)	35	34	.....	.....	1
" (syphilitic)	5	.....	4	.....	1
Suppuration of Kidneys	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Senility	4	.....	.....	3	1
Septicamia	7	.....	.....	7	.....
Sciatica	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Synovitis of knee	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Suppurating Sebaceous Cyst	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Stricture of Urethra	2	.....	2	.....	.....
" of Rectum	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Scrofula	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Sprains	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sebaceous Tumor of face (estirpated)	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Tonsilitis	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Tinea capitis	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Uræmia	4	.....	1	3	.....
Umbilical Hemorrhage	1	.....	.....	1	.....

TABULAR STATEMENT—Concluded.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Ulcers	51	30	11	.....	10
Urticaria tuberosa	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Uterine Hemorrhage	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" (displacement)	5	3	2	.....	.....
" (laceration of Os)	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Venereal diseases	103	55	35	.....	13
Vaginitis	16	13	2	.....	1
Wounds (contused)	6	6	.....	.....	.....
" (lacerated)	5	2	.....	1	2
Worms (intestinal)	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	1169	674	176	191	128
INSANE PATIENTS.					
Females	154	.....	35	7	112
Males	112	.....	42	5	65
Receiving Cells	803	634	96	.....	73
Total	2238	1308	349	203	378

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

City Commissioner

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1878.

REPORT.

CITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Baltimore, January 1st, 1879.

To the Honorable the Mayor

and City Council:

GENTLEMEN:

The following is respectfully submitted as the annual report of the operations of this department of the City Government, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

GRADING AND PAVING NEW STREETS, AND REPAIRING STREETS.

It will be seen by reference to table C, herewith submitted, that 634,200 square feet of new cobble-stone paving was completed during the year: a decrease of 317,004 as compared with the year ending 31st December, 1877, and that 22,916 square yards of granite block paving (Belgian) were laid: being 1,705 square yards less than were laid during the previous year.

As a matter of reference, I insert the table showing the amount of paving done for a number of years past:

Paving done in the year	1863	square feet.....	20,849
" "	1864	"	88,109
" "	1865	"	66,960
" "	1866	"	61,943
" "	1867	"	70,336
" "	1868	"	179,999
" "	1869	"	806,290
" "	1870	"	306,440
" "	1871	"	481,741
" "	1872	"	182,523
" "	1873	"	168,808
" "	1874	"	367,655
" "	1875	" 1,025,661	
" "	1876	" 1,510,762	
" "	1877	"	951,204
" "	1878	"	634,200
Belgian paving laid in	1874	square yards.....	6,079
" "	1875	"	11,967
" "	1876	"	10,003
" "	1877	"	34,621
" "	1878	"	22,916

During the year, Pratt street, from Jones' Falls to Howard street, was repaved with "Camp's patent" pavement; and Fayette street, as widened, between Holliday and Gay streets, Fayette street, between Calvert and Charles streets, and St. Paul street, between Baltimore and Lexington streets, were repaved with Belgian blocks. In repaving the latter streets, as an experiment, the sand was tampered into the joints to form a more perfect bond, and I feel assured that it will prove a valuable improvement in this character of work at a very slight additional cost. The repaving of St. Paul and Fayette streets removed the last of the wooden pavements in the city, with the single exception of that in Court House lane.

North avenue, from Greenmount avenue to Belair avenue, Oliver street, from Dolphin to McMechen street, and Wilkens avenue, from Monroe to Gilmor street, are under contract and will be graded and paved during the coming season.

REPAIRS OF STREETS.

The repairs of paved streets have been kept up during the year, although the cost of doing so was but little in excess of the average expense attending the same for the last fifteen years, when the area of paved streets was considerably less and the traffic over them very much smaller than now. It will be seen by reference to the annual reports that whilst the expense of *cleaning* the streets has greatly increased during the above mentioned period, the repairs, except during two years, have remained nearly the same.

In the last five months of the year we have repaired the streets and laid flagstone crossings, by day's labor instead of by contract, as has been the custom heretofore. This mode of doing the work has been very satisfactory and at a somewhat reduced cost. This system, I am certain, can be operated more economically next season than during the past. Better arrangements can be made for the purchase of materials, and more time allowed for organizing sufficient forces before commencing the work.

The ordinance, passed late in the last session of the City Council, giving authority to repair the streets over the gas pipes, at the expense of the gas companies, will, in my opinion, work well, and afford a better opportunity to keep the streets in better condition over the pipes.

REPAIRS AND CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.

All the city bridges have received necessary repairs, and are now in good condition.

Late in the year, in order to prevent a serious accident, for which the city would be held responsible, I found it necessary to close up the old Belvidere bridge. Some years ago I reported and condemned this bridge as being unsafe for general use, and closed up one side of it, so as to relieve it as far as possible of any accumulation of weight. Since that time, after having made all the repairs possible, it has passed, on account of age, beyond the point at which further repairs can be made, and after consultation with the Mayor, it has been closed as a highway, except for pedestrians.

In addition to the usual repairs to the city bridges, "Harman's bridge," over the mouth of Gwynn's Falls, which became the property of the city during the year, has been overhauled and repaired, in order to make it as safe as possible. This bridge should either be rebuilt or filled up so as to make it a causeway, with the exception of that part over the channel of the Falls. The repairs of this bridge have been charged to the account of "repairs of bridges."

By the paving of Pitcher street and Argyle avenue, the bridge over the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Depot has been opened to travel.

A stone culvert under the bed of Hoffman street, near Burke street, has been constructed, preparatory to grading and paving Hoffman street.

The contract for the abutments and wing walls for the bridge over Jones' Falls and the depot grounds of the Northern Central Railway Company, was awarded in 1877 to Messrs. Hagerty & Valz. The work, which was soon afterwards begun by them, was suspended by order of the late Mayor, and so remained until by order of the Mayor and City Council it was transferred to the Commission for the Improvement of Jones' Falls, when work was resumed by the same contractors, and

is now under way. The designs for the superstructure of this bridge, with details, are now being completed, and as soon as possible the work will be advertised for proposals. It is expected that the whole work will be completed next summer.

REPAIRS AND CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS AND INLETS.

Notwithstanding the numerous and copious rains during the year, which exceeded the rainfall of the last three years, we were able to keep the sewers (especially the old ones, which require considerable watching and expense,) in good repair at a reduced cost.

The sewer running from Balderston street down Light street to the Basin has been thoroughly repaired, and that part of it crossing Pratt street, and also the sewer crossing Pratt at Calvert street, have been entirely reconstructed in a most substantial manner, to conform to the new "Camp pavement" laid in that street. Harford run sewer, north of Fayette street, has also been thoroughly repaired.

Additional inlets have been added to the Pennsylvania avenue and Carey street sewers to make them more effective, and the inlet at the intersection of McMechen and John streets has been closed, and another one constructed at McMechen street and Foster alley.

Inlets, with traps and ventilating shaft, were constructed at McMechen street and Mason alley, to receive the large amount of surface water which heretofore overflowed the sidewalks east of this point.

Connecting sewers, with inlets, were constructed at "Baker Circle," and a six-inch granite kerb set around the outer circle, and the sidewalks and street graded. Fulton avenue, north and south of this circle, should be graded and paved, in order to make it available.

Race street sewer, which was begun late in the year 1877, has been completed from the intersection of Race and Cross streets to tide-water, and I am pleased to say that since its completion the damage to property in its vicinity by inundation has been obviated. It would be well to continue this sewer up Cross street to Charles street, to relieve the accumulation of water at Hanover and Cross streets.

The sewer over Harford run, from Eastern to Canton avenues, commenced in September, 1877, was finished during the year. The original ordinance under which this sewer was begun, contemplated its completion to the Back Basin, but only made an appropriation of $20,000, one-half of the estimated cost of the entire work. After having finished the portion referred to, it became evident that it was not practicable to continue the arch further south than its present terminus—the grades of the streets which cross it, viz: Lancaster and Aliceanna streets—being too low to admit an arch of sufficient capacity to vent the drainage. I would therefore recommend that the unfinished portion be made an open sewer, supported by stone side and parapet walls three feet above the grade of Central avenue. In addition to the balance we have on hand, it will require $16,000 to complete this sewer as suggested, including two bridges at Aliceanna and Lancaster streets. This would make a very desirable improvement, and it is necessary as a sanitary measure.

A stone arched sewer, 7 feet high and 8 feet wide, was built under the bed of Federal street, between Greenmount avenue and Barclay street, as a continuation of the sewer in Carter alley.

A part of Schroeder's run at Carlton street has been arched, which closes up all that portion of the sewer, except where it crosses Carlton street, the grade of which would have to be raised some two feet, to complete the arching.

In pursuance of an application from a large majority of the property holders on North avenue, between Greenmount and Belair avenues, to grade, pave and gravel the same, proposals were advertised for, and the contract to do the work awarded. This made it necessary to provide for the flow of Harford run and other streams by the construction of culverts, &c., under the bed of the avenue. These are now being built, and will be completed in time to allow the grading, &c., to proceed without interruption or delay.

The outflow of Schroeder's run sewer, near where the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad cross Carey street, which is on the property of the Carroll estate, by whom it was arched some years ago, was wholly washed out by the heavy rains of last autumn. The destruction of this part of the sewer caused considerable damage to the bed of Wooster street, as laid out and paved by that estate; but as it is not a condemned street, no repairs have been made to it. In connection with this matter I must again refer to the importance of condemning a water-course in a more direct line to convey this run to the Spring Gardens, before the surrounding property has been improved. It can be done at a much smaller cost now than in the future.

A drain in Washington street, beginning at Jonas' Spring, near Gough street, and running to Caroline street, constructed partly of brick and partly of iron pipe, has been built to replace an old drain, which was inadequate to discharge the water.

The inlet at the northwest corner of Charles and Lanvale streets was enlarged and connected with a sewer constructed by the Northern Central Railway Company through their depot grounds, which will relieve the large accumulation of surface water at that point during heavy rains.

IMPROVEMENT OF JONES' FALLS.

The work on section 9 of this improvement, at the lower end or outlet of the Falls, was commenced in October, 1877, but was suspended, by order of the late Mayor, in order to provide for some alterations in the plan, until the following January, when work was resumed. Since that time all that portion lying on the east side, including the offsets or docks, has been completed, except a part of the coping. About 350 feet of the straight and a part of the curved wall on the west side have also been finished.

Stone abutments and an iron bridge at Baltimore street, and an iron bridge at Centre street crossings, were completed during the year.

The abutments at Lombard street crossing were also constructed, and the iron bridge, which was ready to be placed there, would have been finished some two months since, had not the Water Board decided at the last moment to construct a "water truss" over the Falls at this point, preparatory to the introduction of the water from the Gunpowder water works. This delay, I am sorry to say, has been a serious one.

The completion of the above named bridges leaves but three others, viz: one at Gay street, one at Pratt street, and the drawbridge at Dock street, to be constructed south of Eager street, which was the northern limit of this improvement, until, by a recent ordinance, the limit has been extended north to Charles street, under which the bridge on the line of Calvert street is now beeing constructed, reference to which has been made under the head of "Construction of Bridges."

A stone retaining wall, on timber foundations, about 100 feet long, was also finished on the west side of the Falls immediately above Baltimore street.

The improvement of that part of the line of the Falls lying between Hillen and Low streets, a map of which has been prepared, is now in the hands of the Mayor and Comptroller, who, by virtue of ordinance, are to negotiate for the purchase of the property necessary to provide for the same.

We are also having the bed of the Falls dredged to its normal depth, and have progressed nearly as far as Eastern avenue with the work.

LAMPS AND PILLARS.

During the year 146 new gas lamps and pillars and 54 gasoline lamps have been put up, and a large number of lamps renewed. In the latter part of the year this branch of the department was transferred to the "Inspector of Gas Meters," and is now under his charge.

FLAGSTONES.

All the flagstones ordered by the Mayor and City Council have been laid during the year, beside a number of others recommended and approved by the Mayor, and many old ones have been repaired and relaid, at a reduced cost as compared with last year's account. For the last five months, as in repairs of streets, we have conducted this work by day labor instead of by contract.

IRON PLATES.

The gutters at the following points have been provided with iron plates, viz:

Canton avenue, Boston and Chester streets.

Lancaster and Ann streets.

Burke and Ann streets.

Essex and Windsor streets.
Wolfe street and Canton avenue.
Broadway and Bank street.
Wolfe and Aliceanna streets.
Mulberry and Greene streets—and
Fremont and Lombard streets.

The old iron pipes which heretofore constituted sewers under the bed of Pratt street, and which have always been a source of trouble and expense, from their liability to become choked, have been superseded by surface gutters covered with iron plates, to conform to the regrading and repaving of Pratt street, at the following points: Frederick street, Cheapside, Gay, Hollingsworth, Ellicott and Commerce streets, and on the north side of Pratt, at the intersection of Howard street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Washington road, from Bush street to the city limits, and the Ferry Bar road, from the south end of Marshall street to the bridge, and Eastern avenue, Mine Bank lane, East Monument, Ridgely and Bayard streets, have been repaired and shelled.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. Tegmeyer,

City Commissioner.

LIST OF TABLES ANNEXED TO THE CITY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Table A exhibits the amount of appropriations, the amounts expended, and the balances due on the several appropriations.

Table B states the amount of money required for the year ending 31st December, 1879.

Table C shows the number of streets and alleys paved, with the amount of paving done.

Table D exhibits the amount of superficial feet of paving in the city to 31st December, 1877, and the number of superficial feet paved to 31st December, 1878.

Table E exhibits the revenue received in the department from 1st January to 31st December, 1878.

TABLE A.

Showing the amount of appropriations, and the balances due on the several appropriations, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

ACCOUNTS.	Appropriations.	Amounts paid.	Amounts undrawn.	Amounts overdrawn.
Repairs of Sewers.....$8,000 00				
Paid Register 239 30				
	$8,239 30	7,482 60	756 70	
Flag and stepping-stones	20,000 00	18,513 78	1,486 22	
Lamp-pillars and lamps	2,500 00	2,500 98		98
Repairs of lamps.....2,250 00				
Paid Register.....90 67				
	2,340 67	2,235 26	105 41	
Repaving streets	3,000 00	1,727 49	1,272 51	
Repairs of paved streets 40,000 00				
Paid Register 21 25				
	40,021 25	39,996 06	25 19	
Repairs of Bridges	5,000 00	4,141 95	858 05	
Paving and repaving in front of City Property	1,000 00	617 67	382 33	

Incidentals 200 00				
Paid Register 5 08				
	205 08	15 00	190 08	
Salaries	8,750 00	8,290 32	459 68	
Paving and repaving cross streets.	25,000 00	15,574 09	9,425 91	
Repairs of unpaved streets	2,000 00	1,397 60	602 40	
Improvement of Jones' Falls 127,172 53				
Paid Register 1 50				
	127,174 03	127,174 03		
Pennsylvania avenue sewer, per Ordinance 15 of 27th March, 1877	6,815 24	3,997 59	2,817 65	
Harford Run Sewer, per Ordinance 35, of 7th May, 1877.	21,075 85	11,003 80	10,072 05	
Carey street sewer, per Resolution 132, of 6th October, 1876	10,238 90	7,551 21	2,687 69	
Race street sewer, per Ordinance 16, of 27th March, 1877	12,000 00	11,542 79	457 21	
Iron plates 10,000 00				
Paid Register. 21 03				
	10,021 03	8,280 04	1,740 99	
Repairing Washington road, per Resolution 29, of 14th March, 1878	300 00	285 25	14 75	
Sewer in Federal street, per Resolution 113, of 13th April, 1878	1,325 00	1,311 65	13 35	
Culvert under the bed of Hoffman street, per Resolution 79, of year 1878	750 00	534 74	215 26	

TABLE A.—Concluded.

ACCOUNTS.	Appropriations.	Amounts paid.	Amounts undrawn.	Amounts Overdrawn.
Inlets &c., at Baker Circle, per Resolution 272, of 28th, June, 1878	$4,000 00	$3,718 06	$281 94	
Arching Schroeder's run sewer, per Resolution 205, of 16th May, 1875	475 00	132 25	342 75	
Removing inlet on Franklin street, per Resolution 270, of 28th June, 1878	152 77	152 77		
Inlets in McMechen street and Mason alley, per Res. 262, of June 27, 1878, 1,125 79				
Paid Register 10 00				
	1,135 79	1,135 79		
Livery of City Commissioner's horse	300 00	275 00	25 00	
Livery of Assistant Commissioner's horse	300 00	275 00	25 00	
Sewer in Wasington street, per Resolution 267, of 28th June, 1878	600 00	591 44	8 56	
Shelling Ferry Bar road, per Resolution 167, of 20th April, 1878	150 00	150 00		
Changing grade of Park Place, per Resolution 163, of 20th April, 1878	100 00	49 75	50 25	
	$314,969 91	$280,653 96	$34,316 93	98

TABLE B.

Showing the amounts required for the fiscal year ending 31*st December*, 1879.

ACCOUNTS.	AMOUNTS.
Repairs of paved streets	$50,000 00
" bridges	5,000 00
" sewers and inlets	8,000 00
" unpaved streets	1,500 00
Flag and stepping-stones	12,000 00
Paving in front of city property	800 00
Repaving streets	2,000 00
Paving and repaving Cross street	25,000 00
Incidentals	75 00
Salaries	9,000 00
Inlets, &c., at Baker Circle	281 94
Harford run sewer	10,072 05
Iron plates	600 00
North avenue sewers, over Harford run and branches, near Belair avenue	8,300 00
North avenue sewers, connecting with Greenmount avenue	2,680 00
	$135,308 99

TABLE C.

Statement of Streets, Lanes and Alleys paved for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

NAMES OF STREETS, &c.	No. of Sq. Feet.	Price per Square Foot.	Names of Contractors.
Jackson street, between West street and Fort avenue	44,277	8 cts.	McGovern & Anderson.
Bethel street, between Baltimore street and Fairmont avenue	2,243	7¼ "	P. Schneider & Bro.
King street, between Paca and Green streets	2,637	6 "	Franklin Brady.
McElderry street, between Burke and Cannon streets	15,834	7¾ "	P. M. Holbrook.
Vincent alley, between Edmondson and Harlem avenues	5,299	6¾ "	George W. Stoddard.
Marshall street, between Wells and McComas streets	34,856	6½ "	Michael Flynn.
Canton avenue, between Caroline and Eden sts	3,977	6½ "	John Haugh.
Covington street, from Montgomery street about 250 feet south	9,045	5 "	Michael Flynn.
Pitcher street, between Pennsylvania and Myrtle avenues	28,048	4½ "	John Haugh.
Mason alley, between Wilson and Laurens sts	7,008	4¾ "	Thomas J. Osborne.
Argyle avenue, between Pitcher and Sewell sts	11,898	4½ "	George S. Osborne.

Beason street, between Hull and Decatur sts...	13,395	5 "	Thomas J. Osborne.
Baker street, between Pennsylvania avenue and Division street	6,840	4½ "	McGovern & Anderson.
Exeter street, between Aliceanna and Lancaster streets	7,880	4½ "	Thomas J. Osborne.
Bounty lane, between Spring and Caroline sts...	3,427	4½ "	" "
Lanvale street, between Charles and North sts...	46,357	4¾ "	John Haugh.
Townsend street, between Charles street and Falls alley	57,306	4¾ "	" "
Washington street, between Monument and Eager streets	51,886	5 "	P. M. Holbrook.
Ostend street, between Warner and Eutaw sts...	5,994	5 "	Thomas J. Osborne.
Jackson court, between Rock street and Knox al.	1,346	5 "	" "
Calvert street, between Lanvale street and North avenue	25,730	4¾ "	John Haugh.
Saratoga street, between Vincent alley and Fulton street	27,407	5 "	Randolph B. Mason.
Washington street, between Hoffman street and Belair avenue	12,915	Private contract	Louis Hax & Bro.
Gilbert street, between Harlem and Edmondson avenues	4,617	"	A. Berkmeyer.
Bloom street, between Pennsylvania avenue and Division street	13,717	"	Louis Hax & Bro.
Bloom street, between Madison and Druid Hill avenues	21,082	"	P. M. Holbrook.
Barclay street, between Federal street and North avenue	52,986	"	Louis Hax & Bro.

TABLE C.—Continued.

NAMES OF STREETS, &c.	No. of Sq. Feet.	Price per Square Foot.	Names of Contractors.
Lanvale street, between Falls alley and Greenmount avenue	36,311	Private contract	Louis Hax & Bro.
Townsend street, between Falls alley and Greenmount avenue	36,311	"	" "
Parrish alley, between Patterson avenue and Winchester street	3,833	"	A. Berkmeyer.
Carter alley, between Townsend and Lanvale sts	3,840	"	Louis Hax & Bro.
Federal street, between Falls alley and Barclay st	20,340	"	" "
Payson street, between Pratt and McHenry sts...	15,558	"	William Wilkens.
Total	634,200		

TABLE C.—Concluded.

Statement of Streets, Lanes and Alleys paved with Belgian blocks for the year ending 31st Dec., 1878.

NAMES OF STREETS, &c.	No. of Sq. Yards	Price per Square Yard.	Names of Contractors.
Pratt street, between Jones' Falls and Howard st	18,820	$2 85	Joseph G. Loane & Co.
Fayette street, between Holliday and Gay sts...	1,339	1 74	McGovern & Anderson.
Fayette street, between Calvert and Charles sts	1,811	1 74	" "
St. Paul street, between Baltimore and Lexington streets.....	946	1 74	" "
	22,916		

TABLE D.

Showing the amount of superficial feet of paving done to December 31st, 1878.

Amount of superficial feet of paving completed to 31st December, 1877	34,920,846
Amount of superficial feet of paving completed from 1st January to 31st December, 1878	634,200
Total amount of superficial feet	35,555,046

TABLE E.

Statement showing the revenue received in the Department of the City Commissioner from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1878.

On What Account Received.	Amounts.
Vaults and areas	$795 90
Sewers	239 30
Repairs of lamps	90 67
Establishments of grades and boundaries	52 00
Repairs of paved streets	21 25
Iron plates	21 03
Inlets at McMechen street and Mason alley	10 00
Incidentals	5 08
Improvement of Jones' Falls	1 50
	$1,236 73

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Buildings

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1878.

REPORT.

OFFICE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS, CITY HALL,

Baltimore, January 1st, 1879.

To the Honorable the Mayor and

City Council of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the annual report of this office, setting forth the operations, expenditures and contingencies developed in this department during the year 1878.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Entering upon the duties of this office, I found two school buildings had been commenced by my predecessors, viz: one school-house for Male and Female Primary Schools No. 6, Ann street, near Eastern avenue, which, after having so far progressed in its construction as to have the second story joists placed upon the walls, had been suspended in its operations on account of misunderstandings with this department relative to the execution of the plans and drawings according to the specifications and contract. The other school-house, for colored pupils, No. 7, situated on north side of Waesche street, near Fremont street, had so far progressed in its construction as to

be under roof when I first examined it; and subsequently the work was steadily advanced to completion up to the time specified by contract, and the building delivered into the custody of the School Commissioners. This building, No. 7, is fifty-eight feet in length on front, and extends back to the depth of one hundred and twenty feet, and is two stories in height, each story fifteen feet in the clear of floor and ceiling. It has also a cellar eight feet in height, extending under the entire building, (except under the front vestibule). Its arrangement of plan is well adapted for direct access to all parts of the interior from the exterior of the building. A vestibule containing a double flight of stairs, with a teachers' room on the east side, and a cloak-room on the west side, occupies the front of the house; from this vestibule a corridor six feet in width extends longitudinally to a vestibule in the rear of the building, dividing it into two equal parts, which are again subdivided into four large class-rooms on each side. From the rear vestibule a commodious stairway five feet six inches wide ascends to the second story; also an equally roomy stairway descends to the basement corridor, which leads to the door opening on the east play-ground. A lateral corridor, separating the cloak-room from the class-room near the front, also connects the central corridor with the door opening on the west play-ground. The second story is similar in plan to the first story, containing eight large class-rooms, one teachers' room, one cloak-room, and a water-closet. The whole capacity of the sixteen class-rooms contained in the building ought to seat comfortably one thousand pupils. It has been constructed with a view to be heated by hot air generated by a furnace in the basement, and all the necessary flues have been built in walls, and registers placed in the same for the conveyance and distribution of heat to all and the several parts of the building.

Particular attention has been paid to the artificial ventilation, the mode of which appears to be somewhat elaborate and unique; air ducts have been formed by dropping the ceilings of the corridors below the ceilings of the rooms sufficiently to obtain the required volume necessary to exhaust the vitiated air of the rooms through the outlets near the ceilings. These air ducts are carried up and through their respective flues in the brick stacks, and out between them, above the roof, into cupolas arranged with louvres, levers, pullies, vanes, &c., which, if adjusted properly, are expected to work automatically.

The building is, however, well located for natural ventilation and light, having a large open area on each side, and an alley ten feet in width on the rear; the walls are also well pierced by large openings all around, giving the interior the advantage of the morning and evening sun. The walls are built of bricks, and their stability well secured by good strong joist timbers, resting on rolled iron girders, supported in the cellar by large brick piers, and in the first story by cast iron columns. The roof is supported by principal rafters, well framed and strengthened with the necessary bolts, tie-rods, &c. The flank and rear walls are faced with red bricks; the front and returns stand upon a dressed granite plinth, and faced with the best sand pressed bricks; the openings are dressed with Cheat river stone, the whole facade is crowned with a neat moulded cornice of galvanized iron, presenting a very pleasing and harmonious effect.

The character and execution of the work, and the quality of the materials, will compare favorably with most of its congeners in this city.

In pursuance of Resolution No. 182, approved May 22d, 1878, the plans of

SCHOOL-HOUSE No. 6, EAST SIDE OF ANN STREET,

near Canton avenue, (based upon a settlement with the contractor of said building,) were modified, and the specifications revised to suit the modified plans. The work was resumed on the construction of the building, and was prosecuted to its final completion, according to the revised plans and specifications, and the building was delivered September 1st, 1878, into the custody of the School Commissioners.

The School-house No. 6 fronts forty-seven feet eight inches on the east side of Ann street, and extends eastward to a depth of one hundred and three feet. It is two stories in height; the first story is fourteen feet in the clear, and the second story is fifteen feet in the clear of floor and ceiling; it has no cellar, the water raising to within a few feet of the crust of the earth, would not permit of excavation.

The following is a description of the plan :

The first story is entered through a wide door on the south side of the front vestibule; and the exit to the yard is through a wide door on the south side of the rear vestibule The first story has a reception room in front, and between the front and rear vestibules it is divided by a longitudinal and by transverse glass partitions into six class-rooms. Each room is twenty-two feet by twenty-five feet in the plan. The rear vestibule contains a cloak-room and water-closet. The second story is reached by entering a wide door on the north side of the front vestibule, and thence ascending an easy platform stair five feet six inches wide to the landing above. Immediately adjoining the landing in front is a reception room; and between the front and rear vestibule there are six class-rooms exactly similar, in dimensions and finish, to those of the first story. In the rear vestibule is a teachers' room, a toilet room and a water-closet. The exit from the second story is made

by descending a stairway similar, in size and detail, to that of the front, and out through a wide door on the north side of the rear vestibule to the yard. These four vestibule doors are hung in two valves, and open outward, thus affording ample means of egress in case of panic or danger.

The entire capacity of the twelve class-rooms in this building ought to seat comfortably six hundred and sixty pupils.

The mode adopted for ventilating this building consists in the erection of two brick stacks at equal intervals of space along the longitudinal axis of the building, starting at the foundation, and thence up and out through the ridge of the roof, crowned by galvanized iron caps, which have light swinging valves propelled against each other, working near the smoke pipe, and having opposite curved motions. These stacks are pierced on each of their four sides near the ceiling in each story by registers, through which the foul air generated in the rooms is to pass into the air shafts or chambers of the stack; and through the vertical axis of each of these air shafts passes a cast iron smoke flue, eight inches in diameter, extending from the level of the first floor to the distance of one foot above the galvanized iron cap of the vent shaft. The heat from these smoke flues is expected to create an energy which will produce a moving upward current in the air shaft, exhausting the vitiated air through the exit registers near the ceilings in the class-rooms, the theory being (of course) that the temperature in the shaft is in excess of the surrounding atmosphere.

Owing to the disparaging reports, which had caused the operations on this building to be suspended at an early stage of its progress, particular attention was given to the work from the time it was resumed until its final completion, and the closest scrutiny exercised over the materials used, and the execution of the work performed in its construction, and doubt-

less both have fully answered to the letter and spirit of the contract and specifications. Every precaution has been taken to render the building staple; the joists have been well anchored in the lateral walls; the girders well anchored in the transverse walls and the brick stacks; the roof has been framed with all the requisite king bolts, wing bolts and shoe irons on the best known principle, the tie beams of which maintain the walls in their gravity, and secure it against any lateral thrust.

The walls are built of good red bricks, and the run of the kiln, (roughly but well laid in good lime and sand mortar). The flank and end walls are faced with red bricks, and the front walls and returns with pressed bricks; the opening relieved with dressed granite sills, lintels, spring and key blocks, the whole surmounted with brick corbels and dentils, crowned by a galvanized iron plain moulded cornice. The facade presents a plain and neat but austere appearance, well harmonizing with the surroundings, dotted here and there by the numerous antiquated landmarks of a once prosperous district.

The building stands upon a site well located as to water shed, but it is much to be regretted that it has not sufficient flank area for light and air; particularly is this so for the first story, owing to the walls of the adjacent buildings overshadowing the interspaces.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 17, approved April 13th, 1878,

THE OLD CITY HALL BUILDING, ON HOLLIDAY STREET,

has been repaired and modified so as to fit it for school purposes, and it was turned over, the latter part of last August, to the custody of the School Commissioners, who have dedicated it to the use of colored pupils, under the title of Male and Fe-

male Colored School No. 1. The original plan of the building has been adhered to, with the exception of dividing the room formerly used by the First Branch City Council as a chamber into two rooms, and similarly the portion of the building immediately under it, in the first story. The building in rear of old Council chamber was taken down, in order to make room for a yard, and also for an adjunct building enclosing a rear stairway.

The plan of the building now may be described as follows:

The first story is entered by a wide door on Holliday street, opening into a roomy hall, containing an easy open stairway ascending to the second story; on each side of this hall are two class-rooms; the rear end of the hall connects with a lateral passage leading to a door opening on the south yard, and also to a door opening into the two class-rooms in the rear end of the building. The first story, therefore, contains six class-rooms.

The second story is reached by ascending the front hall stairs, which land about the centre of the building, in the front of which are three class-rooms and a reception room, and to the rear are two class-rooms; all these rooms have separate access to them by passages. The exit from the second story is made by descending an easy platform stair to the rear vestibule in the first story, which has a door on one side opening in the north yard, and a door on the other side opening on a public alley ten feet wide; so that ample egress is provided in the building, to be voided in cases of emergency, panic or danger. The second story contains five class-rooms. The present capacity of the building (as restored) is, then, eleven class-rooms, which ought to seat comfortably five hundred pupils. And as no requisition was made by the Commissioners for the use of the third story, and consequently no appropriation made for

repairing it, this story has received no attention; but should it be required it ought to have capacity for one hundred and twenty additional pupils. In repairing this old building no attempt was made to modernize any feature of its character; but, on the contrary, a studious care was taken that every part necessary to be renewed should be in strict keeping with the original which it replaced. The main object kept in view was to strengthen it in all its weak parts, and to make it as comfortable as possible for the occupants, for whose use it was designed. Particular attention was given to the thoroughly pointing up of all the defective joints in the brick walls with the best Portland cement; and the exterior of the front wall was stripped of the old mortar coating, and replaced by two good coats of Portland cement, spread over the entire surface, and it is expected that this will effectually prevent the moisture on the outside from penetrating to the interior surface of the walls, and will no doubt add much to their cohesive strength. The lateral walls of the back building (old First Branch Council chamber,) were tied by tension rods passing from the out of one wall, through the cross partitions, to the out of the other wall, secured at their ends by good strong iron washers, and set up in their centres by swivel screws. This was done in order to counteract any tendency to an outward thrust. All the joists, girders, studs and other timbers have been thoroughly inspected, and wherever found defective they have been removed and replaced by new, of good sound qualities, suitable for their respective positions. The first story has been refloored throughout, and the walls of each room have been wainscoted all around up to the height of the window sills; glass partitions have been put up in the first and second stories of the back building. The front stairway has been thoroughly restored, and a new back building, contain-

ing a rear stairway, has been erected. All the door and window frames, doors, window-sash and shutters throughout the building have been thoroughly overhauled and properly adjusted, and where necessary have been renewed and retrimmed. The entire first story has been replastered, and the second story repaired and pointed up throughout. The tin roof has been carefully examined, and all necessary repairs done to make it tight; also, all the proper leaders, gutters and down spouts renewed and adjusted so as to shed the water from the building. The whole of the wood work on the exterior of the building, as well also as on the interior of the first and second stories of the building, has received three good coats of paint, and the exterior of the front has received four good coats of paint over its entire surface.

The front pavement has been relaid with new bricks, and the yard properly graded and paved. In short, every part of the building, outside and inside, (except interior of third story,) has been thoroughly renovated, and the work has been done in the best and most economical manner, and it is believed that this building is (now) a very fair type of a modern schoolhouse, and that the city has shown a laudable and judicious economy in utilizing this old monument, and thus preserving it as a relict of the past.

By order of Resolution No. 140, approved May 20th, 1878, the settlement of the questions of difference between John P. Towson, contractor for building School house No. 12, Ridgely street, and this department was satisfactorily adjusted, and a report of the same was submitted to your honors and approved of. Subsequently, by authority of Resolution No. 249, approved June 21st, 1878, appropriating the final balance due to John P. Towson, he has been paid in full, and the city has been relieved from all claims due to him for building Schoolhouse No. 12, Ridgely street.

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSES.

The conditions of all the public school buildings were thoroughly examined, and many of them have received quite extensive repairs. Among those which have received the more favorable attention may be named the following:

EASTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL, AISQUITH STREET.

The plastering of the walls and ceilings have been pointed up, a new fence put up on the east line of the lot, a new roof to the east porch in rear, and the yard pavement repaired.

WESTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL, FAYETTE STREET.

In this building new wooden ceilings have been put up in all the class-rooms of the first story, a new floor has been laid in the main hall and corridors of the first story, a new fence has been erected on the east line of the lot, the tin roof has been thoroughly through nailed, and the pavement in the yard repaired. This building is now in good order, but wants paint.

No. 1 MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, FAYETTE AND GREENE STS.

This old building is in the last stage of dilapidation, and to put in good order and safe condition would require a thorough renovation from the foundation to the crest of the roof. Sufficient repairs were made to make it tenantable for a temporary period, and the floors were propped up as a precaution of safety, in which condition they remain.

No. 2 MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARY, GOUGH AND STILES STS.

In this building the plastering of the walls and ceilings throughout were repaired and pointed up, new fences put up all around the lot, a new shingle roof was put on, the interior

put in good order, pavements in the yard repaired, and the front wall on Gough street pointed up. The building is now in good running order, but requires paint.

No. 3 MALE AND FEMALE GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY SCHOOL, HIGH STREET.

In this new building the plastering of the walls and ceiling had to be pointed up throughout, pavement in the yard extensively repaired, the front wall had to be pointed up in many places, the plumbing work required extensive repairs, and many of the doors and sashes had to be refitted, new ventilator caps put on the stacks, the cresting in the tower roof refastened, and many other repairs made, in order to make the building comfortable.

No. 4 MALE AND FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HANOVER AND LEE STREETS.

In this old building, the exterior walls of the basement story having become damp, they were wainscoted on the inside to the height of the window sills, and other repairs on the interior and exterior were made, to put the building in good tenantable order.

ENGLISH-GERMAN SCHOOL No. 5, FREMONT STREET, NEAR LOMBARD.

In this building the floors have been thoroughly repaired. Glass partitions have been put up in the first story, so as to make two additional class-rooms, and in the second story, so as to make three additional class-rooms; the ceilings of six class-rooms have been replastered, and all the remaining ceilings and the walls thoroughly pointed up; an additional stairway has been constructed on the exterior of the north flank

wall; new fences have been put up all around the lot; the roof has been thoroughly overhauled and made tight, the yards have been repaved, and the sidewalk on the front repaired; the interior of the building and the front fence have received two good coats of paint, and the building is now in excellent order.

No. 6 GRAMMAR SCHOOL, DIVISION STREET.

This new building required considerable adjustment and modifications. The yard had to be filled up and regraded, so as to shed the water properly from the building; this necessitated the taking down of the fence on the east side, and the building of a retaining wall in brick and cement about 40 feet long, and the rebuilding of a fence on the wall; wire frames were put to all the windows in the cellar, and the sash throughout the building had to be rehung, many of them requiring weights; spout stones had to be furnished and set to all the down spouts, and the floors had to be screwed up to their original level, having settled by shrinkage of timber and material at least one inch in the centre.

No. 7 MALE AND FEMALE GRAMMAR, HUDSON AND CHESAPEAKE STREETS.

New fences were put up around the lot of this building, the interior was put in thorough order, and the pavement in yard repaired, but the building requires paint.

No. 7 MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARY, MULLIKIN STREET, NEAR AISQUITH.

In this building the floors were repaired, new fence put around the lot, plastering pointed up, slate roof overhauled and made tight, and the pavement in yard and on the front repaired; this building needs paint.

No. 8 MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL, CAROLINE ST. NEAR LOMBARD.

Floors, roof and interior parts were repaired, and the plastering throughout pointed up. This building is in good running order, but requires paint inside and outside.

No. 10 MALE AND FEMALE, HOLLINS STREET, NEAR SCHROEDER.

In this building the floors were repaired, the plastering thoroughly mended and pointed up; in class-rooms two new ceilings were put up; the fence on the east side rebuilt, and the remainder put in good order; the roof thoroughly examined and repaired, and the entire premises put in good order; but the building needs paint inside and outside, including tin roof.

No. 11 MALE AND FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BOND AND JEFFERSON STREETS.

The interior was put in good order, plastering repaired, the greater portion of the fences rebuilt, pavement repaired, and the exterior walls pointed up. This building requires paint inside and outside.

No. 12 MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARY, BARRE AND WARNER STREETS,

had considerable repairs done to it, necessary to put it in good running order.

No. 13 MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL, AISQUITH STREET.

The plastering was thoroughly pointed up, the fences repaired; the privy becoming dangerous, was taken down and rebuilt; the front pavement was relaid, and the yard pave-

ment repaired. The building stands greatly in need of paint inside and outside, including tin roof.

No. 13 MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARY, JEFFERSON STREET, NEAR CAROLINE.

The roof of this old building had to be reshingled, new fences were put up all around the lot, floors were extensively repaired, plastering was repaired and pointed up, the pavement in the yard and the plumbing work repaired; the building is now in good running order, but is greatly in need of paint.

No. 14 MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL, EUTAW ST.

The floors were thoroughly repaired, the plastering was mended and pointed up, the fences repaired, and the pavement in yards repaired; this building is now in good running order.

No. 15 MALE AND FEMALE GRAMMAR, REPUBLICAN STREET AND WAGON ALLEY,

had new floor laid in principal's room, and floors throughout thoroughly repaired; fences were rebuilt around the lot, roof repaired, greater part of yard repaved, plumbing work put in order, and brick walls pointed up where necessary. Building wants paint.

No. 15 MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARY, REPUBLICAN AND SARATOGA STREETS.

The interior of this building has been put in good order, the plastering pointed up, the plumbing repaired, the yard pavement repaired, and a new pavement laid on sidewalk of alley in rear. The building is now in good order, but needs paint.

No. 17 MALE AND FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WASHINGTON STREET.

This building has been put in very good order, and the fences in part renewed and part repaired, and the pavement in the yard repaired, but the building is injuring for want of paint.

No. 18 MALE AND FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MULBERRY ST.

The interior of this building has been thoroughly overhauled, the plastering pointed up, the fences in greater part renewed, pavements thoroughly repaired, roof and spouting adjusted, and the building is in good order, except it requires paint inside and outside, including tin roof.

No. 19 MALE AND FEMALE GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY SCHOOL, PARK AVENUE.

This building was thoroughly examined, and put in good order.

No. 20 MALE AND FEMALE GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY SCHOOL, JOHN AND EDEN STREETS.

Extensive repairs were made on the interior, and defective construction modified and strengthened, plastering pointed up, new fences were put up on Eden and John streets, and the others thoroughly repaired; slate roof repaired, pavement of the yard and sidewalks repaired, front and flank fence painted, but the building proper requires paint inside and out.

No. 21 MALE AND FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PRESSTMAN AND GILMOR STREETS.

This new building required some slight alterations in two partitions, in order to render the communication more facile in class-rooms; also some repairs to pavement relaid on account of settling, but it is now in excellent condition.

No. 22 MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL, RAMSAY ST., NEAR SCOTT.

This old building received considerable repairs on the interior, the plastering was thoroughly mended and pointed up, the pavement in yard repaired throughout, the slate roof thoroughly examined and put in order, and all necessary plumbing done. It needs paint inside and outside.

No. 23 MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL, COR. GOUGH AND WOLFE STREETS.

This old building has been thoroughly overhauled. The front walls, where bulged out, have been securely tied to the joist by strong wrot iron rods and washers, the interior put in order, the plastering pointed up, four new ceilings replastered in first story, fences renewed all around the lot, and the yards regraded and repaved so as to shed the water from the building. This building is now in good order, except that it stands greatly in need of paint, inside and outside.

No. 24 MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL, CAROLINE ST., NEAR BANK.

This old building, quite run down, has been put in good running order; a stairway has been removed from the interior to exterior of the south flank wall, giving more room, light and ventilation to the first story; the front walls, which were buckled to an alarming degree, were secured by strong wrot iron cramp irons, the plastering has been thoroughly repaired, new fences put up around the lot, pavements in yard relaid, brick walls pointed up where necessary, and the front fence painted, but the building proper requires paint badly.

No. 27 MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL, FAYETTE AND CHESTER STREETS.

In this building the joist and floor were renewed in the east stair hall, and the interior was put in order; the tin roof and spouting were thoroughly repaired, the fences put in good condition, the pavement regraded and adjusted to shed the water from the building, and the exterior of the building painted; but the interior requires paint.

No. 28 MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL, BATTERY AVENUE AND CLEMENT STREET.

This building has been put in thorough good condition on the interior; the tin roof and spouting have been put in repair; the pavement in the yard has been thoroughly regraded and repaved, so as to shed the water from the building; a brick privy has been taken down and rebuilt; and the fences put in good condition all around the lot. The house needs paint outside and inside, including the tin roof.

No 29 MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL, HILL STREET, NEAR SHARP,

has been thoroughly overhauled and put in good running order, but needs paint.

No. 30 MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL, HOLLINS STREET.

This new building required considerable repairs on the interior; also the tin roof and spouting were thoroughly examined and put in good condition, and the pavement in the yard adjusted to a grade to shed the water from the building.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN SCHOOL No. 1, DRUID HILL AVENUE,

also received extensive repairs, in order to make the building comfortable; floors were patched throughout, (requires new

joist second floor,) plastering patched and pointed up, fences put in order, pavement repaired—building needs paint.

No. 5 COLORED SCHOOL, EASTERN AVENUE, NEAR BROADWAY,

was carefully examined, and such repairs put upon it as to make it tenantable; but this building should be stripped out through the interior and reconstructed, in order to make it safe for the purpose it is used for.

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

The sanitary condition of this building had become so impaired by the foul air emanating from the water-closets located within the basement story, that it became necessary to remove them, and to construct a new privy in the yard, to supply their convenience to the building, the soil pipe connections were cut off from the interior, and a new system of drainage established; the grade of the yard was adjusted, and the pavement relaid and repaired where necessary. The building yet requires considerable repairs and modifications to put it in good working order, as may be seen by reference to report made May 28th ultimo.

The remainder of the school buildings not mentioned in the preceding statement, have had more or less repairs put on them necessary for the protection of the property, and the comfort of the occupants; but they have been generally done in a temporary manner, for want of means to put them in a permanent and durable condition. It may be noticed, in passing over the above, the number of buildings that require paint, and to these may also be added others not enumerated, that are injuring for want of it; and further neglect in this particular entails increasing damages to them.

I would respectfully suggest to you the propriety of keeping the building at all times in a proper state of efficiency as a mode of economy in the end.

FIRE ENGINE HOUSES.

Several of the engine houses were greatly out of order, and of those which appeared to need the earliest attention the following were selected:

No. 2 ENGINE HOUSE, BARRE STREET,

had a new cellar excavated, 16 feet by 30 feet in area, 6 feet 6 inches deep below ground level; the cellar was walled up all around, and paved on the bottom with good hard well burned bricks, laid in cement. An entire new floor was laid throughout the engine room and stable, and new stalls were built for the horses, and all the necessary conveniences provided for, so as to make this building come up to the required standard of the department.

No. 3 ENGINE HOUSE, LOMBARD STREET.

In this building a new floor was laid in the engine room and stable, and new stalls erected for the horses, with doors opening to the front, provided with electric appliances for opening and closing them by telegraphic apparatus. An ash pit was constructed of brick laid in cement, for the convenience of the engine, and a complete system of drainage was laid under the floors, with cast iron gutters and pipes to carry off the liquids from the stalls. This building is in good order, except that it greatly needs paint, inside and outside.

No. 6 ENGINE HOUSE, CORNER GAY AND ENSOR STREETS.

It was found necessary to repair this building, from the cellar to the top of the tower. New joists and floors were put in

the first story, and the walls and ceiling of the engine room were wainscoted, and lined with dressed cypress; new horse stalls were built, and fitted up with every convenience; cast iron drain gutters were properly adjusted to carry off the liquid from them; all the brick work, where necessary, was pointed up, and the open stages in the campanile were thoroughly plastered and pointed up with Portland cement; the sidewalk on Gay street was taken up and repaved; the whole exterior surface of the brick walls, and all the trimmings on the interior of the house, received two good coats of paint; the wainscoting and ceiling of the engine room three coats of oil and one of varnish. The building is now in first-class order.

No. 7 ENGINE HOUSE, CORNER ROSS AND EUTAW STREETS.

The walls of the engine room have been wainscoted, and the ceiling has been lined with dressed cypress, oiled and varnished; the whole of the interior woodwork has been examined, and where necessary, has been repaired; the plastering has been thoroughly repaired and pointed up; defective construction has been thoroughly adjusted and strengthened; all the woodwork of the exterior, and the trimmings on the interior, have been well painted, and it is believed that the building is now in an excellent condition. Other engine houses required considerable repairs to put them in good running order; but, for want of sufficient funds, they have only received that attention which the emergency of the case imperatively required.

MARKET HOUSES.

On several of these buildings desultory repairs were made, from time to time, to the final exhaustion of the appropriation. In accordance with special resolutions, Broadway Market

house was whitewashed; Belair Market house was whitewashed, and new tin gutters and spouts put up; Centre Market house was whitewashed, and the water carried off into the clerk's office; Cross Street Market house was whitewashed, and new tin gutters and spouts put up, and the roof painted; Hanover Market house was whitewashed, and new tin gutters and spouts put up; Hollins Street Market house was whitewashed, and the gutters and down spouts repaired; Lexington Market house was whitewashed, and the tin roof repaired; Lafayette Market house had the iron work of the roof set up, and the roof painted. Many other demands were frequently made for repairs to this class of buildings—for want of funds they could not be answered. The small amount appropriated for city property was totally inadequate to meet the numerous requisitions made upon it for the incidental repairs necessary to have been done on the various buildings, which are classed under this head.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Drawings and specifications for English and German School house No. 3, to be located on Baltimore street, near Aisquith street, have been made, and the contract for building the same is now under consideration. The bronze railing proposed to be placed on the portico of east front of the City Hall has been deferred on account of there being no funds in the treasury to pay for the construction.

CONCLUSION.

The sum required for this department for the present year is $66,456.36.

The amount of work enumerated and referred to in this report, but not specified, may be ascertained by reference to Table A.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT S. BEETLEY,

Inspector of Buildings.

LIST OF TABLES ANNEXED TO THE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS REPORT FOR 1878.

Table A shows the amount of appropriation, amount of expenditure, and the balance of the several appropriations.

Table B shows the amount required by this department for building English German School house No. 3, and for the repairs of the public buildings for the year 1879.

Table C shows the revenue of this office for year 1878.

TABLES.

TABLE A.

Statement showing the amount of Appropriations, Expenditures, and the Balances Unexpended, for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance unexpended.
Ordinance 59—For the repairs of Public School houses	$25,000 00	$24,990 50	$9 50
" To pay specific bills of 1877, per Resolutions 69, 99, 115, 183, 296	1,129 75	1,129 75	.....
" For the repairs of Engine-houses	10,000 00	9,999 80	20
" Bills of 1877, per Resolutions 96, 183, 296	3,401 57	3,401 57	.....
" For the repairs of City Property	3,500 00	3,492 45	7 55
" Bills of 1877, per Resolutions 30, 31, 101, 103, 183, 296	930 58	930 58	.....
Resolution 297—For building Grammar School No. 22, balance due W. H. Wehr	378 48	378 48	.....
" For building Grammar School No. 12, balance from 1877 $10,649 14			
" 249—Additional appropriation.. 3,396 46			
	14,045 60	14,045 60	.....

" For building Public School No. 7, Colored, balance from 1877	15,237 56	15,000 00	237 56
" 320—For extra work by P. Walsh & Sons..	2,312 17	2,312 17	.....
" For building No. 6 Primary, bal. from 1877.... $11,129 20			
" 202—Additional appropriation.. 2,500 00			
	13,629 20	13,261 60	367 60
Ordinance 76—For building English-Grammar School No. 3	20,000 00	476 40	19,523 60
Resolution 310—For building Public School No. 1, balance due Charles Dunn	1,400 00	1,400 00	.....
" 117—For repairs of Baltimore City Jail	495 00	495 00	.....
" 139—For repairs of Belair Market	330 00	327 00	3 00
" 156—For repairs of Centre Market	115 00	106 91	8 09
" 161—For repairs of Cross Street Institute...	350 00	348 00	2 00
" 159—For repairs of Lafayette Market	595 52	422 51	173 01
" 158—For whitewashing Lexington Market..	75 00	75 00	.....
Ordinance 17—For repairing and converting Old City Hall into Colored Public School No. 1	5,000 00	4,999 80	20
Resolution 59—For repairs to Maryland Institute	900 00	900 00	.....
	$118,825 43	$98,493 12	$20,332 31

TABLE B.

Estimate of the amount required for the repairs of Public School Houses, Engine Houses and City Property, and for the completion of English-German School No. 3, and for the expenses of the office for the year 1879.

For the repairs of Public School-houses	$22,642 00	
To pay bills for work already done....	2,858 00	
		$25,500 00
For the repairs of Engine-houses.....	$10,700 00	
To pay for work already done.....	400 00	
		11,100 00
For the repairs of City Property.....	$6,700 00	
To pay for work already done.....	300 00	
		7,000 00
For the building of English-German School No. 3.....		19,523 60
For the balance due for painting Lafayette Market, payable June 3, '79		182 76
For salaries.....	$3,000 00	
Incidental expenses, car fares, &c.....	150 00	
		3,150 00
		$66,456 36

TABLE C.

Statement of the Revenues of this office for the year 1878.

Permits for frame sheds, signs, awnings, &c.....	$2,019 32	
Permits for bay windows.....	750 00	
Permits for steam boilers and engines	265 00	
		$3,034 32
Cash received to pay for advertising applications.....	$2,203 00	
Warrants issued to pay for advertising	1,282 86	
Nett revenue from advertising account		920 14
Total nett revenue.....		$3,954 46

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

McDonogh Educational Fund

AND INSTITUTE,

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

AND

CATALOGUE OF THE McDONOGH FARM SCHOOL.

1879.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

OF THE

McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute,

1878-79.

	Office.	Residence.
Wm. A. Stewart	44 N. Charles street	133 Lanvale street.
H. Clay Dallam	51½ St. Paul street	269 N. Eutaw street.
Sam'l H. Tagart	43 Lexington street	84 W. Madison street.
David L. Bartlett	24 Light street	57 Hollins street.
German H. Hunt	7 German st., near South	192 McCulloh street.
Charles H. Mercer	72 Exchange Place	328 E. Baltimore street.
Robert T. Baldwin	Nat. Mechanics' Bank	335 Madison avenue.

President:

SAMUEL H. TAGART.

Vice-President:

WILLIAM A. STEWART.

Secretary and Agent:

H. CLAY DALLAM.

Finance Committee:

SAM'L H. TAGART,

DAVID L. BARTLETT,

ROBERT T. BALDWIN.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF McDONOGH EDUCATIONAL FUND AND INSTITUTE,

Baltimore, January 10th, 1879.

To the Honorable the Mayor and

City Council of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN:

In making their report for the past year the Trustees of the McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute have little to add to the information heretofore communicated to your Honorable Body. Since their last report there have been no changes in the operations of the School and no departures from its well established discipline and system. It continues to develop a progress in solid education and in modeling the character of the boys far beyond the expectations of the Board or the anticipations of the community. From a perusal of the report of the Principal to the Board, which is transmitted as a part of our report, you will be enabled to estimate the value and character of this institution. Although its existence does not extend much beyond five years, it has nevertheless furnished abundant proof of its usefulness. The past year has afforded a severe test of the results of the training of the pupils by proving the ability of the boys who had passed through their course to obtain situations during such a period of depression. One of the boys has been admitted

into the Johns Hopkins University after passing the rigid examination necessary for admission into it, whilst another is now waiting orders to join the Signal Service Bureau, having successfully stood the examination of that Board. Although there is no obligation upon the Board to provide situations for boys who have finished their course, nevertheless, the members, actuated by the great interest they feel in them, frequently assume this task. Very fortunately the composition of the Board is such as to contain amongst its members those who are actively and largely engaged in manufacturing pursuits. When, therefore, there has been found great difficulty or an inability to place boys, they have in several instances given them situations in their respective establishments. As an example of the benefits of the sound and practical education received at our school the Trustees think it not inappropriate to refer to an incident which occurred but very recently. A gentleman whose occupation required a number of clerks and bookkeepers for only a portion of the year consented to take one of the boys with the understanding that his employment was to be limited to the pressure of his business. When he reduced his force this boy was retained on account of efficiency

The incident just mentioned is also well calculated to illustrate that portion of the report of the Principal so clearly enforced by him as to the great impropriety of wasting money upon those boys, "who had not character and ambition enough to use their opportunities." The Board have by the exercise of great care and vigilance, escaped the introduction of any considerable number of this class. As a further protection, however, they have changed their terms of admission to one year, thereby enabling them to weed out the unworthy and retain those who properly appreciate the advantages

offered them. Already this change has operated as a strong stimulus upon those who have been admitted under its provisions, and it is hoped will prevent mothers and friends of unfit boys from presenting them for admission.

You will find appended the report of the Finance Committee, which shows, as heretofore, that the funds of the Institute are invested to a large extent in stocks of our city. The report also shows that our funds during the past year have been decreased to the extent of a little more than thirty thousand dollars paid to Mrs Gaines under a compromise of her claim. The history of this claim is no doubt familiar to your Honorable Body, as it has been pending in the Courts in some shape for half a century. The Supreme Court of the United States, however, finally decided that the City of Baltimore was responsible to her, and we had no alternative except to make the best terms we could effect. This we have done, and have now instituted suit against the City of New Orleans to recover it back. Whether that city is responsible for the whole or only half the amount is to be determined by the Court in which our suit is now pending. And whether we recover the whole or any part of the amount, when we will be able to realize it from the present depressed and impecunious conditon of the City of New Orleans, is a question of uncertainty.

We have not as yet realized our land scrip, notwithstanding our efforts to have it judiciously located. It is not of the favored character of some of the warrants issued by the Government, and hence is less available for sale. There is, however, now pending before Congress a bill intended to remedy to some extent its present unsalcable character, with every probability of its passage, that Body deeming some legislation due to the holders. The prospects of realizing

any thing from our possessions in Louisiana are very discouraging, and they will continue, we fear, to be a drain upon the fund in the payment of taxes and other expenses.

The Farm has improved in the quality of the land, and in its productions, fully justifying the expenditures heretofore made in fertilizers. In every aspect the Institute is in as flourishing a condition as our means would justify, with every prospect of a continuance of its prosperity.

It is a source of sincere regret to the Board that the fund, which had been set aside for the erection of our new buildings, should have been abstracted to satisfy the claim to which we have before alluded. Notwithstanding this misfortune, the erection of new and suitable buildings still occupies the attention of the Board, and they will be commenced at the earliest moment justified by the condition of the fund.

With the exception of the two unfortunate cases mentioned by the Principal in his report, the health of the boys has been good during the past year. With the advantages of a high and healthful location, of good food and clothing, together with the care of those in charge of them, we have every reason to expect a continuance of this condition.

The Principal has stated the resignation of Mr. Julius Kruttschnitt during the last year, and the cause of his leaving us, which we truly regret. It is due to him to say, that the Board most willingly concur in all that has been said by Col. Allan in regard to Mr. Kruttschnitt's ability as a teacher and high character as a man. As we have had occasion before to state in our communications to you, we now repeat, that the success of our Institute is mainly attributable to our good fortune in the selection of the Faculty This statement applies with equal force to every other institution of learning, and its truth is admitted by all who have had any experience

or connection with them. There is nothing more true than the old saw, "that as the twig is bent the tree's inclined," except, perhaps, that the influence and example of the teacher moulds the whole character of the boy for life. This being so, it follows that no profession or pursuit requires a higher standard of intellect, acquirement and *morale* than that of teacher. Whilst all other professions are crowded to excess with men of the highest attainments, the number qualified for the high duty of teaching is very limited. The loss, therefore, of such a one is the severest that can befall any institution of learning

In conclusion, the Board deem it proper, annually, to acknowledge that all the good they have been able to accomplish has been through the munificence of Mr McDonogh, and in so doing render all the tribute in their power to his memory.

S. H. TAGART,

President.

Test: H. CLAY DALLAM,

Secretary and Agent to the Board.

REPORT

OF THE

Finance Committee.

REPORT.

BALTIMORE, January 1st, 1879.

To the Trustees of the McDonogh

Educational Fund and Institute.

GENTLEMEN:

The following is a statement of Receipts and Disbursements from January 1st to December 31st, 1878:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, as shown by last report		$ 4,350 51
For interest received on City Notes and Stocks and Real Estate Mortgage		34,790 02
" interest received on Building Fund investment		1,225 94
" Rebate of State Tax		362 25
" Mayor and City Council Notes paid		307,163 36
" Temporary Loans made during the year		83,253 87
		$431,145 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Temporary Loans paid	$ 53,500 00	
" Purchase of Baltimore City Stock and Notes	323,656 36	
" Compromise with Mrs. Gaines	28,000 00	
Amounts carried forward	$405,156 36	$431,145 95

Amounts brought forward.....		$405,156 36	$431,145 95
For Attorneys' fees account Mrs. Gaines.....		1,100 00	
" Interest paid account Mrs. Gaines		1,171 97	
" Taxes on New Orleans property,		205 03	
" Office Stationery and printing last Report.....		163 22	
" Treatment of boys, University Hospital.....		627 42	
" Miscellaneous expenses.....		193 45	
" Trust expenses.....		2,347 75	
" Additions to Garden and Orchard		476 36	
" " to School Furniture....		361 92	
" " to House Furniture....		81 69	
" " to Farm Implements...		101 50	
" " to Live Stock.....		800 00	
" Material for New Barrack and Ice House.....		545 89	
" Repairs and Improvements.....		978 27	
" Expenses of Tuition...	$3,609 13		
" Expenses of House and Lodging.....	2,579 40		
" Expenses of Subsistence.....	7,624 06		
" Expenses of Clothing Pupils.....	2,492 22		
" Expenses of Medical attendance.....	232 31		
		16,537 12	
Balance of cash on hand Jan. 1, 1879,		300 00	
			$431,145 95

The investments are as follows:

SIX PER CENT. STOCK OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

"Defence Loan."

Interest payable semi-annually, March 1st and September 1st	$210,000 00

"Exempt Loan."

Interest payable semi-annually, March 1st and September 1st	70,000 00

"Funding Loan."

Interest payable quarterly, January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, October 1st	85,000 00

FIVE PER CENT. STOCK OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Interest payable semi-annually, May 1st and November 1st	310,000 00

MORTGAGE ON REAL ESTATE, DUE MAY 1ST, 1879.

Interest payable semi-annually, May 1st and November 1st	37,333 33
Productive investments	$712,333 33

To which add:

Real Estate—Foxleigh farm and improvements		125,000 00
Additional constructions and improvements		2,500 00
Payments on account of—		
Real Estate in New Orleans	$1,119 84	
Land Warrants	149 75	
		$1,269 59

Personal, viz:		
Live stock on farm	$5,400 00	
Household furniture and material	3,500 00	
Library, school furniture and instruments	1,000 00	
Farming implements	1,500 00	
		11,400 00
Amount cash on hand		300 00
		$852,802 92
From which deduct—		
Amount temporary loans owing		35,253 87
Present value of the Trust		$817,549 05

In addition to the Real Estate, Stocks, &c., already enumerated, the Trust owns the following properties, viz:

1st. Certificates of Location to.....26,040 Acres of public lands. These were issued by the General Land Office of the United States under and by virtue of the Acts of Congress of 22d June, 1860, 2d of March, 1867, and 10th June, 1872, and the City of Baltimore as devisee of John McDonogh became entitled to the same by a decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered in favor of the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore against the United States, which decree bears date 9th January, 1874.

2d. A tract of about..... 3,000 Acres of heavily timbered land lying about 96 miles north of New Orleans on the west bank of

the Mississippi, and about two miles from the river. It is situated in the Parish of Iberville, about three or four miles from Bayou Goula, which is the seat of the Parish. There are no improvements of any considerable value on the tract. Before the war this property was esteemed very valuable, and the Board of Trustees which preceded the present Board made a contract for the sale of 1,300 acres of the tract at $73,000. This was the year before the war began, and during the war the purchaser made default, and Balmore had to take the property back.

3d. A tract of.....10,000 Acres about fifty-five miles north of New Orleans, on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, situated in the Parish of St. James.

In 1859 the joint Commissioners who made the partition between New Orleans and Balmore appraised this property at $75,000, and it was charged to Baltimore at that appraisement.

In the report of the former agents (A. D. 1860,) they, however, speak of this tract "as low swamp land probably of no great value."

At present it is believed to be wholly unsalable, if not valueless.

4th. A one-half undivided interest with New Orleans to 177 Arpents of land lying in the rear of the City of New Orleans, known as the "Livandais Tract." The partition of this 88½ Arpents

tract has never been made so as to definitely ascertain the respective rights of the parties in and to the same, and the suit is still pending in regard to it. It is alleged New Orleans holds possession of a portion of this which rightfully belongs to Baltimore.

5th. A small tract in the rear of Versailles, Parish St. Bernard and Orleans, bought in by Baltimore under a judgment in its favor, at $280 00. — 1 Tract

6th. A tract of..... in the Parish of Livingston, La. It was the property of Mr. St. Martin, a debtor to Balmore, and was sold under execution, and bought in by Baltimore for $640 00. — 640 Acres

7th. 185 squares of ground in the rear of Versailles, Parish of St. Bernard, sold in 1859 to W. Dunbar for $2,000 00, but not paid for.

8th. Twenty-four certain lots of ground situate in the City of New Orleans in square known as Number 370, bounded by Toulouse, White, St. Peter and Duprez streets, said property having been bought in by Baltimore at a tax sale, 5th October, A. D. 1875, for $133 85, it having been sold for payment of taxes due by J. O. Theard, a debtor to Baltimore. — 24 Lots

The books of account, containing the various items embraced in the foregoing statements, were duly balanced on 31st ultimo, and the Committee now presents for your examination a

Balance Sheet of the Trust Ledger, showing the investments of the Trust Funds on January 1st, 1879.

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.		*Cr.*	
City Stocks.....	$675,000	00	McDonogh Trust Fund.....	$789,323 11
Real Estate—Mortgage.....	37,333	33	Building Fund...	28,225 94
Real Estate–Foxleigh Farm.....	125,000	00	Temporary Loans	35,253 87
Real Estate–New Orleans.....	1,119	84		
Real Estate—Land Warrants	149	75		
Real Estate–Construction..	2,500	00		
Live Stock on Farm.....	5,400	00		
Household Furniture.....	3,500	00		
Library, &c.....	1,000	00		
Farming Implements.....	1,500	00		
Cash..... ...	300	00		
	$852,802	92		$852,802 92

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. TAGART,
D. L. BARTLETT,
ROBERT T. BALDWIN,
Finance Committee.

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, sct:*

I hereby certify that on this 15th day of January, A. D. 1879, personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city and State aforesaid, Samuel H. Tagart, President of the Board of Trustees of the McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute; H. Clay Dallam, the Agent and Secretary thereof, and Robert T. Baldwin, one of the Trustees thereof, and did each make oath, in due form of law, that the matters stated in the foregoing reports are true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn before

GEO. McCAFFRAY,

Justice of the Peace.

Historical Sketch.

Historical Sketch.

The McDonogh School owes its existence to the munificence of John Mc Donogh of New Orleans.

John McDonogh was born near Baltimore, December 29th, 1779. His parents were poor, but seem to have given him the best education within their reach, and were especially careful of his moral and religious training. He always spoke of them with the utmost gratitude and affection.

He was trained to mercantile pursuits, and while quite a young man removed about 1803 to New Orleans. Here during a long and successful business career, he steadily amassed wealth. Though at first indulging in social intercourse and living in a manner commensurate with his means, he gradually withdrew from society, and became more and more economical in his habits until at last his whole nature became absorbed in the care and increase of his property. Exacting in his business relations, haughty and reserved with his fellow men, during the latter part of his life, he lived in the plainest manner, surrounded only by the faithful slaves for whose welfare he showed the the greatest solicitude, and for whose comfort he provided liberally. All his energies were bent to the enlargement of his estate.

He died October 27th, 1850. On the next day his will, made twelve years before, the provisions of which had been kept strictly secret, was admitted to probate. It

then appeared that virtually his entire estate, amounting to $1,400,000 was devoted to charitable purposes. After freeing his slaves and providing means for their removal to Liberia and establishment there, the mass of his property was left to the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, to be applied to the education of poor boys. For the greater part of his life he seems to have had this end in view. His mind had dwelt on it so long and persistently that all other objects seemed insignificant. He came to look upon himself as a steward of Divine Providence, whose duty it was to gather together all the wealth he could, to be devoted to the moral and intellectual education of the poor. As his imagination dwelt upon this noble object, it grew and expanded before him until it far transcended all other worldly aims. It seemed to justify the most unceasing toil, the most constant self-denial. It hallowed to him care, labor, privation, solitude. The endearments of kindred and of friendship, the sympathy of his fellows, became matters of no moment. All was made to bend to the one object of laying the foundations of a charity which was to bless large numbers of his countrymen for many generations to come. In his enthusiasm he greatly exaggerated his wealth and what it could accomplish, and still more his power to direct and control its increase after death. He directed that all his property and its increase for a time should be invested in real estate, and looked forward to the period when the income from it would be millions, and the beneficiaries would be numbered by tens of thousands.

Many of the provisions of the will, it was impossible to carry out; others operated in a way very different from that designed, and entailed heavy charges on the estate. Much tedious and expensive litigation grew out of the condition of the property, and out of the various successive attempts made

to set aside the will, or to establish the validity of codicils to it. The last important suit of the latter kind (that of Moses Fox, involving over $300,000) was not finally decided until 1872.

Meanwhile the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore accepted the bequest made to them and made preparation for the administration of the property and the execution of the designs of the donor. It was found necessary and expedient to divide the estate, and the city of Baltimore proceeded to sell the portion falling to her, in order that the funds might be invested in some more managable and profitable shape than in that of real estate, so scattered, and located at such a distance from home. While the estate was in process of liquidation, the war put a stop to all progress and materially lessened the value of the real property yet unsold. After the war the agents of Baltimore city continued their labors. In 1868 the present Board was constituted. The fund then amounted to $500,000. It increased in their hands, and when, in 1872, the suit of Moses Fox was decided in favor of the city, they held a fund amounting to $650,000, invested in Maryland and Baltimore City Stocks, besides a considerable amout of real estate in Louisiana, then—and yet—unsold.

The McDonogh School was established in pursuance of one of the provisions of Mr. McDonogh's will directing the establishment of a Farm School near the city of Baltimore, for the benefit of the poor boys, first of Baltimore, then of the towns and villages of the State of Maryland,and then of the great maritime cities of the United States. Mr McDonogh contemplated an endowment of $3,000,000 for the organization of this Institution. (to be largely increased with the advancing values of the real estate investments.)

So far the fund realized and its accumulations, including the property bought for the use of the School, amounts to about $800,000. The object aimed at by Mr McDonogh was very comprehensive. It was nothing less than the "rescuing from ignorance and idleness and of a consequence, from vice and ignominy, millions upon millions of the destitute youths of the large cities of the United States, and the bringing them up in knowledge and virtue to industry and labor."

The Trustees, in 1872, finding themselves for the first time free from serious litigation and in possession of some $650,000, purchased the present site for the location of the School. The farm contains 835 acres, well watered and wooded, lying on the Western Maryland Railroad, twelve miles from Baltimore. It is in a perfectly healthy region removed from the corrupting temptations of towns or large villages, and yet sufficiently convenient to the city.

The great advance that has taken place in regard to educational facilities since the death of Mr. Donogh, as well as the diminished amount of the fund, presented matters of grave consideration to the Trustees in determining how best to carry out the intentions of this noble philanthropist.

Their views as to the field left for the School to occupy and the work it should attempt to do, are indicated in a report adopted in May, 1872, from which the following extracts are taken :

"The city ordinance from which this Board derives its powers, imposes the duty of 'establishing a School Farm, as directed under the will of John McDonogh.' These directions state clearly the general objects in view and the general character of the instrumentality to be employed, and must be regarded as controlling our action. In referring, however, to details, the directions are suggestive rather than mandatory. It is a fortunate circumstance that this latitude exists; and that in now seeking to carry out this great educational charity in the most practical and feasible mode, a discretion can be exercised that shall have regard to changes which have taken place

in this community during the twenty-two years elapsed since the death of John McDonogh.

"During that period a system of Public Free Schools in the city of Baltimore has been matured and brought to a state of great perfection, so that at the present day little remains unaccomplished in that respect.

"The House of Refuge, founded seventeen years ago, as an institution of a reformatory character, is now caring for about three hundred and eighty (380) boys of the class known as juvenile delinquents. It is able to meet all the requirements of this community as far as regards that particular class of boys.

"The Manual Labor School receives indigent orphan and half orphan boys, assuming legal charge during minority under articles of apprenticeship agreed to by parent or guardian. Its resources are stated as sufficient to maintain 25 per cent. more boys than have ever been its inmates. This is the case, in spite of the fact that constant efforts are made to increase the number, agents being employed to visit poor families for the purpose of influencing them to commit their children to the care of the school. We are constrained, consequently, to regard this ground as preoccupied. The Manual Labor School appears fully to fill its own special sphere of usefulness.

"The Saint Mary's Industrial School, the Boys' Home, the Children's Aid Society, and several Orphan Asylums, have been founded within the past few years, and are devoting themselves, on an ever expanding scale, to the care of poor boys, or of boys without proper guardianship and homes.

"In seeking a field of usefulness for the McDonogh Institute commensurate with our resources, it is right to bear in mind the above changes, effected since Mr. McDonogh's time, in the condition of the class he desired to benefit."

The Board then adopted the suggestions that the pupils of the School should be "*poor boys of good character, of respectable associations in life, residents of the city of Baltimore*," and that "they be admitted between the ages of ten and fourteen years." They were to be retained until sixteen years old. This regulation was subsequently modified by the creation of the Prize Scholarships described in the Catalogue. The Catalogue sets forth the course of instruction that has been pursued.

It was decided not to put up buildings at once, but to repair the large dwelling on the farm so as to adapt it to the

accommodation of a small number of boys and to begin the work of the School without delay, leaving to experience to indicate the arrangement and character of the buildings needed, as well as the other requisites for putting the Institution upon its permanent footing.

The Principal and other officers having been appointed, the School was opened November 21st, 1873, by the admission of 21 pupils. This number was gradually increased, as the accommodations were made ready, to 50 by Febuary 1st, 1874. Want of room has prevented any further increase of numbers since that date. Applications have steadily increased from the beginning and there are at present a large number on the list. As soon as the buildings and apparatus can be provided the School will be filled to its capacity.

THE

Report of the Principal

AND THE

CATALOGUE

OF THE

McDonogh School.

1877-78.

Officers of the School.

Principal:

WILLIAM ALLAN, M. A.

Instructors:

D. C. LYLE, M. A.

JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT, C. E.

S. T. MORELAND, M. A., C. E.

W. I. JONES, (*Music.*)

Matron:

Mrs. JOSEPHA YOUNG.

POST OFFICE,

Owings' Mills, Md.

REPORT.

McDonogh School, January 1st, 1879.

S. H. Tagart, Esq.,

President of the Board of Trustees.

Sir: I herewith submit the catalogue of the McDonogh School for the session of 1877 and '78, with the organization and roll of scholars for the present session. The system of discipline and the general plan of instruction pursued in former years, have been adhered to during the past one, with satisfactory and encouraging results. Our aim in the course of instruction adopted has been to make the elements of a good English education of first and chief importance. The great part of the time, labor and care bestowed upon teaching is devoted to drilling in English branches. This is of course the main matter in all school training, but to the great majority of our boys. it is the whole matter. It is all that will be within their reach, and in many cases their progress hereafter will be proportionate to their mastery of the English elements. This most important part of the school work, it is true, makes large demands upon our time, and such must continue to be the case, because of the heterogeneous training and preparation with which our scholars enter. Many have had but indifferent facilities for education within reach, and many others but small opportunity for using even such as they had. Others come who have been well and carefully

taught. Hence a wide diversity in training and attainment is found in every new class which requires especial care and labor on the part of the teacher.

The object of our discipline is to develop boys of fair capacity and character, who have to depend entirely upon themselves in making their way in life, into honest, earnest and useful men. For this purpose, efforts are made to render them careful, industrious, prompt, self-reliant; to teach them the great value in all things of self-help of determined will, of steady courage; to instill into them the conviction that honor and duty require, and the rewards of a well-spent life wait upon, a faithful and earnest performance of the part assigned us by a kind Providence, whether it be humble or exalted. Strict obedience, a cheerful performance of duty, whether pleasant or otherwise, and a good use of the opportunities offered for improvement, are required. Great care is taken to place and keep the *morale* of the School at a high standard by a discipline founded upon mutual confidence and truthfulness.

The instruction in Biology and Physiology, under Mr. Moreland, has become more systematized and is gradually growing into a very valuable and useful part of our curriculum. The training given by the former of these subjects to the faculties of observation and discrimination; the knowledge afforded by both, of vegetable and animal life; and the information, to be obtained through the latter, of the structure and functions of the human body, have always rendered them, in my judgment, most desirable subjects for use in school instruction.

As our facilities in the way of laboratories, &c., increase, the instruction in these subjects will grow in extent, our aim being to render it as real and objective as possible by the

direct study of plants and animals. With this aim, interest manifested in these is encouraged, and efforts are made to induce voluntary study of them. Thus, for instance, two boys (Masters Gantt and Johnson), having shown an interest in some ant hills, were directed to the study of bees. Two hives were procured for them, and in three seasons they have learned much of the habits and modes of life of honey bees, and have managed the hives so successfully as to increase the number to fifteen. A pleasant incident connected with the class in Zoology during the past autumn was the offering of a prize by Prof. P. R. Uhler, of the Johns Hopkins University, for the best collection of crickets, to be made by a member of the class. Quite a large number of collections were made, which were examined and arranged by Prof. Uhler, who then decided to confer two prizes, the first on Master A. B. Crane for having collected the largest number of varieties, and the second on Master A. B Haynes for the greatest number of specimens. Prof. Uhler visited the School, and, after a short address to the boys, conferred the prizes in person.

The instruction in German and Mathematics, under Mr. Lyle, has been carried as far as the age and development of our scholars will permit The study of German has been pursued, not only for the sake of a knowledge of that language but with reference to improving the student in English. The course in Mathematics has been extended to embrace regularly Trigonometry and Surveying, besides Algebra and Geometry, and, during the vacation months, the senior class has been organized into a surveying party and thoroughly drilled practically in land-surveying. During the past session, courses in Analytical and Descriptive Geometry were added to the mathematical instruction of

the senior class. The ground covered by the courses in German and Mathematics was sufficient to enable Master Gantt, a member of the senior class last year, to pass the matriculation examination in these subjects at the Johns Hopkins University with credit.

I regret to announce that, under the advice of his physician, Mr. Julius Kruttschnitt felt compelled to resign his position at the close of last session. Mr. Kruttschnitt had been connected with the school from its opening, and had contributed much in every way to its successful development. A well-trained scholar, a skilful teacher, and an accomplished gentleman, he devoted all his energies while here to the interests of his pupils and of the School, and by his judgment, tact and unselfish labor greatly aided in the work of organization and control. His place was filled by the appointment of Mr. D. C. Humphreys, under whose charge the classes, lately Mr Kruttschnitt's, are progressing satisfactorily.

As stated in my last report, the music classes, after the resignation of Mr. Russell, were placed in charge of Mr. W. I. Jones, one of our former pupils. Mr Jones conducted them through the year in a creditable manner, and has been continued in charge of them for the present session.

The School is opened daily with a chapel service, consisting of singing, reading the Bible, and prayer, and is closed with a hymn or doxology. On Sunday the boys attend divine service at some one of the neighboring churches, or at the School. During, the past year, thanks to the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Randolph and others, services were held frequently at the School. The scholars are divided into four Bible classes, which meet every Sunday night. As stated in my last report, the want of a room suitable for public religious

services is felt to be a great inconvenience. Regular services at the School would not merely be more convenient to the boys, but would afford to many others connected with the Institution, privileges which are now out of reach.

The out-door work of the scholars has been better organized and more effective during the past year than ever before. The manual labor feature of the School was adopted originally because it was the will of the founder, but experience has proved it a valuable part of our curriculum. Two things have been steadily assumed in regard to it. *First*, that it should be considered as educational and not as a source of profit. *Second*, that it should be strictly subordinate to the work of the school-room. The first enables us to look primarily to the good of the boy in arranging his tasks and not to a problematical return from his unskilled labor ; the second prevents us from requiring double work, first in the school-room, and then outside, a requisition which, with the average boy, means either no study, or no work. Guided by these principles we have found the outside work most helpful, not merely in accustoming the scholars to labor and in giving manual dexterity, but in improving the health and discipline of the School, in developing the practical intelligence and common sense of the boys, and in increasing manliness, self-reliance and robustness of character among them.

So far our facilities for manual labor are only such as the farm and garden supply. I have heretofore suggested to the Board the desirableness of giving many of our boys some practice in the use of tools and such elementary training as would render their entrance on mechanical pursuits easier, and their progress in them more rapid Coming as our boys do entirely from the city and returning, for the most part, to it, such pursuits offer a more available field of life-labor to them

than agriculture, and one far more frequently chosen. But it is not merely for our boys during school-life that some shops are needed. Many of those who have completed their term of residence are not able at once to find situations, and remain with us a longer or shorter time until this can be effected. Such youths are now employed on the farm. This plan was looked upon at the outstart as temporary, of limited application, and as being open to serious objections. Experience confirms this view, and points to the benefit that would result to such youths, if they could be put at once to some sort of systematic and skilled mechanical labor until they can obtain suitable permanent employment elsewhere.

Though experience has lessened some of the difficulties felt at first in the matter of appointments, this subject is one of those requiring the most careful consideration of the Board. It cannot be too distinctly kept in view, that neither this nor any other institution with a definite aim and purpose, is adapted to boys taken indiscriminately. The same objects that lay hold of the best activities of one boy, will be without influence on another ; the same discipline that makes a man of one, will fail entirely in the case of another. We aim at the creation of a good school, which shall possess every advantage within reach of our means, for the instruction of boys in the subjects embraced in our course. We desire to spare no effort to render the Institution worthy of the benevolent founder, and to constitute it a valuable contributor to the education of the rising generation. But it is indispensable to this end, that only boys worthy the care and expense bestowed should be admitted to its privileges. It does not necessarily follow that because a boy is destitute, it would be wise to place him in the School If he has not character and ambition enough to use his opportunities so as the better to equip

himself for after life, his stay here would only result in shielding him awhile from the struggle before him, without properly preparing him to meet it when obliged to do so. Better, in many such cases, that the boy should enter at once upon some trade or business, where he may at least acquire the ability to earn honestly his bread.

The Board adopted the suggestion in my last report in regard to making the appointments for a limited period, and in filling vacancies last summer, made all the appointments to terminate on the first of June next. Time has not been given to see the full working of this plan, but all the indications are favorable, so much so that I earnestly recommend that the Board continue to act on it, and that next summer they extend it so far as to embrace the cases of re-appointment as well as those of new boys. Appointments made in this way for a single year, and contingent for renewal upon the improvement of the boy will act as the scholarships at present do, as a stimulus to study and good conduct. By keeping constantly before the scholar and his guardians the value of his advantages here, and the necessity for a good use of them, such appointments will tend to increase appreciation of the advantages as well as cultivate the self-reliance of the boys.

I would renew the suggestion contained in my last report that such an arrangement be made with the city schools as would facilitate the selection of scholars and be mutally advantageous. The majority of our boys come to us from the city Grammar Schools If a definite number of the appointments that are made every summer were set apart to be filled by boys eligible under the rules of the Board, and recommended by the City Superintendent of Instruction as having won the highest places in their respective schools for character and capacity the preceding year, the result, I feel sure,

would be very advantageous. Thus, if (say)five places were so set apart and each Grammar School were invited to nominate the best poor boy in it, we shold have twenty good boys from which to fill up the five vacancies. The day may come when one scholarship could be given to each Grammar School. Such a plan would guard against worthless boys and would give uniformity and consistency to the appointments by making them depend on at least a year of previous fair conduct and promise, instead of an examination necessarily brief and limited. It would distribute the scholarships, too, in the fairest manner. Nor would the advantage be confined to our School. Scholarships here, offered as prizes to the boys who are eligible under the founder's will, would have a beneficial effect on the Grammar Schools in affording a stimulus to a large class of pupils.

During the past year the general health of the scholars has been good. About the beginning of the year two boys were taken sick, and in a short time their disease developed into *Necrosis* of the bones of the leg. After some weeks, it being impossible to treat them properly here, they were, by the advice of our physician, Dr. Campbell, removed to the Baltimore Infirmary, where we procured for them the advantages of eminent surgical treatment and of careful nursing. Provision was also made at the expense of the Institute by which their mothers were enabled to remain with them during their stay in the Infirmary. These cases proved very severe and protracted, and it was not until the last of July that the physicians in charge thought them sufficiently recovered to be sent to their homes. Their places were kept vacant in the School until the close of the session, with the hope that they might be able to return. It was found then, however, that restoration to health was yet a ques-

tion of months, and the Board appointed other boys to fill their places.

The farm shows a decided improvement. Some years must elapse before it can be brought to a highly productive state, but the effects of keeping a large amount of stock and of feeding the products for the most part on the farm, are beginning to be seen. Within a few months valuable additions have been made to the live stock by the purchase of four head of Lincoln sheep and four head of Short Horn cattle, the latter especially very finely bred.

Arrangements have also been made for the construction of a large barrack, which will be completed in the spring. Much yet is needed, however, in the line of farm buildings. With no barn, and with no proper provision even for the storing of implements, the farmer has difficulties to contend with which greatly hinder his progress, and which, it is earnestly hoped, will be speedily removed.

The garden supplies the School in its line An extensive orchard has been planted to ensure an abundance of fruit in the future. Considerable additions are being made to this as well as to the plantings of small fruits, grapes, &c., during the present winter, from stock grown on the place.

The general deportment of the School for the past year has been good, and the progress of the scholars very satisfactory. No vacancy occurred during the scholastic year, except in the cases of the two boys sent to the Infirmary. For the success of our year's work I am greatly indebted to the hearty cooperation of my associates in the control of the School, and to Mrs. Young, who is at the head of the household.

The accompanying catalogue contains the details as to

the condition and progress of the School, and to it I respectfully refer you for further information.

With gratitude to Divine Providence for his mercies and blessings in the past, we earnestly pray for a continuance of them in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

W. ALLAN, *Principal.*

CATALOGUE.

CATALOGUE.

Admission of Scholars.

The following paragraphs, taken from the report of a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees to prepare a general plan for the organization of the School, set forth the rule of action that has guided the Board in making the appointments of scholars.

"It is suggeted that pupils be admitted between the ages of ten and fourteen.

"The description of boys proposed to be taken may be defined as poor boys of good character, of respectable associations in life, residents of the city of Baltimore.

"By 'poor' are meant those who are without adequate means for their maintenance, or who, in consequence of their indigent condition, are withdrawn from the public schools before acquiring a sufficient degree of education.

"By 'respectable associations in life,' it is intended to designate those whose parents or guardians may be expected to duly appreciate the advantages of education and of moral and physical training; to commit in good faith their children to the Institution for so long a period as the welfare of the children may require, and from whom unreasonable and capricious inteference may not be anticipated."

Appointments are made for the current scholastic year only, all of them terminating on the 1st of June next succeeding the date of entrance. Boys who improve their opportunities are eligible for reappointment at the end of that time.

Number of Scholars.

At the close of the Session of 1876–77, 46 boys were present, and 11 were appointed during the succeeding scholastic year. Of these 57 boys, 4 were honorably discharged because they had completed their term of residence, and 3 left the School without permission. Two boys were so long absent, because of protracted sickness, that they are not graded. The names and the standing are given below.

Register of Scholars.

The "Standing" is the average mark for the whole session of ten months, estimated with reference to 100 *as the maximum.*

FIRST CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
1	GANTT, HARRY LAWRENCE	83.76
2	JOHNSON, JOHN	76.46
3	EDWARDS, AMERICUS	74.83
4	SMITH, RUSH	70.52

SECOND CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
1	DEWITT, ROBERT E. LEE	81.12
2	BIELER, ALPHONSOS HENRY	79.47
3	YOUNG, CHARLES	79.40
4	TRAYLOR, JAMES GEDDY	78.89

5.....Fardwell, Harry Ringgold.....72.77
6.....Netre, Edward.....68.43
7.....Brooks, Joseph Dixon.....65.93
8.....Glascock, Eustice Straughn.....62.02
9.....Russell, John William.....51.63

THIRD CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
1	Sumwalt, Charles	85.69
2	Rogers, Grafton Lloyd	81.48
3	Fairbank, William Prescott	79.02
4	Garrett, Frank Lee	76.43
5	Betts, William Bailie	75.12
6	Adams, Walter Scott	74.12
7	Poet, Harry Benson	73.44
8	Brundige, Edward Parish	72.33
9	Crane, Arthur Bathurst	71.24
10	Riach, William	69.75
11	Lindsley, William Lawson	63.80
12	Bremer, Harry Cooper	61.73
13	Nevins, William Wilberforce	61.60

FOURTH CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
1	Haynes, Austin Baldwin	89.60
2	Atwood, Albert Hammond	87.52
3	Marriott, James Curley	77.74
4	Morris, John Edward	74.43
5	Griffith, Alfred	71.88
6	Riley, William Matthew	69.49
7	Van Hollen, George Henry	67.55
8	Bourne, Thomas	67.17
9	Wilkinson, Allen Byron	59.30

10.....Richards, Arthur Orlando.....57.12
11.....Fales, Charles Eshbaugh.....50.02
12.....Canby, Harry Lee.....Not Graded

FIFTH CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
1	Burgess, George Lewis	93.25
2	DeWitt, William Russell	92.67
3	Miller, George Winchester	86.23
4	Evans, Walter Mead	76.39
5	Milburn, Robert Frederick	69.33
6	McGall, David	69.94
7	Sanderson, Harry Schley	67.06
8	Lusby, Louis Edward	64.09
9	Williams, George Franklin	61.60
10	Dorrittee, Thomas E. Aringdale.	59.04
11	Titchner, James	50.53
12	Wigart, Pliny Earl	Not Graded

Prizes.

A Certificate of Distinction is awarded to each boy whose mark on the examination and whose final standing in his class are each 80 per cent or more in any one of the following studies: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural History, Botany, Physiology, Logic, History, Geography, English, German, Book-keeping; or in any two of the following: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Declamation, Drawing. One certificate is given for each study of the first group, and one for each two studies of the second group, in which the required grade is attained.

A CERTIFICATE OF SPECIAL DISTINCTION is given to each boy who obtains three or more Certificates of Distinction, and whose grade is not below 60 per cent. in any one of his studies.

TWO SPECIAL PRIZES were given for Declamation at the end of the session of 1877–8, the award being made by the Educational Committee of the Board of Trustees.

CERTIFICATES OF DISTINCTION

Were awarded, in accordance with the above scheme, to a respectable portion of boys, and conferred by the Principal at the close of the examinations in January and in May.

CERTIFICATES OF SPECIAL DISTINCTION

Were won, at the examinations in January, by the following boys, who passed satisfactorily all their examinations, and made distinguished attainments in the required number of studies :

First Class.—H. L. Gantt.

Second Class.—C. Young, A. H. Bieler.

Fourth Class.—A. B. Haynes, A. H. Atwood.

Fifth Class.—W. R. DeWitt, G. H. Burgess.

At the examinations in May, CERTIFICATES OF SPECIAL DISTINCTION were awarded to the following boys :

First Class.—H. L. Gant.

Second Class.—A. H. Bieler, J. G. Traylor.

Third Class.—C. H. Sumwalt, G. L. Rogers, W. P. Fairbank, F. L. Garrett.

Fourth Class.—A. B. Haynes, A. H. Atwood.

Fifth Class.—G. H. Burgess, W. R. DeWitt, G W Miller.

PRIZES FOR DECLAMATION.

The first special Prize for Declamation was conferred by the Educational Committee of the Board of Trustees on

A. B. Crane,

and the second on

C. H. Sumwalt.

Prize Scholarships.

By resolution of the Board of Trustees, the term for which boys may be entered in the School expires when they reach the age of 16 years.

But to encourage a spirit of excellence and attention to duty, as well as to furnish still further advantages to those who are most worthy, the Board has established scholarships, which are conferred as prizes at the end of each session on those boys who, up to the age of 16 years, have best improved the opportunities afforded them at the School.

Recipients of these Scholarships are entitled to the privileges of the School for an additional year, and are required, in consideration thereof, to perform such extra duties as may be assigned to them.

In accordance with this action of the Board, Prize Scholarships for the year 1878–79 were conferred on

JOHN JOHNSON,
G. L. ROGERS.

Course of Instruction.

The School was divided into five classes.

The first Class (the highest) completed Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology, and did a part of the Laboratory Work on the Frog in Huxley and Martin's Elementary Biology; completed Lockyer's Elementary Astronomy; in French, read Le Cid, with exercises; read, in German, portions of Goethe's Prose and of Soll und Haben, with exercises; finished Davie's Analytical Geometry, reviewed Algebra and studied portions of Church's Descriptive Geometry. Drawing and Music throughout the year.

The Second Class completed Morse's First Book of Zoology and 215 pages of Hutchison's Physiology; Swinton's School Composition; Bryant & Stratton's Commercial Book-keeping; 190 pages of Peck's Ganot's Physics; Thomson's History of England and Browne and Scharf's History of Maryland; Plane Geometry, with a short course of Plane Trigonometry and Surveying; and read portions of Adler's German Reader and Wilhelm Tell, with exercises. Drawing and Music throughout the year.

The Third Class completed Gray's How Plants Grow; Swinton's Language Lessons and Swinton's School Composition; Bryant & Stratton's Common School Book-keeping; McGuffey's Speller; Guyot's Intermediate Geography, with Map Drawing of the Middle Atlantic States; White's Arithmetic; and read portions of Adler's and Otto's German Readers, with exercises. Music throughout the year.

The Fourth Class completed Swinton's Language Lessons and 80 pages of Swinton's School Composition; read McGuffey's Fourth and Fifth Readers, and practised Writing; completed Guyot's Elementary Geography and 30 pages of Guyot's Intermediate Geography, with exercises in Map Drawing; 60 pages of McGuffey's Speller; and Arithmetic to Percentage. Music throughout the year.

The Fifth Class completed one hundred and fifty-three pages of Swinton's Language Lessons and fifty-four pages of McGuffey's Speller; read McGuffey's Third Reader; completed Guyot's Elementary Geography; and finished a short course of Common Fractions. Writing and Music throughout the year.

TEXT-BOOKS.

The following were used during the session: Holy Bible; McGuffey's Speller and Readers; Spencerian Copy-Books; Guyot's Geographies; Swinton's Language Lessons, Composition, and English Grammar; Thompson's History of England, and Browne and Scharf's History of Maryland; Walter Smith's Drawing Books; Bryant and Stratton's Book-Keeping, with Fulton and Eastman's Blanks; Peck's Ganot's Physics; Lockyer's Astronomy; Morse's Zoology; Huxley's Physiology; Hutchison's Physiology; Gray's How Plants Grow; Otto's French Grammar; Joynes's Classic French Plays; Otto's German Grammar; Otto's and Adler's German Readers; Wilhelm Tell; Hart's Goethe's Prose; Soll und Haben; Walton's Arithmetical Tables; White's Arithmetic, with Ray's and Fish's Test Examples; Venable's Algebra; Bradbury's and Ray's Geometries; Davies' Surveying.

Religious Instruction.

The School is open with religious exercises, and closed with sacred music. On Sunday, the boys are required to attend services at the neighboring churches when the weather permits, and systematic Bible-class instruction is given every Sunday night during the school session.

Military Tactics.

The School is organized into a military company, and regularly drilled in good weather, about a quarter of an hour a day. Only the simpler evolutions of squad and company drill are taught, without arms. Four Sergeants and four Corporals are appointed each year, who not only have authority over the company while in ranks, but have considerable power and responsibility in the general management and discipline of the school.

The following were the officers for the past year :

H. L. Gantt, First Sergeant.

J. Johnson, Second Sergeant.

J. G. Traylor, Third Sergeant.

R. E. L. DeWitt, Fourth Sergeant.

A. Edwards, First Corporal.

J. D. Brooks, Second Coporal.

G. L. Rogers, Third Coporal.

A. B. Crane, Fourth Corporal.

Length of Session.

The school session of the past year opened on the 13th of August, and continued till the 1st of June, a period of 42 weeks. It was divided into two terms, the second of which began on the 1st of February.

The current session opened on the 12th of August, 1878, and will close on the 31st of May, 1879.

Distribution of Daily Exercises.

The work of the day has been distributed as follows:

The boys rise at 6, dress, and make up their beds. The rooms are then put in order by the boys assigned to this duty and a Sergeant afterwards inspects rooms and beds. At 6:45, chapel exercises for 15 minutes, after which a company inspection is held by the Sergeants. Breakfast at 7. At 7:40, recitations begin, and continue, with two recesses of ten minutes each, till 1, at which time the school is dismissed with music, and the boys march out. Company inspection at 1:15.

Dinner at 1:30. At 2, squad or company drill. The rest of the afternoon is given to play, or in busy seasons to out-door work. Those boys, however, who fail on the morning's recitations, are required to devote a part of the afternoon to making up the deficiency.

Supper and inspection at 6:30. After supper the School Library is opened and books are given out or returned. At 7, the preparation of lessons for the next day is be gun,

and is continued for an hour and three quarters. Music from 8:45 to 9:10. At 9:20 all the boys are required to be in bed, except a few of the older ones, who are permitted to be up 45 minutes longer.

Saturday is given to recreation or to work, according to circumstances.

Time Given to the Different Studies.

The following Table gives, approximately, the number of hours per week that were devoted to the several studies in each class during the Session of 1877–78:

	I Class.	II Class.	III Class.	IV Class.	V Class.
English, (including Spelling, Reading and Grammar	.....	3½	8	9	9½
History	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
German	6	4½	5	.....	.....
French	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geography	.....	.....	3½	4½	5
Mathematics	11	5	5	8	8
Physics	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Zoology and Physiology	5	4	.....	.....	.....
Botany	.....	.....	2½	.....	.....
Drawing	2	2	2	2	.....
Book-Keeping	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Writing	.....	.....	.....	2½	2½
Music	2	2	2	2	2
Total	32	32	30	28	27

School Library.

A Library for the use of the scholars and officers of the School has been established. It now contains about 1000 volumes, which have in great part been selected with reference to furnishing the boys with pleasant and healthful reading. Other books will be added from time to time, as means and opportunity permit.

Out-Door Work.

During the session of the School, which extends over ten months of the year, the out-door work required of the boys is little, and is not allowed to interfere with school duties—the conviction being entertained that it would be unwise to require any considerable amount of manual labor of boys while their energies are fully occupied with study. The result of such a requirement would be cripple the efficiency of the School without securing any compensating advantage. Yet during the session, there are many ways in which the boys aid in the current farm and garden work. A certain amount of out-door work to be done in their play-time is the penalty attached to many minor offences, (not failures in recitation,) and takes the place of translations, or columns of words to be written, and the simple confinement, that constitute the usnal penalties for such faults. In this way, almost every afternoon a number of boys are required to work at tasks assigned them, for from one to two hours. In addition to this, in busy seasons, such as the time for corn-planting and corn-gathering, all the pupils are required to work on Saturdays, and sometimes in the afternoons. Such, work, however,

is considered as extra, and is only imposed when it cannot be conveniently avoided.

For the months of June and July, covering the period most important as regards garden and farm work, school duties are suspended, and the boys are regularly employed out of doors. They work from 7 in the morning till noon. In the afternoon they are free, except when penalties have to be worked off, or when harvest renders it necessary to keep the whole force at work all day.

Care is taken to so vary and arrange the work assigned, as to familiarize each boy with all the more important operations on the farm and in the garden.

Furloughs and Visits.

Furloughs are given to all the boys for two or three days at Christmas, to allow them to visit their homes or friends. A holiday varying in length from ten to four days, according to the standing of the boy during the preceding session, is also given at some time during the vacation months.

The afternoons of the first Saturday in April and the first Saturday in October are set apart for visits to the boys from their relatives and friends. At no other time are visits to the boys permitted.

Examinations

Are held at the end of every other month on all passed over during the two months, and at the end of each half-session on all passed over during the half-session. They are conducted chiefly in writing, the scholars receiving no help of any kind

from any source. The examination counts one-half: that is, the average of all the marks on the daily recitations during a month, combined in equal ratio with the mark received on the examination, gives the scholar's standing for the month; and the average of all the monthly standings, combined equally with the marks on the half-session examination, gives the scholar's final standing for the half-session. The average of the two half-session standings is the standing for the whole year.

The following are selections from the examinations that were given for the half-session that began February 1st, and ended June 1st, 1878:

First Class.

PHYSIOLOGY.

(*Last seven Lessons of Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology.*)

I. (*a*) Name and describe all the kinds of organs which produce total or partial movements of the human body.

(*b*) Give the definition of each of the different kinds of levers, and point out, in the human body, at least one example of each kind showing that it is such.

II. What are the conditions of the production of the human voice? Name and briefly describe all the parts of the Larynx. Explain the action of the several parts of the Larynx, giving the name, origin and insertion of the different muscles. Upon what do high and low notes depend? Upon what does range of voice depend? Quality?

III. Under the following heads describe the organ of Hearing: The concha, external meatus, tympanum, Eustachian tube, drum of the ear, auditory ossicles, membranous labyrinth, scala media of the cochlea, lamina spiralis, scala tympani, scala vestibuli, otoconia, fibres of Corti. By means of what part of the ear are we supposed to appreciate the intensity of sound? How the quality?

IV. What is meant by the cerebro spinal nervous system? What by the sympathetic nervous system? By afferent, efferent, sensory and motor nerve fibres? State the facts in regard to the kind of nerve fibres in each of the roots of the spinal nerves, and in regard to the decussation of the sensory and motor nerves; and give the experiments by means of which your statements could be verified.

Time: 3 *hours* 20 *minutes.*

GERMAN.

(*About* 100 *pages of Freytag's Soll und Haben, and exercises.*)

Translate: So vergingen schnell die ersten Monate seines Lebens in der Hauptstadt, und es war gut für ihn, dass er auch in seinen Freistunden diese lebhafte Unterhaltung mit der ganzen Welt zu führen hatte, denn in Einem hatte Fink Recht gehabt: Anton blieb trotz dem täglichen Mittagstisch in dem parketirten Speisezimmer doch dem Chef des Hauses und der Familie sehr fremd und fühlte bald, dass eine Schranke gezogen sei zwischen den Herren vom Comptoir und den Personen des Hauses, die, so unbemerkbar sie für Fremde sein mochte, doch eisenfest stand. Er war so verständig, dass ihm nicht einfiel, darüber zu murren, aber er wurde doch manchmal

dadurch gedrückt, denn mit dem Enthusiasmus der Jugend war er schnell bereit seinen Principal als das Ideal eines Kaufmanns zu verehren. Die Klugheit, Sicherheit und energische Kürze des Mannes begeisterten ihn; er hätte sich gar zu gern mit schwärmerischer Innigkeit an ihn geschlossen, aber er sah ausser den Geschäftsstunden wenig von ihm.

Parse the first ten verbs and the first ten nouns in the above paragraph. Write down the subject and predicate of each sentence, and tell whether the sentence is in the normal, the inverted or the transposed order, and why.

Translate: Peter the Hermit, a native Amiens in Picardy, was a man of great zeal, courage and piety. He had made a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and beheld with indignation the cruel manner in which the Christians were treated by the infidels, who were in possession of the place. Unable to repress his resentment, he entertained upon his return the bold design of freeing the whole country from the Mahometan yoke, and of restoring to the Christians the land where their religion was first propagated.

Time: 2 hours.

Second Class.

ZOOLOGY.

(147 *pages of Morse's First Book of Zoology.*)

I. Land Snails: The kind of spire—The border of the shell—The creeping disk—the breathing orifice—The tentacles—The eyes—The mantle—the buccal plate.

II. Sea Snails: What two different kinds of shells? What is the corresponding difference in the mode of life of the animals? What is a siphon? How do Sea Snails breathe?

III. Fresh Water Mussels: Where found—Complete description of the shell, with the names of all the markings—The foot—The incurrent and excurrent orifices, telling at which end of the animal these organs are found—The mouth—The mantle.

IV. An Insect proper: The *regions* of the body—All the divisions and appendages of each region—The name and position of each of the mouth parts—Some of the different forms which the mouth parts assume in different insects—An elytron.

V. Growth of an Insect from the Egg: Give a brief life-history of the canker-worm moth, carefully naming the different stages through which the insect passes—Tell which stage closely resembles a worm, and how it is distinguished from a worm.

VI. The Lobster: The regions of the body—Beginning at the anterior end, name in order and briefly describe all the appendages—The method of breathing—The eggs.

Time: 2½ *hours.*

PHYSICS.

(190 *pages Peck's Ganot's Physics.*)

1. What is ebullition? Give an exact definition of the boiling point of a liquid. Announce the laws that govern the phenomena of ebullition. Give the principal causes that influence the boiling points of liquids, and cite examples under each.

2. Explain the formation of fogs and clouds. What two views are held as to the condition of the water in clouds? Explain the formation of dew and frost.
3. Explain fully Roemer's methods of determining the velocity of light.
4. Construct a virtual image in a concave reflector.
5. Construct a real image in a double convex lens.
6. Explain the action of currents on magnets. Give Ampère's law for determining direction of deflection. Show that magnets exercise a directive force on currents, that the earth does the same, what a solenoid is, and why it behaves like a magnet.

Time: 2¾ hours.

HISTORY.

(*Browne and Scharf's History of Maryland.*)

1. Give a sketch of Sir George Calvert, and state the reasons that made him apply for a grant of land in the New World. When and to whom was the grant made? Trace out the boundaries of the grant, and state what opposition the proprietary met with when ready to take possession.
2. What powers did the proprietary have in his colony? How was the government administered? Give a list of the Lords Baltimore, with the date of their accession and death. What, in general terms, had always been the policy of the Calverts toward the colony? What were the feelings in which they were held by the people, and how did the people show these feelings on several occasions?

3. Give an account of the "Peggy Stewart" affair, and of Cockburn's operations on the Chesapeake in 1813. What town did he burn? In what engagement did Commodore Barney first distinguish himself?

4. Give an account of the battle of North Point, and the bombardment of Fort McHenry. Give an account of the riots attending the passage of troops through Baltimore in 1861. What was the position of Maryland with respect to the War of Secession.

Time: 2¾ *hours.*

Third Class.

GEOGRAPHY.

(37 *pages of Guyot's Intermediate, and Map Drawing of the Middle Atlantic States.*)

I. Draw a map of Virginia and West Virginia. Place on the map, Alleghany and Blue Ridge mountains; the Rappahannock, James, Roanoke, Great Kanawha and Guyandotte rivers; and the cities of Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Wheeling, Parkersburg and Charleston.

II. Name in the order of their size the three great tributaries of the Mississippi from the Rocky Mountains. What is the height of land? Where is the wheat and corn region of this country? Name the leading States in their production. Give the principal tobacco growing States.

III. Locate and tell all you know about Louisville, Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Syracuse.

IV. Through what kind of country do many of the far western rivers flow? What and where is the Yosemite Valley? Near what town are the richest silver mines in Nevada? Locate and tell all you can about San Francisco and Salt Lake City.

Time: 4 *hours.*

BOOK-KEEPING.

Memoranda of nine business transactions were given, to be entered in Sales-Book, Day-Book, Cash-Book and Ledger, or in so many of these as the nature of the transaction required. From these books the class were required to make out a statement showing the condition of the business.

Time: 2½ *hours.*

ARITHMETIC.

(*Percentage and Compound Numbers.*)

1. What is the length of a carpet ¾ yd. wide that will be required to cover the floor of a room 13 ft. 4 in. long and 12 ft. 9 in. wide?

2. What must be the face of a note at 60 days, the proceeds of which when discounted at a bank at 6 per cent. are $100?

3. I sold Hiram Jones goods to the amount of $2,084 on the 20th of September, on 6 months' time. Oct. 8 he paid me $250; Nov. 20, $340; Dec. 25, $800; Jan. 12, 1873, $100. When ought I to receive the balance.

4. How far does a man walk in planting a field of corn 207 ft. square, the rows being 3 ft. apart and 3 ft. from the fence?

5. Four per cent. of 325 bu. is what per cent. of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of 200 bu.?

6. What is the cost of a ninety days' bill on Philadelphia to the amount of $1,000, at $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. premium, interest at 6 per cent.?

7. A man left Lawrence, Kansas, in longitude 95° 10′ W., and traveled to Boston, when he found that his watch was 1 hr. 36 min. 28 sec. too slow. What is the longitude of Boston?

8. What sum of money must be invested in U. S. 10-40's at par to produce a semi-annual income of $400, U. S. currency, gold being quoted at 175?

Time: 2½ hours.

Fourth Class.

ENGLISH.

(*Analysis, and 80 pages of Swinton's School Composition.*)

I. Analyze the following:

1. The minutest animal that is attentively examined affords a thousand wonders.
2. Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea.
3. Every one thought the tree would be blown down.
4. Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
   And all the air a solemn stillness holds.

II. Combine the first of the following groups of sentences into one simple sentence; the second into one complex one, and the third into one compound or compound-complex one:

(*a*) 1. Alexander saw himself lord of all Western Asia.

2. He saw himself such at the age of twenty-five.

3. He had defeated the Persians.

4. They were defeated in the great battles of Issus, Granicus and Arbella.

(*b*) 1. Alexandria is situated on the shore of the Mediterranean.

2. It was one of the most celebrated cities of antiquity.

3. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Egypt.

(*c*) 1. A frog had seen an ox.

2. She wished to make herself as big as he.

3. She attempted it.

4. She burst asunder.

III. Tell how to change each one of the kinds of sentences—Simple, Complex and Compound—into the other two. Change these sentences into complex ones:

1. The physician predicted the rècovery of your father.

2. The light infantry having joined the main body, the enemy retreated precipitately into Lexington.

Change the latter into Compound also. Change to Simple: 1. Sulla resigned the dictatorship for the reason that he hoped to enjoy quiet in private life. 2. Unless we are diligent, nothing can be done that is worth doing.

IV. (*a*) Vary the arrangement or structure, of the following; the same method only once, and tell in each case what method you use:

1. This is not the character of British justice.
2. I wish that I were capable of placing this great man before you.
3. Education forms the youthful mind.
4. A poor exile of Erin came to the beach.
5. "I would rather," said Henry Clay, "be right than be president."
6. Johnson declared that wit consists in finding out resemblances.
7. The gate is wide and the way is broad that leadeth to destruction.

(*b*) Tell the peculiarity in the arrangement of the following:

2. The Stuart sceptre well she swayed, but the sword she could not wield.
2. O'er the path so well known still proceeded the maid.
3. Who steals my purse, steals trash.

V. Define the following and explain by the use of examples: Synonyms; Denying the Contrary; Periphrasis, or Circumlocution.

VI. 1. Henry Dixon bought Feb. 3, 1878, of Peter Brown & Co., 12 lbs. sugar, at 10 cts.; 8 lbs. coffee, at 45 cts.; 4 lbs. tea, at 75 cts. Make out the bill and receipt it.

2. Henry A. Nichols receives, March 3, 1873, of Arthur A. Andrews, $840.25 on account. Make out the receipt.

3. Stephen Denison gives Lewis Clarke an order on Brown, Lewis & Co. for $2,000. Make out the order.

4. Hiram Day gives Robert Fulton a check on the National Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore, Maryland. Write the check.

5. Each of you this day promise to pay Col. Wm. Allen, or order, $400, three months from date. Write the note.

Time: 5 *hours.*

SPELLING.

(60 *pages of McGuffey's Speller.*)

Carnival,	Lozenge,	Malign,
Exercise,	Thorough,	Carouse,
Civilize,	Chestnut,	Abyss,
Specimen,	Crevice,	Burlesque,
Whimsical,	Salmon,	Sarcasm,
Codicil,	Ensign,	Mastiff,
Scissors,	Repulse,	Cupboard,
Saucer,	Comical,	Bargain,
Surgeons,	Parallel,	Argue,
Syntax,	Average,	Viscount.
Mildew,	Majesty,	Nuisance,
Guinea,	Muscular,	Oakum,
Biscuit,	Rarefy,	Typhus,
Chisel,	Myriad,	Treatise,
Optics,	Luxury,	Chaos,
Dungeon,	Austere,	Turpentine.
Custard,	Chastise,	

Time: 1 *hour.*

Fifth Class.

ARITHMETIC.

(Short Course of Common Fractions.)

1. A man sold 40 bu. wheat at $1.19 a bushel; another had 13 bu. more than the first, which he sold at 15 cts. less per bu. How much more did the second receive than the first?
2. How many straw hats, at 17 cents 5 mills each, can you buy if you have $107.80? Explain.
3. A physician sold 47 packages of medicine, each weighing 2 oz. 2 dr. 19 gr. What was the weight of the entire amount.
4. A merchant sold 136 hhd. 2 qt. 3 gi. wine equally among 31 merchants. How much did each buy?
5. From $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$ of $100\frac{1}{2}$ subtract $44\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{8}$.
6. Find the sum of $18\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{5}$ of $18\frac{3}{4}$, 2, $\frac{2}{3}$ of $18\frac{3}{4}$.
7. What will be the cost of $5\frac{1}{5}$ acres of land at $\$26\frac{1}{4}$ an acre?
8. Reduce $\frac{45\frac{1}{2}}{45\frac{2}{3}}$ to its simplest form.
9. How many miles in nine million inches?
10. Find the value in integers of $\frac{4}{9}$ of a rod?
11. What part of 3 T. 4 cwt. 2 qr. $16\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. is 1 T. 2 cwt. $17\frac{1}{2}$ lbs?
12. Multiply $4848\frac{2}{3}$ by $32\frac{3}{4}$.
13. Reduce 981 to eighteenths.
14. Reduce $\frac{2}{5}\frac{8}{3}\frac{4}{9}\frac{6}{5}$ to its lowest terms.
15. What number divided by $8\frac{5}{8}$ will give $4\frac{2}{3}$ for the quotient?

Time: $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

SESSION OF 1878-9.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

Principal:

William Allan, M. A.

Instructors:

D. C. Lyle, M. A.
S. T. Moreland, M. A., C. E.
D. C. Humphreys, C. E.
W. I. Jones, (Music.)

Matron:

Mrs. Josepha Young.

Register of Scholars.

First Class:

Johnson, John.

Second Class:

Dewitt, Robert E. Lee,
Glascock, Eustace Straughn.

Third Class:

Adams, Walter Scott,
Atwood, Albert Hammond,
Betts, William Bailie,
Brundige, Edward Parish,
Crane, Arthur Bathurst,
Fairbank, William Prescott,
Fardwell, Harry Ringgold,
Haynes, Austin Baldwin,
Lindsley, William Lawson,
Netre, Edward,
Riach, William,
Rogers, Grafton Lloyd,
Sumwalt, Charles Hamlin.

Fourth Class:

Bourne, Thomas,
Bremer, Harry Cooper,
Burgess, George Lewis,
DeWitt, William Russell,
Evans, Walter Mead,
Griffith, Alfred,
Marriott, James Curley,
McGall, David,
Miller, George Winchester,
Morris, John Edward,
Riley, William Matthew,
Van Hollen, George Henry.

Fifth Class:

Anschutz, Frank Hamilton,
Briessen, Robert,
Chenowith, Richard,
Fales, Charles Eshbaugh,
Henry, William Coltman,
Lusby, Louis Edward,
Milburn, Robert Frederick,
Sanderson, Harry Schley,
Thompson, DeValangin Francis,
Titchner, James,
Wilkinson, Allen Byron,
Williams, George Franklin.

Sixth Class:

Brundige, John Price,
Chabot, William Hinson,
Collier, Charles Ashby,
Dorman, John,
Dorsey, Thomas Henry,
Kersey, John David,
Norris, Lloyd Matson,
Riston, James Preston,
Wagner, Charles Flemming,
Wilson, James Kirkland.

TABLE

of Hours per week assigned to the various subjects of study during the First Term of the Session of 1878-79.

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.	Sixth Class.
	No. hours per week.	No. hours per week.	No. hours per week.	No. hours per week.	No. hours per week.	No. hours per week.
English, (Spelling, Reading, Grammar).....	.....	.....	4	8	8	10
History.	.....	5½	4½	.....	.....	.....
German.....	7	7	6	.....	.....	.....
French.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geography.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	5
Mathematics. ...	12	7	6	11	9	8½
Physics and Zoology.....	.....	.....	5	.....	....	.....
Chemistry.	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Physiology.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drawing..... ..	.....	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
Book-Keeping...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Writing.....	.....	.....	.....	2½	2½	2½
Music.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
	32	32	32	30	29	28

DONATIONS.

The following gentlemen have made donations to the School during the year:

Hon. Charles B. Roberts, Reports of U. S. Commissioners on the Vienna International Exhibition, 2 volumes.

Prof. Joseph Henry, Smithsonian Report, 1878.

Gen. John Eaton, Report Commissioner Education, 1878.

Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, Congressional Reports, 3 volumes.

Julius Kruttschnitt, Esq., 24 volumes of valuable French and English books.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Smithsonian Report, 1877.

Hon. William L. LeDuc, Report Commissioner Agriculture, 1877.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Fire Commissioners,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1878.

REPORT.

OFFICE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS,

Baltimore, January 1st, 1879.

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council:

GENTLEMEN:

In pursuance of the usual custom the Board of Fire Commissioners respectfully submits to your Honorable Body the twentieth annual report of the department under their charge, for the year ending 1878.

The composition of the Board has undergone a change during the period named. Messrs. Charles B. Slingluff, Samuel Hannah and James E. Trott, have been elected Fire Commissioners, vice Messrs. John T. Morris, Hugh Gifford and James A. Bruce, retiring; by ordinance of the City Council, passed October 4th, 1878, the Board was increased to seven, and Mr. J. F. Morrison elected.

The working force of the Department remains the same as the previous year, viz: thirteen (13) engine companies, three (3) hook and ladder companies and one hundred and ninety-eight (198) men.

The apparatus of the Department consists of seventeen (17) engines, thirteen (13) in regular service and four (4) reserves, twenty-six (26) hose carriages, ten (10) steam heaters, three (3) hook and ladder trucks, one (1) reserve truck, four (4) fuel wagons, with all the necessary appurtenances to complete

them for fire service during the year. No. 1 engine has had a complete set of new metal flues, a general overhauling, and the discharge screws extended so as to enable it to get into service quicker than formerly; this new arrangement also gives the force of two pumps at one time, it being a double engine. No. 2 engine has had a new pump, new connections, and a general overhauling. No. 3 engine has had new cages in pumps, &c. No. 4 engine has had a new sett of metal flues. Reserve engine "Baltimore" has had a new boiler, new connections, and other repairs. Reserve engine "John Cushing" has had a new boiler, new cylinder, new steam pipes, and other connections. Two new heaters have been built during the year; there are now in service ten (10) steam heaters in use in the following Houses: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11 and 12. There has also been made an appliance known as the Siamese connection, by means of which two streams of water, from separate engines, become united and can be thrown to an increased height. The Board contemplates building next year, 1879, three new hose carriages, two of them being needed at present. Taking all things into consideration, in the opinion of the Board, the apparatus is at present in good condition, as by reference to the above it will be seen that a large portion of it has been thoroughly overhauled.

There is in service sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty (16,150) feet of first quality hose, and twelve thousand (12,000) feet of second quality. There was purchased during the year seven thousand (7,000) feet.

The Department has seventy-two (72) horses, sixty-six (66) in regular service, and six (6) reserves. During the year twelve new horses were purchased, some of them have been in service for some time, but still retain good activity.

In view of the considerable amount of fire service performed by the No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company, on Paca street,

which service covers all that portion of the city lying west of Calvert street, also including Locust Point, the Board deemed it necessary, if possible, to relieve them of part of their labors by adding to the Department a new Hook and Ladder Company, to be located somewhere near the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and Biddle street, and to remove the No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company from its present location, to somewhere near the intersection of Camden and Howard streets, or nearer to No. 2 Engine House on Barre street. By this change it was intended that the new Company should cover the west and north-western section, and No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company could not only be kept nearer the centre of the city. but it would shorten their run to Locust Point, where it is very essential that such a Company should be gotten as soon as possible after an alarm of fire in that locality, in view of the immense and valuable warehouse property which has been erected in that section during the past few years, and its rapidly increasing manufacturing interests. This, however, would have necessitated an expenditure of $35,000 00. Now, while the members of this Board deemed this addition to the Department as actually necessary to bring its efficiency to the proper maximum, yet, with the present demand on all sides for economical municipal expenditures, they do not at present propose to ask for an appropriation for the purpose named.

The Inspector of Public Buildings gave great care and attention to the wants of this Department, and repairs to engine houses 2, 3, 6, 7, &c., were made thoroughly and promptly until his appropriation for that purpose was exhausted. The following repairs are actually necessary: No. 1 Engine Company, the stable should be extended back to Diamond street; the stables of Nos. 5, 10, 11, 12 and 13 Engine Companies require new floors; the stalls of Nos. 11, 12 and 13 need turning so as to face the apparatus; the east walls of

Nos. 10 and 12 engine houses should be cemented, as the dampness disfigures the inside of these houses; No. 12 Engine engine room needs a new floor. The repairing of the houses of this Department can be done more promptly and at a less expense to the City if the fund for that purpose is placed by the Mayor and City Council with the Board of Fire Commissioners; many repairs which are now made at a considerable cost by contract with outside parties, or where outside labor is employed, could be done with only the cost of the material used, as the work could be done by the men connected with this Department.

By reference to the following table of 1876, which is the latest complete one we have been enabled to obtain, it will be seen that the Fire Department of our city has rendered better service, at less expense, than any of the principal cities of the Union. Included in the losses for 1876 is the large fire at Brown & Bros., drug warehouse, which amounted to $225,000.

City.	Number of Members.	Department Expenses.	Amount of Losses.	No. of Engines.	No. of Hook and Ladder Companies, Chemical Engines & other appliances.
New York.....	750	$1,299,962 34	$2,472,336 00	43	27
Philadelphia..	395	477,830 00	1,353,259 00	27	5
Boston.....	368	489,652 82	541,277 00	29	27
Baltimore.. ...	199	157,976 47	563,249 00	13	3
St. Louis.....	225	292,339 71	335,322 00	18	4
San Francisco	174	146,070 79	640,492 00	11	3
Cincinnati.....	154	236,800 52	440,183 00	18	6
Brooklyn.....	198	325,611 73	909,361 00	17	5
Chicago.....	344	417,937 20	277,720 00	29	13
Pittsburgh. ...	116	143 586 40	368,351 00	12	4

There were 171 box alarms and 200 silent alarms of fire, and the losses thereby amounted to $156,601 98.

The recommendation in the previous report in reference to compelling owners and managers of hotels, theatres, churches and other public places, to provide means of escape in times of fire and panic, is again recommended. This cannot be brought too often before the proper authorities. Very often after a fire has occurred in some large public building, committees are appointed to provide such means, but afterwards there is a great deal of laxity shown, and by degrees the matter dies out and nothing is heard of it again until the reoccurrence of a like calamity. There was passed, during the last session of the Council, a law compelling managers of public places to keep the aisles clear, &c., so as to afford easy egress in cases of fire or panic. This is a good law, and the Board desires respectfully to call the atttention of the parties whose duty it is to see that it is properly enforced.

Hardly a fire has occurred in this department during the past year, but what could have been better extinguished and at far less trouble and expense, if a proper system had been observed in the construction of buildings. This Board from year to year has endeavored to impress the Mayor and City Council with the importance of some legislation looking to this result, but up to this time no such legislation has been had. This Board therefore desires to urge upon the Mayor and City Council the vital importance of some legislation in this respect, as early as possible.

The appropriation for the Fire Department for the year 1878 was $175,400 00, the amount drawn from the City Register was $165,741 59, leaving an undrawn balance of $9,658 41. The amount asked for the running expenses of 1879 is $156,000 00, being $19,000 00 less than the appropriation for

1878, and nearly $10,000 00 less than the expenses of that year. There was paid to the City Register the sum of $2,163 30, which was realized from the sale of old material, &c.

The following is a list of tables showing the receipts and expenditures in detail.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL W. REGESTER, *Pres't*,
F. C. LATROBE, *ex-officio*,
THOS. W. CAMPBELL,
CHAS. B. SLINGLUFF,
JAMES E. TROTT,
SAMUEL HANNAH,
J. F. MORRISON,

Board of Fire Commissioners.

Attest:

GEO. A. CAMPBELL, *Secretary.*

TABLES.

Statement of appropriations for fiscal year ending December 31st, 1878.

Amount appropriated by the City Council for 1878	$175,000 00
Special appropriation to erect fire alarm box 416...	400 00
Total	$175,400 00
Amount drawn from the City Register same period	$165,741 59
Balance undrawn	$9,658 41

Receipts from all sources.

Stock in hand in Store Room, December 31st, 1877		$654 64
Received from the City Register, 1878		165,741 59
" " Fines		594 55
" " Uniforms		601 47
" " Sale of horses		445 00
" " " Manure		215 00
" " " Old hose, &c		307 28
Indemnity from Insurance Companies for members		117 84
		$168,677 37
Receipts from all sources		$168,677 37
Expenditures	$165,639 43	
Add amount paid City Register	2,163 30	
	$167,802 73	
To balance—		
Store Room stock, December 31st, 1878	874 64	
		$168,677 37

Expenditures for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

Salaries	$110,600 84
Apparatus	4,913 75
Apparatus repairs	5,709 93
Accidents	1,052 88
Feed	5,868 99
Fuel	1,383 58
Furniture	1,928 74
Harness and repairs	776 30
Horse shoeing	1,329 66
Hose	5,651 78
Horses	3,090 68
Ground rent	1,123 24
Gas light	822 35
Oils, grease, &c	1,261 46
Office expenses (including pay of messenger)	451 24
Water rent	336 60
Washing	1,234 76
Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph	12.749 14
No. 4 Truck	1,458 00
Uniforms	290 47
Medicine	40 45
Fire alarm box 416	326 45
Insurance premium on lives of members	2,250 00
Insurance indemnity paid members	117 84
Miscellaneous	870 30
	$165,639 43

Company expenses for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

Engine Company No. 1	$9,286 49	
" " " 2	10,256 29	
" " " 3	9,453 86	
" " " 4	10,023 96	
" " " 5	8,156 36	
" " " 6	10,110 23	
" " " 7	8,679 34	
" " " 8	8,660 23	
" " " 9	8,954 35	
" " " 10	8,219 24	
" " " 11	8,067 26	
" " " 12	8,904 46	
" " " 13	7,798 13	
Hook and Ladder Company No. 1	7,595 02	
" " " " " 2	8,216 40	
" " " " " 3	7,563 43	
Reserves	2,791 12	
		$142,736 17
Office expenses		451 24
Miscellaneous		870 30
Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph		12,749 14
No. 4 Truck		1,458 00
Uniforms		290 47
No. 416 Box		326 45
Officers' salaries, &c		6,639 82
Accident Insurance indemnity		117 84
		$165,639 43

The estimated amount of appropriation for the Baltimore City Fire Department, for the fiscal year 1879, *is as follows:*

Salaries		$110,600 00
Apparatus		2,100 00
Apparatus repairs		7,000 00
Accident		1,800 00
Feed		7,500 00
Furniture		500 00
Harness and repairs		800 00
Horse shoeing		1,200 00
Hose		2,000 00
Horses		3,000 00
Gas light		1,000 00
Medicines		100 00
Office expenses (including pay of messenger)		600 00
Washing		1,300 00
Fuel		1,500 00
Bells		250 00
Oils, grease, &c		1,250 00
Miscellaneous		650 00
Insurance premium on lives of members		2,250 00
Ground rents		1,200 00
Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph—		
Salaries	$8,400 00	
Battery and repairs	1,000 00	
		9,400 00
		$156,000 00

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

House of Reformation

AND INSTRUCTION

For Colored Children,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1878.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Mayor

and City Council of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN:

On presenting their sixth annual report, the Board of Managers of the House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Children express their satisfaction at the successful operations for the past year and the good health of the inmates, two boys have died from consumption of the lungs, which they had when committed.

The largest number of inmates in the year was 212, the average about 200; left in the Institution November 30th, 1878, 189.

The present buildings are capable of holding only one hundred and fifty. The Board have constantly urged the necessity for another family building, they now strongly repeat it; a proper classification cannot be made without it.

The Institution has, no doubt, saved ten times the amount appropriated to it, and reclaimed four hundred and sixty-one ignorant and vicious boys.

The managers hope there will be no hesitation in appropriating the small cost for the family building No. 4, in addition to the usual sum for the support of the boys. Referring to the tables and reports herewith,

I am respectfully yours,

ENOCH PRATT, *President.*

Baltimore, January 2, 1879.

Report of the Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Children of Maryland, in account with Wm. E. Woodyear, Treasurer, from 30th November, 1877, to 30th November, 1878.

Dr.			Cr.		
1878.			1877.		
Nov. 30,	To cash paid for improvements at "Cheltenham".....	$4,183 40	Nov. 30,	By Balance per account rendered this day.....	$1,555 29
"	" paid for General Expenses, viz: clothing for boys, provisions, coal, fertilizers, farming implements, salaries, &c.....	18,018 50	1878. Nov. 30,	By cash received of State Comptroller, the fourth and last installment of appropriation by the Maryland Legislature for support of Institution, year 1877.....	2,500 00
"	To Balance.....	4,730 61	"	By cash received of State Comptroller, the amount of appropriation for the support of the Institution for year 1878.....	7,500 00
			"	By cash received of Mayor and Register on account of appropriation by City Council of Baltimore ($15,000) for support of boys from the city.....	13,500 00

		"	By cash received board of pay inmates, from 1st January, 1877, to 30th June, 1878, being for 18 months	1,747 50
		"	By cash received for old barrels and rags sold	59 12
		"	By cash received for live stock sold	50 00
		"	By cash received income of chair shops	20 60
	$26,932 51			$26,932 51
		1878.		
		Nov. 30,	By Balance in bank to credit of Treasurer	$4,730 61

BALTIMORE, November 30th, 1878.

WM. E. WOODYEAR, *Treasurer.*

Superintendent's Report.

REPORT.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION,

December 1st, 1878.

To the Board of Managers
of the House of Reformation.

The Superintendent respectfully reports the whole number of boys received into the House since its opening, January 1st, 1873.....461

TABLE I.

Showing the number received and discharged, with the general condition of the House, for the year ending November 30th, 1878.

Number in the House at the close of last year.....	208	
" since received.....	52	
" " " as boarders.....	1	
" " " " runaways.....	2	
" " " " returned from places.....	13	
		276
Indentured or sent to places.....	22	
Leave of absence.....	9	
Died.....	2	
Discharged.....	40	
Became of age.....	6	

Expiration of sentence	1	
Sick leave	2	
Escaped	8	
		90
In House November 30, 1878		186

TABLE II.

Showing by whom they were committed.

Criminal Court Baltimore City	6
Circuit Court Allegany County	1
" " Frederick "	3
" " Baltimore "	2
United States Court, 5th district, Alabama	1
Justices of Peace Baltimore City	20
" " Washington County	4
" " Allegany County	1
" " Cecil County	1
" " Anne Arundel County	2
" " Carroll County	2
" " Charles County	1
	53

TABLE III.

Showing offences for which they were committed.

Incorrigible	22
Vagrancy	12
Vagrant thief	3
Larceny	12
Stealing from U. S. Mail	1
Vicious conduct	3
	53

TABLE IV.

Showing supposed ages when received.

6	years of age	1
7	"	3
8	"	1
9	"	2
10	"	2
11	"	3
12	"	5
13	"	14
14	"	11
15	"	5
16	"	2
17	"	3
18	"	2
		53

TABLE V.

Showing the supposed nativity of the parents of all received during the year.

Baltimore City	19
Other parts of Maryland	27
Virginia	3
Chicago	1
Alabama	1
Unknown	2
	53

TABLE VI.

Showing as near as can be ascertained the nativity of those received.

Baltimore City	26
Other parts of Maryland	23
Virginia	1
Washington, D. C	1
Louisiana	1
Alabama	1
	53

TABLE VII.

Showing as near as possible their domestic condition, the number who have lost their, fathers, mothers, or both parents. Also the habits of their parents, temperate, intemperate or separated.

Have lost their fathers	12
" " mothers	9
" both parents	3
Whose fathers were temperate	37
" " " intemperate	7
" mothers " "	1
" parents were separated	1
" habits were unknown	9

TABLE VIII.

Showing educational attainments.

Did not know the alphabet	5
Knew alphabet only	20
Beginning to spell	10

Beginning to read	4
Could read easy lessons	13
" " books generally	4
" " and write	10
" cypher in addition	6

TABLE IX.

Showing work done in shoe shop.

New shoes made	560
Old shoes repaired	858
Shoe strings made	1800

For nearly three months but little was done in shop; having enough of shoes on hand, boys, with their instructor, being employed elsewhere.

TABLE X.

Showing work done in tailor shop.

New pants made, pairs	650
" jackets made	350
" coats made	7
" towels made	70
" drawers made	6
" suspenders made	250
" aprons	30
" bed ticks	30
" spreads	81
" shirts	450
" sheets	95
" mittens	40
Pieces repaired	5984
Carpets repaired and hemmed	5

TABLE XI.

Showing the products of the farm and garden.

60	bus.	Beets.	400	bus.	Turnips, purple top
85	"	String Beans.	150	"	" ruta-baga.
25	"	Soup "	16	"	Radishes.
25	"	Black "	125	"	Mangle Wurtzel.
30	"	Lima "	550	"	Oats.
100	"	Carrots.	300	"	Rye.
80	"	Cucumbers.	200		Bunches Celery.
125	"	Canteloups.	50,000		heads Cabbage.
200	"	Onions.	400		doz. Sweet Corn.
85	"	Parsnips.	8	tons	Hay.
135	"	Potatoes, Sweet.	12	"	Millet.
300	"	Irish " Early.	16	"	Rye Straw.
500	"	" " Late.	18	"	Oat "
160	"	Peas.	20	"	Corn Fodder.
30	"	Squashes.	5	"	Fodder Corn.
125	"	Sprouts.	175	bbls.	Corn.
300	"	Tomatoes.			

TABLE XII.

Showing work done in chair shop.

Number of chairs caned.....6,000

TABLE XIII.

Showing the number of officers and others employed, with aggregate of their salaries.

Superintendent,	Cook,
Physician,	Acting Ass't Superintendent,
Farmer,	Matron,

Gardener,	Tailor in charge of shop,
Carpenter,	3 Male Teachers,
Baker,	Overseer shoe shop,
Laundress,	" cane shop.

Aggregate of salaries and wages $3,882 67.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. HORN,

Superintendent.

Donations.

The following donations having been made to the Institution. The donors will please accept our warmest thanks:

THE MARLBOROUGH GAZETTE, Prince George's.
" PRINCE GEORGIAN, " "
" PORT TOBACCO TIMES, Charles Co.
" MARYLAND INDEPENDENT, "
" MARYLAND FARMER, Baltimore.
" AMERICAN FARMER, "
" HOME VISITOR, Chicage Ill.
" MONTHLY RECORD, Baltimore.
" EPISCOPAL METHODIST, "

To J. B. Loane, Enoch Pratt, Henry James, C. T. Boehm, G. S. Griffith, W. R. Lincoln, Esqs., Farmers and Planter's Bank, for donations of books, papers and other useful articles for use of house.

To friend at Maltby House, for Weekly Sun, American and Gazette.

REPORT

OF THE

Attending Physician.

REPORT.

To Gen. John W Horn, Superintendent
of the House of Reformation and
Instruction for Colored Children.

December 4, 1878.

Dear Sir:

I have to report that one hundred and two cases were admitted and treated in the Hospital of this Institution during the last year, ending the 30th of November.

Most of the cases of disease, with two exceptions, were of a simple form or type, and were soon relieved by appropriate and careful treatment. Of the mumber named I have to record the death of two boys, viz.: No. 325—John Dorsey, on the 24th of December, 1877—of Consumption of Lungs. No. 322—Edward Marsh, a United States prisoner form the State of Georgia, on the 6th of last November—of Consumption of the Lungs. I am pleased to report that Scrofula, which prevailed to such an extent among the boys of this Institution during last year, has in a *great measure* disappeared.

J. THOMAS EVERSFIELD, M. D.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

General Superintendent of Lamps

AND

INSPECTOR & SEALER OF GAS METERS,

AND OF THE

Superintendent of the City Hall,

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1878.

REPORT.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT LAMPS AND INSPECTOR AND SEALER OF GAS METERS,

Baltimore, January 7th, 1878.

To the Honorable the Mayor and

City Council of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with the law creating the office of Inspector and Sealer of Gas Meters, I enclose a report of the number and size of meters tested and sealed, also rejected, being incorrect or out of order, and unfit for use during the year.

During the year I have tested the meters of the City Fire Department, City Hall, and fifty seven (57) street lamps. Twenty-eight (28) of the latter were found registering against the city.

As directed by Ordinance No. 16, April 13th, I had gas introduced in Riverside Park, laying three and four inch mains, with very short services, so that there will be no danger of a stoppage of the supply of gas on account of small pipes, and any additional lamps that may be required can be put up at a small expense. There are twenty (20) lamp-posts around the walks and carriage-ways, and four (4) neat drop-lights in the pagoda or music stands. All the work was done with the appropriation.

The additional gas company (the Consumers' Mutual) has

materially increased the duties of the office; but we think there has been no difficulties or delays occurred of any consequence.

A large number of meters have been removed and sent to this office during the year by the gas companies, at the request of consumers, for inspection, which certainly must be gratifying, if not satisfactory, that a city officer tests and decides on the correctness or incorrectness of a measure that is so little understood by the public.

The regulator burners of the street lamps have been thoroughly repaired, after being in use about three years, and are now in good working order, the consumption of gas being equal in all parts of the city, with but little variation in the monthly or annual average. During the time they have been in use the bills have corresponded with the reduction in price, being two-fifths ($\frac{2}{5}$) less per thousand feet since March 1st.

On assuming the duties of General Superintendent of Lamps in connection with Inspector of Meters, I find there is a large number of lamps wanted in the parts of the city lately improved. In some few cases the demand has been so pressing that it did not seem advisable to wait until an ordinance could be passed to put them up, as houses were finished and tenants could not be had until the streets were supplied with lamps, and the cold weather coming on, when they could not be erected; consequently, by order of His Honor the Mayor, and the Councilmen of the respective wards, they have been put up where it seemed absolutely necessary.

It is advisable, where gas can be obtained, to erect gas lamps and remove the gasoline lamps to other parts of the city where the gas companies cannot be induced to lay the mains. There are many places where the police and citizens have asked for light. In this way we can utilize the old lamps and comply with a reasonable request. I should do injustice to my own feelings not to acknowledge the liberal manner in

which the People's Gas Company have laid mains to supply street lamps, with very little prospect of other consumers for a number of years.

I would respectfully ask a liberal appropriation for the current year, as light is admitted to be the best police, and a large number of lamps require new lanterns; the severe wind storms of October and November entirely destroyed a number of old ones, and every high wind reminds us that others cannot last much longer, but must be replaced. I think it would be economy to paint the lanterns at least once a year, as is done in other cities; they would last much longer, at a small expense, and if the posts were painted, would improve their appearance very much.

During the year there has been erected 146 gas and 54 gasoline lamps, making a total of 4,623 gas and 1,006 gasoline and 173 park or square lamps.

By request of a number of citizens and tax-payers, I would call attention to the fact that in the lately improved, as also some of the older parts of the city, the names of the streets are not on the lamps, which is very desirable for strangers and others not well acquainted with the location of the streets and thoroughfares of our city.

The estimated amount required for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1879:

Repairs of Lamps	$3,200 00
Lamp Pillars and Lamps	5,000 00
	$8,200 00

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. KING,

General Superintendent of Lamps and Inspector and Sealer of Gas Meters.

Number and Size of Meters Inspected and Sealed.

2 Light...	3	5	10	20	30	45	60	100	150
130	3124	4459	195	122	30	32	7	13	1

Number and Size of Meters Registered being Incorrect and Out of Order.

2 Light...	3	5	10	20	30	45	60	100	
13	859	901	201	32	4	9	4	1	

REPORT

OF THE

Sup't of the City Hall.

REPORT.

To the Hon. F. C. Latrobe, Mayor of Baltimore.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit my report of the department under my charge from Jan. 1, 1878, to Dec. 31, 1878:

	Dr.	Cr.
To the sum appropriated for the maintenance of the department per general appropriation ordinance of June 14th, 1878	$16,000 00	
By the payment of the following bills, from January the 1st, 1878, to December 31st, 1878:		
Brooms, brushes, buckets, feather dusters, soap, &c		$ 500 74
Cleaning rooms, corridors, &c		4,786 54
Coal		1,246 50
Covering chandeliers, mirrors, &c		86 30
Incidental expenses		634 60
Ice		327 77
Winding up City Hall clock, police and fire alarm telegraph repairs, &c.		563 74
Removing ashes and dust from cellar of City Hall		206 25
Repairs to the furniture, gas and water fixtures		644 78
Gas		5,604 95
New oil cloth, &c		423 18
Cleaning linen		25 00
Laborer, per month $50		600 00
		$15,650 35
Balance underdrawn		349 65
	$16,000 00	$16,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. DONNELLY, *Sup't City Hall.*

Fiftieth Annual Report

—OF THE—

Board of Commissioners

—OF—

Public Schools,

—TO THE—

MAYOR and CITY COUNCIL of BALTIMORE,

For the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1878.

BALTIMORE:
Printed by JOHN COX, City Printer,
Corner Pratt Street and Spear's Wharf.
1879.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Baltimore City College.

Messrs. Phelps, Wentz, Griffith, Hamel, President and Superintendent.

Female High Schools.

Messrs. Poe, Atkinson, Roemer, Ives, Murray, Boyle, President and Superintendent.

Normal School.

Messrs. Murray, Denny, Griffith and Superintendent.

Grammar Schools.

Messrs. Sinclair, Ferry, Lawton, Ruth and Deale.

Primary Schools.

Messrs. Denny, Noble, Sinclair, Plaskitt, Ives and Assistant Superintendent.

English-German Schools.

Messrs. Wentz, Hamel, Roemer, Noble, Deale, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent.

Colored Schools.

Messrs. Schenkel, Phelps, Hamel, Ruth, Plaskitt and Superintendent.

Books.

Messrs. Hamel, Poe, Phelps, Atkinson, Griffith, President and Superintendent.

Furniture.

Messrs. Ives, Lawton, Schenkel, Plaskitt and Ferry.

Music.

Messrs. Roemer, Wentz, Deale, Atkinson and Lawton.

Discipline.

Messrs. Noble, Murray, Denny, Deale, Ives, President, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent.

Accounts.

Messrs. Griffith, Lawton, Ives, Roemer and Atkinson.

Expenditures.

Messrs. Roemer, Ferry, Plaskitt, Deale, Murray and President.

Examinations.

Messrs. Atkinson, Denny, Boyle, President, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent

Bi-Weekly Reports.

Messrs. Plaskitt, Wentz and Sinclair.

Conference.

Messrs. Ferry, Poe, Noble, Phelps and Ruth.

Buildings.

Messrs. Ruth, Denny, Griffith, Ives and Boyle.

Printing.

Messrs. Deale, Schenkel and Sinclair.

Health.

Messrs. Boyle, Murray and Schenkel.

Drawing.

Messrs. Lawton, Hamel, Poe, Wentz and Sinclair.

Intestate Estates.

Messrs. Poe, Phelps and President.

Board of Commissioners of Public Schools

FOR 1878.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.....JOHN T. MORRIS.
SECRETARY.....HENRY M. COWLES.
SUPERINTENDENT.....HENRY E. SHEPHERD.
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.....HENRY A. WISE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

WARD.		TERM EXPIRES.
1.	FRANCIS J. RUTH	1881.
2.	GEO. L. HAMEL	1879.
3.	WM. C. ATKINSON	1880.
4.	DENIS NOBLE	1882.
5.	WM. M. IVES	1881.
6.	JOHN B. WENTZ	1880.
7.	ROBERT H. SINCLAIR	1882.
8.	J. BROOK BOYLE, M. D	1879.
9.	JOSHUA PLASKITT	1879.
10.	JOHN T. MORRIS	1882.
11.	JOHN P. POE	1880.
12.	CHAS. E. PHELPS	1881.
13.	JOHN L. LAWTON	1879.
14.	G. S. GRIFFITH, JR.	1880.
15.	JOHN FERRY	1881.
16.	JACOB SCHENKEL	1882.
17.	H. B. ROEMER	1880.
*18.	JAMES F. DEALE	1882.
19.	WM. W. MURRAY, M. D	1879.
20.	JAMES W. DENNY	1881.

* Mr. Deale resigned October 22d, and David M. Newbold was elected November 11th in his place.

REPORT

OF THE

Board of Commissioners

OF

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BALTIMORE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

January 1st, 1879.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore.

The Ordinance of the City, establishing a system of Public Schools and appointing a Board of Commissioners, directs the Board to report annually to the Mayor and City Council a statement of its transactions, with an account of receipts and expenditures for the past year and resources for the year commenced.

In the performance of this duty the Board of Commissioners respectfully submits its

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT,

showing its operations for the year ending December 31st, 1878, and furnishing information with reference to the work, condition and wants of the public schools of our city.

Political and religious liberty depend in a great degree upon the education and intelligence of the people, and it is therefore the undoubted duty of the State to educate its children in such manner as will best qualify them to perform the duties of citizenship in after life. There may be honest difference of opinion as to the kind and amount of instruction which may be required for this purpose, but there can be no doubt that the best results can be secured by providing a liberal system of Free Public Schools.

Our State and City have shown their appreciation of the value and importance of free instruction by the adoption and liberal support of a system of education which has secured the public confidence.

Half a century has passed since the authorities of our city first adopted an ordinance establishing public schools. It was a small beginning, which not only lacked public sympathy, but even encountered serious opposition.

The fault was not in the system itself, but partly arose from the existing prejudice, which regarded it as only a short remove from the charity schools of that day. Many changes have taken place since then, not only in the mode of conducting the schools, but also in public sentiment with reference to them ; and we now have a permanent and efficient system of free instruction, appreciated and approved by a large majority of our citizens.

It may be interesting to note these changes by a brief sketch of the origin and history of our schools, and thus exhibit and compare the past with the present, and so fully comprehend the noble purpose and work of their founders, as well as the care and attention, which have been bestowed upon this valuable legacy by their successors.

The earliest legislation with reference to public schools in Baltimore was in the year 1826, at which time an Act was passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, authorizing the Mayor and City Council to establish Public Schools in the City, and to levy and collect such taxes as might be necessary for their support.

On the 17th January, 1827, an Ordinance was adopted by the City approving and accepting the above Act of the General Assembly, agreeably to its tenor.

No further action was taken by the City during that year toward organizing the schools, but on the 8th March, 1828, an Ordinance was adopted creating a Board of Commissioners of Public Schools.

By its provisions, six Commissioners were to be elected by the two Branches of the City Council in convention, annually in the month of January, who should constitute a Board, of which the Mayor was the President ex-officio. They were directed to divide the city into six school districts, and to establish one school in each district, on the monitorial plan—each school to be divided into two departments, one for males and the other for females, and no child above ten years of age to be admitted, and every child to pay one dollar per quarter, unless exempted therefrom by the Commissioners.

It further provided that after the division of the city into districts, one commissioner should be appointed for each district, and the Board thus constituted, was authorized to appoint a Superintendent, and to make all necessary rules for the government of the schools.

The following well known citizens constituted the first Board of Commissioners, all of whom are now deceased,

namely, Jacob Small, John B. Morris, Fielding Lucas, Jr., Joseph Cushing, John Reese and William Hubbard.

The ordinance vested these gentlemen with full power to establish schools, but unfortunately, failed to provide adequate means for their organization and support, and hence, nothing was done during that year toward opening the schools. The Board, however, carefully considered the important interest that had been committed to their charge, and determined that there was no necessity at that time, to establish the number of schools required by the ordinance, and reported their views to the City Council; and accordingly, on 6th April 1829, a supplemental ordinance was adopted, directing the Commissioners "to establish one or more schools on the monitorial plan" in their discretion, and otherwise modifying the original law.

The authorities seem now to have realized that it was not possible for the Commissioners to carry on the schools without some money, and accordingly authorized them to draw on the Commissioners of Finance for the Public School fund in their hands, and on the Treasurer of Western Maryland, for the city's distributive share of the fund accruing in his hands, and to receive donations and bequests made for the use of public schools in the city, and apply the same to establishing and supporting the schools.

The money thus received by the commissioners for the support of the schools was derived from the special tax charged by the State for extending the charters of several banks in Baltimore city, and for the incorporation of the turnpike road leading to Cumberland; all of which had been inviolably pledged for the establishing of a general system of free schools throughout the State. This fund was distributed

among the counties and the city, according to the ratio of white population, and the whole amount thus placed at the disposal of the School Commissioners of the City was only $1,431 41, and the Council did not increase it by any levy or appropriation for the purpose.

Under these circumstances, the commissioners were somewhat reluctant to commence their work; but, realizing the importance of the trust confided to them, and their duty to the community, they concluded to make the experiment with the limited means at their control.

Accordingly, on the 21st July, 1829, the Board resolved to establish four schools, two in the eastern section, and two in the western section of the city; and, on the 21st September following, the first public school in Baltimore city was opened, under the charge of William H. Coffin, on north Eutaw street, between Saratoga and Mulberry streets, in the basement of the church now belonging to St. Mark's English Lutheran Church; and on the 28th September, two other schools were opened, under the charge of Thompson Randolph and Harriet D Randolph, on Bond street, near Canton avenue. The fourth school was not opened until the next year, because a suitable room could not be obtained for the purpose in the western section of the city; but the others were soon filled and numerous applications for admission were declined for want of room.

The first pupil enrolled in the Public Schools was Andrew Reese, a son of one of the Commissioners, who thus evidenced his appreciation of the work in which he was engaged.

The rapid increase of pupils seemed to indicate the public feeling; and the Commissioners, accepting it as an expression of public confidence, asked the City Council to authorize

several additional schools and the erection of suitable buildings, and that a tax be levied for their organization and support.

On the 7th April, 1830, an ordinance was adopted reducing into one the several ordinances relating to the Public Schools, and by which the duties and powers of the Commissioners were increased. They were empowered to select a President and Secretary from their own number; to establish such grade of schools as they deemed best to subserve public interest; to appoint teachers and fix their compensation; to prescribe the course of study and books to be used; to lease for one or more years buildings for school purposes, and also to purchase or lease lots in the name of the city, and to erect suitable buildings thereon, and generally to make all rules for the management of the schools that they might deem expedient, thus being vested with greater powers, in some respects, than are now possessed or exercised by the Board.

During that year a tax of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents on every hundred dollars worth of property was levied for the support of the schools, which gave assurance to the Commissioners that their work was appreciated by the authorities, and that they would be liberally sustained in their future efforts.

The schools were graded and instruction given to the pupils according to their capacity, but there was no distinct separation into Primary and Grammar Schools, as now organized. They were known and designated as Public Schools, conducted on the Monitorial plan, until 1839, when a change was made in the mode of instruction, and assistant teachers were appointed.

The male schools were taught entirely by males until nearly twenty years after their organization, when female assistants were successfully introduced.

The grade of instruction and the supervision of the schools were adapted to the supposed demand of the public, and the Commissioners labored diligently to promote their success.

The history of the schools during the first ten years of their existence was eventful and interesting. The friends of the system, who at first were much encouraged by its apparent success and growth, were afterwards depressed by a seeming indifference or opposition of the public.

Every effort was made by the Commissioners to remove objections and popularize their work, but public sentiment still fluctuated. It was difficult to understand why there should be any impediment to their full success, and the Commissioners were unable to determine whether it was owing to dissatisfaction with the system of instruction pursued and the results accomplished, or because of a general want of interest in the cause of education.

The number of pupils during the first year was 269, with 3 teachers, which continued to increase until 1835, when it reached 867, with 8 teachers. During the next three years the number declined to 675, thus showing but poor results for the earnest labor of ten years. There seemed to be some additional stimulus necessary for the public mind, and that was probably applied in 1839, when a reaction occurred, and the number of pupils commenced to increase rapidly, so that during the succeeding ten years the number had increased to 6763, under the charge of 107 teachers. During the year 1839 important changes occurred in the school system, and an

earnest effort was made by the City Council and the Board of Commissioners to promote its usefulness and extend its influence.

Evening schools were opened for the first time for the benefit of those who could not attend during the day, and the experiment proved to be a great success. In March, after mature deliberation and much discussion, a resolution was adopted allowing the use of the Bible in all the schools, as a reading book, the teachers being instructed in all cases to allow the Douay edition to be used by those children whose parents prefer the same to the common translation.

By a resolution adopted by the City Council March 7th, 1839, the Commissioners were requested to establish a Male High School, in which the higher branches of English and classical literature should be taught. This was doubtless in response to the demand of intelligent public sentiment, and it has had a most important influence upon the schools, and was the stimulus that was needed to promote their greater success.

The Male Central High School was opened on the 20th October, 1839, in a rented building on Courtland street, under the charge of Dr. Nathan C. Brooks as principal, with 46 pupils.

By ordinance dated October 9th, 1866, the name was changed to that of Baltimore City College, and the Board was authorized to confer diplomas on its graduates. At first the admissions to this school were confined entirely to those who had been pupils of the Grammar Schools and had passed a prescribed satisfactory examination, but it was afterwards changed so as to admit any applicant who passed the required examination, and had a good moral character.

The beneficial effect of this school upon those of lower grades was soon perceptible in the increase of the number of pupils and the higher grade of scholarship.

The increase during the first year was from 675 to 1126, and in the succeeding year to 1834, and the Commissioners of that period, who had the opportunity of seeing and appreciating the immediate results, reported to the City Council that the establishment of the Male High School had had a wonderful influence in increasing the efficiency, popularity and patronage of the school system in general.

The character and conduct of the pupils of the High School were entirely satisfactory, comparing most favorably with those of any select or private schools; and the experienced principal, in his report of its condition, said that he had conducted schools in the city and country, select schools and seminaries of boys carefully nurtured and of the upper walks of social life, and yet he had never conducted a school in which the pupils were more prompt, and industrous and respectful, more kind and obliging to each other, or more correct in their general deportment, than the High School.

This school was removed in 1840 to rooms over the present office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, at corner of South and Second streets, but the accommodations were insufficient for the number of pupils, and in 1841 it was again removed to a building on the northeast corner of Lombard and Hanover streets; but the location was unsatisfactory, and not adapted to the wants of the school, so that in 1842 it was again removed to the old building on Courtland street first occupied by it.

The Board then made an earnest effort to obtain a more suitable building, and applied to the City Council for per-

mission to purchase or lease one more centrally located, and with better accommodations.

After an examination of several sites, it recommended the selection of the property at the corner of Holliday and Fayette streets, then known as the "Assembly Rooms and Theatre Tavern," and by an ordinance of the City Council, adopted March 11th, 1844, the Board was authorized to purchase the above property for the sum of $23,000, subject to ground rent of $261 on the former and $90 on the latter building, making $351 in all, and the deed was executed that year. The old tavern was removed, and its site was used as a yard for the school, which was then transferred to its new apartments, where it remained until the building was destroyed by fire in 1873, and the school was again removed to Courtland street in the building formerly occupied by Baltimore Female College. It remained here until 1875, when the new building on Howard street was completed, and the school was then removed there, where it is now located, with 526 pupils.

The first Annual Commencement of the Male Central High School took place on 27th November, 1851, with eight graduates, and the honorary address was delivered by S. Teackle Wallis, Esq.

In 1843 vocal music was introduced into the schools, at the request of many parents and patrons, and in 1846 drawing was made a branch of study in the High School.

The year 1844 was an important period in the history of the Female Schools. The Board, appreciating the beneficial results of the Male High School for boys, had earnestly recommended the organization of two Female High Schools, and the City Council having approved the recommendation

and given authority to the Commissioners, they established two schools during the year—the Eastern Female High School in the building at the corner of Front and Fayette streets, and the Western Female High School in a rented building on north Paca street.

In 1852 the former was removed to the new building on Aisquith street, which was again rebuilt and enlarged in 1869; and in 1846 the latter was removed to the southwest corner of Fayette and Green streets, where it remained until September, 1858, when it was removed to the new building on Fayette street now occupied by the school.

The value and importance of these schools soon became apparent, and they at once secured public favor. They had a marked influence on the female schools of inferior grade, and contributed greatly to the general efficiency and prosperity of the whole system. These schools for the higher education and culture of women were the first of their grade and kind established in this country as a part of the Public School system. The work of the schools has been successfully performed, and they have furnished the principal part of the female teachers of our Grammar and Primary Schools.

The first Annual Commencement of these schools took place on October 25th and 28th, 1853, with graduates, and honorary addresses were delivered by Robert M. McLane, Esq., and Dr. Stuart Robinson.

In 1847 and 1848 female teachers were appointed in some of the Male Schools with marked success, and the result settled the future policy of the system with reference to the employment of females in those schools, from which they had previously been excluded. In the latter year a change

was made in the character of the schools, by engrafting upon the system the grade of Primary Schools.

Previous to this time there had not been any distinct grades established, but the necessity seemed to be so apparent that it was determined to organize separate schools for the younger children, in which they should be taught the primary and elementary branches, and prepared for the schools of higher grade, which were thereafter to be designated Grammar Schools. This was deemed both economical and liberal, as it was determined to place all the Primary Schools and Female Grammar Schools exclusively under the charge of female teachers, who were thought to be better qualified for the peculiar work of those schools, and whose services could be obtained for less compensation than male teachers. This difference between the compensation of male and female teachers, for the same grade and amount of work, continues in our system, though in several other cities they are paid alike. This arrangement also enabled the Board to establish a distinct grade of Grammar Schools, with liberal instruction adapted to the wants of those pupils who did not wish to enter the High Schools.

This was the basis of our present symmetrically graded system of Primary, Grammar and High Schools, which has not been changed except in the amount of studies in some of the classes.

In September, 1851, the Eastern and Western Normal Classes were organized, the former in the Eastern Female High School, under the charge of Emily E. Jones, and the latter in the Western Female High School, under Eliza Adams, two of the most efficient female teachers. They were established for the benefit of teachers; and the graduates

of the Female High Schools having passed the full term, and desiring to adopt the profession of teaching, were allowed to remain another year in this class to receive instruction in the theory and practice of teaching.

All newly appointed teachers were required to attend one of these classes for six months. The benefit of these classes was soon apparent, and it was generally recognized that those who had been pupils were the most successful and efficient teachers.

These classes were discontinued in 1858, and a Central Normal Class was organized, to which male pupils were also admitted, and placed under the charge of a male principal, with male and female assistants, which still continues, and is accomplishing good results.

In 1855 the City Council authorized the Board to establish a Floating School, for the education of sailors, to be carried on under the joint direction of the Board of Trade of the city and the Board of School Commissioners. In consequence of delay in obtaining a suitable vessel, the school was not opened until 1857, when the Board of Trade purchased the old sloop of war Ontario, which was fitted up for the use of this new school. The Board of School Commissioners supplied the teachers, books and necessary furniture, and nautical instruction was given in addition to the usual branches taught in other schools. It was a new experiment which had not been tried elsewhere, but it was hoped that this kind of instruction would prove highly advantageous to the merchant marine of our city, by furnishing a better educated class of sailors for our vessels.

The school was very successful and useful during several years, having received and educated a large number of boys

who became proficient in the service and practice of navigation, and easily obtained situations in the merchant service; but during the war it began to decline, and in 1865 the Board deemed it proper to suspend its operations. An effort was subsequently made to reorganize the school, but it never has been done, though the ordinance authorizing it is still in force.

Previous to 1867 no provision had been made by the city for the education of colored children. The only instruction received by them was at private schools, or at the free schools which had been organized by the Association for the Improvement of Colored People, which had been sustained by private contributions. On the 10th of July of that year an ordinance was adopted directing the Board of School Commissioners to establish separate schools for the colored children, under the same rules as governed the white public schools. This was in response to the request of the above mentioned association, which had petitioned the city to take charge of its schools, and provide for their support.

The Board proceeded to organize these schools, and in September commenced with about 1000 pupils. It asked the City Council for $10,000 for their support, but no appropriation was made, and the Board was without the necessary means for their support. The City Register declined to pay the salaries and other expenses, and the only income was from the use of books, which the Board authorized the teachers to apply to the payment of their salaries.

This condition continued until November, 1867, when a new Board of Commissioners was elected, which urged the appropriation for the support of the schools. There existed a legal doubt as to whether the city had the power to appro-

priate money for those schools, and accordingly the Legislature passed an Act at January session, 1868, authorizing the city to establish separate schools for the education of colored children, and to levy and appropriate money for their support.

On 5th May, 1868, the City Council passed an ordinance authorizing the new Board to reorganize these schools, and appropriated $3 600 to pay all arrears for salaries and other expenses, and also the sum of $15,000 for their support for the year 1868, in addition to such taxes as might be paid by the colored people for educational purposes.

On 28th June, 1868, the Board organized 10 separate schools for colored children, under the charge of white teachers, since which time the number of schools and pupils has increased.

The grade of the schools was at first Primary, but afterwards it was extended so as to include Grammar School studies, which meets the demand of this class of pupils.

In 1873 a resolution was adopted in the City Council requesting the Board to inquire into the expediency of introducing the study of the German language into the Public Schools, and in response to that inquiry, as well as to the urgent request of many citizens, the present system of English-German Schools was introduced.

Previous to that time the language had been taught in the City College, but it was thus limited to those who entered that school; a large number of pupils never received any such instruction.

It was deemed inexpedient to introduce the language into all the Primary and Grammar Schools, or to make it obliga-

tory on all pupils, and hence it was thought best to establish separate schools, in different sections of the city, in which parallel courses of English and German should be taught, and leave it optional with children to attend.

Five schools have been thus established, and no part of our system seems to be more successful, or more highly appreciated by the public.

The mode of appointing Commissioners has always been by joint convention of the City Council, and previous to 1876 the appointments were made annually. By ordinance adopted in that year the terms were changed, so that one-fourth only of the Board retires every year, thus leaving five new Commissioners to be elected annually.

This change was thought to be an improvement, as it made the position more permanent, and enabled the Commissioners better to learn and perform their duties. This system, however, it still defective, and may be much improved.

The original number of Commissioners was 6, which was increased to 8 in 1834; to 9 in 1836; to 12 in 1838; to 13 in 1840; to 14 in 1842; and to 20 in 1846, being one to each ward.

The ordinance establishing schools in the city limited the admission to children under 12 years of age, which was afterwards extended to 14 years, and the pupils therefore for a long period were between the ages of 4 and 14, boys between 4 and 7 being admitted to the girls' schools, and over that age to the male schools. Subsequently the rule was changed to conform to the general laws of the State, by which the school age is now between 6 and 21 years.

The first Public School house was erected in the year 1830, on Aisquith street, near Fayette street, in the Eastern section of the city, and the next was in 1832, at the corner of Green and Fayette streets. The former has been sold by the city, and a more commodious building erected for the school; the latter is yet occupied by Male Grammar and Primary Schools No. 1, but it has been condemned by the city authorities as unfit for use on account of want of room and proper ventilation, and the Board cherishes the hope of an early change to a better building.

Since 1832 a large amount has been invested in the erection of new buildings for the use of the schools, the number now owned by the city being 57, containing about 700 class rooms. Many of these houses, however, are improperly designed and constructed, with insufficient room, light and ventilation, and without the necessary space in the yards to permit proper exercise during recess.

During the past ten years a decided improvement has been made, both in the selection of the lots and the construction of the buildings, and it is possible that the schools of our city may yet obtain the model houses which are so much needed for the health of the children.

Their physical education is as necessary as their mental culture, and public sentiment now demands that proper attention shall be given to both in our public schools.

There are many other circumstances and subjects of interest pertaining to the history of our schools, which might be recalled and would forcibly illustrate the character and earnest labors of those who so faithfully worked to establish and advance our system of public instruction. They would show that many of the best, wisest and most influential of

our citizens have participated in this work ; and though they may not have accomplished all that was desired, yet, sufficient has been done to satisfy us that the system has been erected upon a secure foundation and that the structure is worthy the care of the community for whose benefit it was founded.

We commend it to your official protection, with the hope that it may always be kept free from sectarian and political control, and that proper encouragement and aid may be given to its future growth and prosperity.

We submit herewith the Report of the Superintendent of Instruction, and Assistant Superintendent, for the past year, containing much statistical and other interesting information, and though not concurring with all the views of the former with reference to some parts of our system, yet we commend them as containing valuable suggestions for the future improvement of our schools, which should receive our careful consideration.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The whole number of schools under the charge of the Board during the past year was 127, containing 35,288 enrolled pupils, classified as follows :

1	Baltimore City College	526
2	Female High Schools	792
19	Male Grammar Schools	4,927
19	Female Grammar Schools	5,056
29	Male Primary Schools	7,721
30	Female Primary Schools	7,959
5	English-German Schools	3,188

13 Colored Day Schools	3,833
4 White Evening Schools	520
4 Colored Evening Schools	634
1 Normal School	132

These schools have been conducted by 820 teachers, with an average daily attendance of 29,518, while the whole number of different pupils during the year was 45,951.

Number of White Pupils	30,822
Number of Colored Pupils	4,466
Number of Free Pupils	21,974
Number of Pay Pupils	13,314
Number of Male Teachers	116
Number of Female Teachers	704

The increase in the number of pupils over the previous year was about 1,400; and the average annual increase during the past twenty years has been about 1,000.

The number of pupils to a teacher on average attendance in the High Schools was 34; in the Grammar Schools was 36, and in the Primary Schools was 37.

The annual cost per pupil estimated on enrollment was $17, and on average attendance was $20 32 for the current expenses; and was $19.21 on enrollment, and $22.32 on average attendance, for current expenses. incurred by the Board and the repairs and new buildings by the Inspector of Buildings.

The average annual salary of the teachers and officers is about $600 each.

The cost per capita, as well as the total annual expenses of the schools, are much less than that of most of the other large cities.

The attendance of pupils has improved during the past year, and the per centage of average attendance has increased, ranging from 92.11 in the Female High Schools to 60.73 in the Evening Schools, as follows:

Female High Schools	92.11
English-German Schools	91.40
Baltimore City College	91.9
Male Grammar Schools	87.31
Female Grammar Schools	85.95
Male Primary Schools	84.87
Female Primary Schools	81.91
Colored Day Schools	79.98
Normal School	76.
Evening Schools	60.73

This marked improvement in the attendance is very satisfactory, and is to be attributed to the earnest efforts made by the Superintendents and teachers to accomplish this object. Frequent absence of the pupils is a serious impediment to the success of a school, and the teachers endeavor to avoid this embarrassment by encouraging and enforcing regular attendance.

It is a defect in all school systems where attendance is voluntary, and educators are considering the subject with a view to remove the existing evil.

The recommendation of the Assistant Superintendent in his Report will aid the Board in this matter, and secure even a better attendance during this year.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

A correct census of all the children of school age in our city is an important element in our educational statistics. It enables us to approximately ascertain the number and condition of the children who are attending public and private schools, and, also those who are not in any school, and thus to estimate whether a proper proportion of those entitled are receiving the benefits of public education.

We are indebted to the Board of Police Commissioners for the following census, which was obtained through their efficient officers and men without any expense to the schools.

Wards.	Males.	Females.	Total.	In Public Schools.	In Private Schools.	In no School.
1	3,569	3,534	7,103	2,347	374	3,382
2	1,765	1,768	3,533	1,215	519	1,799
3	1,767	1,783	3,550	1,221	597	1,732
4	1,176	1,174	2,350	956	353	1,031
5	1,716	1,633	3,349	1,514	431	1,404
6	2,016	1,993	4,009	1,812	431	1,766
7	3,688	3,780	7,468	2,943	1,103	3,422
8	1,730	1,685	3,415	1,372	636	1,407
9	740	778	1,518	529	289	700
10	1,190	1,361	2,551	782	628	1,141
11	1,039	1,140	2,179	565	781	833
12	1,747	1,880	3,627	1,164	1,029	1,434
13	1,299	1,385	2,684	1,048	395	1,241
14	1,349	1,489	2,838	1,236	380	1,222
15	1,961	2,225	4,086	1,748	375	1,963
16	2,936	2,869	5,805	2,575	449	2,781
17	2,623	2,638	5,261	1,946	743	2,572
18	4,151	4,306	8,459	3,213	1,106	4,138
19	3,651	4,358	8,009	3,224	1,189	3,596
20	2,476	2,693	5,169	1,918	782	2,519
	42,589	44,372	86,961	33,328	13,550	40,083

This report shows the whole number of children between six and twenty-one years of age to be eighty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-one, and of this number 38.33 per cent are in the public schools, 15.58 per cent in private schools, and the remainder, 46.09 per cent., are not attending either.

The above school age is fixed by the Public School Law of the State, and as no change in it has been made either by the city or Board, we deemed it proper to have the census taken upon that basis.

It will be observed that a very large per centage is reported as not attending any school, and it might be supposed by some persons that this large number represents an ignorant class of children in our city who are wilfully absent from schools and have received no education.

This opinion is, however, erroneous, for it must be remembered that the average school age is between 6 and 15 years, and that but a small proportion of our pupils, not over four per cent, ever advance beyond the Grammar Schools. This census does not show the number of children between 15 and 21 years of age, but it is fair to estimate it at a considerable proportion of the whole number, and to presume that many of them have already attended school and received the education adapted to their future occupation.

This is the most agreeable and favorable view to take of the subject, but even with this liberal allowance, the census shows that there are many children in our city, who are growing up in ignorance and idleness, and who will necessarily become a curse to the community in which they live. It suggests a subject for the serious consideration of those interested in the future welfare of a class who may exercise

an important and controlling influence in our city, and that they should devise some means for compelling every child to receive the benefit of public or private instruction.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total receipts from all sources for the support of the schools for this year ending December 31, 1878, were as follows:

City Collector, City Taxes	$366,602 43
State Treasurer for White Schools	141,079 13
State Treasurer for Colored Schools	18,558 44
White Pupils, for use of Books	48,178 61
Colored Pupils, for use of Books	214 80
Interest on Legacy	129 59
	$574,763 00

The amount received from the State Treasurer was $4,236.06 greater than during the preceding year. This fund arises from a tax of ten cents on each hundred dollars of taxable property throughout the State, which is annually levied for the support of the Public Schools, and paid into the State Treasury, and is afterwards apportioned and distributed to the Boards of School Commissioners of Baltimore City and the Counties, in proportion to their population, between the age of 5 and 20 years. The amount thus paid by the city for the support of the schools in the counties is very much greater than the sum it receives as its proportion of the general fund; the amount paid during 1878 being $190,414.41, whilst it only received $159,637.57.

The receipts from pupils for the use of books was $18,393.41, being $1,063.91 less than during the preceding year. This was, doubtless, owing to the general depression in bu-

siness, which prevented many from paying, who under other circumstances would have cheerfully paid the small charge.

The ordinance of the City Council prescribes that there shall be no charge for tuition in any of the public schools, and that it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to furnish books and supplies of every kind, which shall be paid from the general school fund ; but, each pupil shall pay one dollar per quarter in advance for the use of books, unless his parents is in indigent circumstances, or pupils may furnish their own books if they prefer to do so.

The object of the ordinance was certainly to compel every parent to pay the quarterly fee for the use of books, and thus contribute something towards the support of the schools, unless their pecuniary circumstances were such as to render them unable to do so.

This privilege of exemption from payment has been much misused during the past few years, and many persons have doubtless educated their children free of this charge, who were in good circumstances and able to pay. The only exception to this is perhaps in the English-German Schools, in which nearly all the pupils pay the charge. The Board has made every reasonable effort to correct this wrong, but has not been entirely successful. A difference of opinion exists among the patrons of the schools with reference to the policy and right to make this charge in a system of public education which professes to be free, and efforts have been made to abolish this tax, but without success.

The ordinance of the city conforms to the Public School Law of the State, which authorizes the Boards of County School Commissioners to charge one dollar quarterly for the use of books and stationery ; and, as it yields a considerable

revenue towards the School Fund, and no pupil is excluded by its imposition, we can see no special reasons for the proposed abolition of the charge.

The number of pupils of non-resident parents during the past year was 260, and the amount received from them was $3,191.60, being an increase over the previous year of 23 pupils and $410.60.

The Expenditures by the Board during the last year, on account of current expenses of the schools, and also, by the Inspector of Buildings, for new Buildings and repairs, were as follows:

WHITE SCHOOLS.

Salaries of Officers and Teachers		$446,919 09
Rents of Buildings and Ground Rents		25,766 62
Books and Stationery		36,001 92
School Furniture		6,670 20
Fuel		8,604 21
Heating Apparatus and repairing same		6,388 77
Repairs and cleaning of Buildings and Furniture		5,211 09
Printing, School Supplies and incidentals		6,704 71
Amount current Expenses		$542,266 61
Amount paid by Inspector of Buildings for new Buildings and repairs:		
New Buildings	$29,562 08	
Repairs of old Buildings	26,120 25	
		$55,682 33
Total Expenses for White Schools		$597,948 94

COLORED SCHOOLS.

Salaries of Teachers	$44,184 71
Rents and Ground Rents	3,126 04
Books and Stationery	3,083 75
School Furniture	2,569 63
Fuel	744 66
Heating Apparatus and repairs	2,208 70
Repairs and cleaning of Furniture and Buildings	1,031 10
School Supplies and Incidentals	766 52
Amount current Expenses	$57,715 11
Amount paid by Inspector of Buildings for new Buildings and repairs :	
New Building No. 7 $17.312 17	
Repairs Old City Hall 4,999 80	
	$22,311 97
Total Expenses of Colored Schools	$80,027 08

SUMMARY.

Total Current Expenses of White and Colored Schools	$599,981 72
Total Amount paid by Inspector of Buildings for same	77,994 30
Total Expenses for 1878	$677,976 02

The above statement shows that the amount expended on account of the public schools during the past year was $677,976.02, of which the Board disbursed the sum of $599,981.72 for the usual current expenses which are above

mentioned, and the Inspector of Buildings paid the sum of $77,994.30 for the erection of new buildings and repairs.

The total appropriation made by the City Council for the current expenses of the schools for the year 1878 was $600,000, and at the close of the fiscal year a small balance remained in the hands of the City Comptroller, to the credit of the schools, thus showing that the Board had strictly complied with the ordinance requiring the several Departments of the city to contract no debts beyond the appropriation made

ESTIMATE FOR 1879.

The estimate for current expenses for this year is $621,000, of which $561,000 is for White Schools, and $60,000 for Colored Schools, as follows :

Salaries of Officers and Teachers	$455,000
Books and Stationery	40,000
Rents and Ground Rents	28,000
Fuel	12,000
Furniture	6,000
Heating Apparatus and repairs of same	6,000
Cleaning Houses and Repairs of Furniture	4,000
Printing, Supplies and Incidentals	7,000
Evening Schools	3,000
Colored Schools	60,000
	$621,000

The above estimate is only $21,000 in excess of the appropriation for last year, and has been recommended after most careful consideration of the certain wants of the schools.

The items of the estimate are presented to enable you to see exactly for what accounts it is required, and thus by a comparison with the expenditures of the last year, to judge whether the amount is fair and reasonable.

The amount for salaries is necessarily larger each succeeding year, because of the necessary increase in the number of teachers. By the rules of the Board there shall be a Principal and Assistant in each school where there is an average attendance of sixty pupils, and thereafter for every forty in average attendance, there shall be an additional Assistant. As the annual increase is from 1,000 to 1,500 pupils, it necessarily requires a corresponding addition to the corps of teachers, thus involving an increase in the appropriation for Salaries.

The ground rents are fixed by the leases and cannot be diminished; and books, furniture, fuel and other such things are annually required, and are always obtained at the lowest possible price by proposals and bids. The most rigid economy is exercised in all expenditures, and every reasonable caution is taken to protect the public interest; and yet, there are people who find fault and charge the Board with carelessness and extravagance.

It would be a hopeless task to undertake to remove the suspicions or change the opinions of some of this class of prejudiced critics. They seem to think that no man can accept a public trust and perform its duties without a venal purpose. There are probably but few of the kind who believe the Board would be guilty of corruption or fraud in its expenditures; but, there are many who are ignorant of its powers in this matter, and think that it has much larger privileges than really are conferred or exercised.

In view of this fact, and for the purpose of correcting this erroneous opinion, we repeat what has heretofore been said, that so far as this Board is responsible for the expenditures of the department of public instruction in this City, it is willing to submit to the strictest scrutiny and to be judged by its acts. There is no evasion or concealment of its expenses, and for every dollar spent, there is an approved voucher in the office of the City Comptroller, by whom all bills are paid.

No member of the Board can be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract for supplies for the use of the schools, and not a dollar is received or paid by him on account of expenses.

All fees for the use of books and income of every kind are received by the Secretary, who promptly returns the same to the City Register. All contracts for the erection or repairs of school houses are made by the Inspector of Buildings, and all payments for the same are made by him, with the approval of the Mayor.

By this system of receipts and expenditures, a double supervision is exercised over this depantment, and every possible protection is given to the appropriations for the use of the schools ; and any citizen can easily ascertain exactly how the public money is expended.

By the existing ordinance there can be no expenditures beyond the appropriation by the City Council, and this operates as a certain check upon any careless or extravagant outlay.

During the past year an effort was made to reduce the expenses of the schools to the lowest possible amount, and an

examination of the items of expenditures will show that the strictest economy was practised consistent with the proper management of the department.

Its annual cost is large, and the appropriation must be liberal for its support, but it must be remembered that it represents a larger constituency than any other connected with the city.

The Board recognizes and appreciates the liberality of the city, and the sustaining power of public sentiment in behalf of the schools, and has sought in every way to act with judicious care.

Mistakes have been sometimes made, and all may not have been accomplished that was intended, yet, good faith and honest intention have always actuated those to whose care the schools have been entrusted.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

During the past year, two new houses have been erected, one for Male and Female Primary No. 6, on Ann street, and the other for Colored School No. 7, on Wacsche street, and both are now occupied. By a resolution of the City Council, the Inspector of Buildings was directed to alter and repair the old City Hall building on Holliday street, for the use of Colored Primary Schools No. 1, and these schools are now occupying their new apartments with better light and ventilation and more comfort than they have ever had since their organization.

The contract for the erection of a new house for English-German School No. 3, has been awarded to Messrs. Walsh, at $15,026, which will be completed during this year.

The lot on which this house is to be erected is situate on East Baltimore street, near Aisquith, having a front of 90 feet and a depth of 170 feet, and is subject to the annual ground rent of $1,000. The house will be constructed on the plan of Grammar School No. 6, on Division street, and capable of accommodating 750 pupils. The only regret that we have with reference to this house, is that it will not be large enough to accommodate more pupils than the number already in the old building on Trinity street, and another building will have to be erected for this purpose at an early day.

This expense and trouble could be avoided by the addition of four rooms to the present plan, accommodating 200 more pupils, and yet be within the appropriation of $20,000 made for this building.

Several old houses have been repaired by the Inspector of Buildings to the extent of his appropriation for this purpose, which was not sufficient however, to permit him to do all that was necessary. He has assiduously and promptly worked in this department, and it is to be regretted that he should be so restricted in the amount required for such repairs.

In previous reports we have called your attention to the faulty condition of some of our school houses, and to the absolute necessity for their alteration and repair to secure proper air, light, space and safety to teachers and pupils. We again deem it to be our duty to remind you of the continuance of the evil, and to ask that such liberal appropriation may be made as will enable the Inspector to alter and enlarge the houses that are now unhealthy, unsafe and unfit for school use.

The recent report of Dr. Charles W. Chancellor, Secretary of the State Board of Health, upon the sanitary condition of Male Grammar and Primary Schools No. 1, must have convinced you that the previous reports of this Board upon those and other schools were correct, and that the existing evils should have been removed long ago. The buildings at the northeast corner of Green and Fayette streets, which he has so severely and justly condemned, are types of some others which are used by our schools, in which "the poisoning process goes on day after day." There might be some palliation for the continuance of these evils, if there was no remedy; but, when it is admitted that they might be removed, and the mode is suggested, there certainly can be no reason for failing to act promptly upon such an important matter.

Not only are some of these houses unfit for use for the reasons mentioned, but they are also unsafe on account of insufficient means of ingress and egress.

In our city as well as elsewhere, there have been several fires in the buildings during sessions of the schools; and though no loss of life has occurred, there have been great alarm and personal injury, by reason of the impossibility of rapidly escaping through the single narrow entrance to some of these houses.

In 1874, the City Council appreciated the existing danger and adopted an order directing the Inspector of Buildings to confer with this Board in regard to providing the schools with such additional means of ingress and egress as may be necessary to guard the pupils from danger in case of fire, and also instructed him to examine the different public school

buildings, with a view of ascertaining what alterations should be made for that purpose and an estimate of the cost.

No such examination or estimate was ever made by the Inspector of Buildings, and no special action was taken by the City Council, and most of the houses are in the same condition now as they were when the resolution was adopted.

The matter is again submitted for your consideration, with the hope that some suitable action may be taken to relieve us of the responsibility which may attach by reason of further inattention.

It is certain that the City authorities and the Board of Commissioners would be most severely condemned if, by reason of their failure to perform a duty, any serious disaster should occur in our schools. In such case, the public would probably not properly discriminate, but would attach blame to those who would not really be responsible for the accident.

The general impression in the community is that the Board has the exclusive control in the erection and repair of school buildings, and that it prepares the plans and makes the contracts, and expends the money for that purpose, when, in fact its powers are scarcely advisory, much less controlling. And in this respect, the board has sometimes realized its inability to perform its full duty by reason of its limited powers. The ordinance vests the Inspector of Buildings with full and exclusive power to erect all public buildings, and this board has no right to make the plans of the school houses, or select the architect under whose direction they shall be built. This seems to be an error which might easily be remedied by investing the board with power to determine

what accommodations shall be furnished for our schools, and the plans, size and location of the buildings, and when so determined, the contract and erection of the same shall be under the control of the Inspector of Buildings, whose practical knowledge would enable him to see that the work was properly done.

We present with this report a table prepared by the Secretary of the Board, showing the location of all Public School buildings, size of lots, cost of buildings and date of erection, from which it will be seen that the city now owns 57 school houses, erected at cost of $1,097,194.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The subject of health, in its relation to education, is of the most vital importance, both to teachers and pupils, and is now receiving the earnest consideration of those connected with public and private schools.

It is undoubtedly true that the health of many persons is most seriously impaired during their school life, and every effort should therefore be made to remove the causes which produce such results.

The investigations that are now being made by medical men and experts into the sanitary condition of the public schools of many of our large cities, show their general condition to be highly prejudicial to the enjoyment of good health. This results in part from the character of the buildings, which are often constructed with a view to economy rather than health and comfort, and the result is that they have neither the proper space for breathing, nor the necessary room for the comfortable sitting of the pupils.

The necessary consequences of these defects are the overcrowded rooms, and the impure and vitiated air, which destroy the physical and mental power of teachers and pupils.

During the past year, investigations have been made into the hygienic condition of our schools, and the results will hereafter be submitted with proper recommendations for the consideration of the city authorities and the board.

The following communications addressed to the Board, and to the Superintendents and Teachers of the schools, will indicate the character and extent of the intended investigation.

BALTIMORE, May 13, 1878.

To the Board of Public School Commissioners,

Baltimore, Maryland.

GENTLEMEN:

As experience is constantly informing us that the disabilities of physical life frequently have their foundation in school circumstances, the subject of "school hygiene" becomes one of transcendent importance; and as it comes within the sphere of the State Board of Health, I desire to collect and present such facts in reference thereto as shall lead our authorities to an intelligent conviction of what is needed. For this purpose I respectfully ask your permission to visit and inspect the various Public Schools under your control during the ensuing Fall and Winter, with the view of ascertaining their hygienic condition, and of making such suggestions as may contribute to the physical welfare of the teachers and children.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. CHANCELLOR, M. D.,

Secretary State Board of Health.

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF MARYLAND,

Baltimore, December, 1878.

To the Superintendents and Teachers

of the Public Schools of Baltimore:

I wish to collect information on the subject of "school hygiene," and for this purpose have prepared the following questions, to which I respectfully ask replies, based upon your observation and experience. Accurate information as to the construction, site, drainage and ventilation of the school buildings is especially solicited.

Please forward replies to me as soon as possible, in order that I may incorporate them into a report which I propose to publish, after having thoroughly investigated the subject.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. W. CHANCELLOR, M. D.,

Secretary State Board of Health.

QUESTIONS.

1—Locality and site of building: Is it high, well drained, sunny, and free from nuisance?

2—Construction of building: Material; when erected and at what cost: Present condition of repair: Facilities for egress, &c.

3—Size of building; number of rooms with cubic dimensions of each. Average attendance and age of pupils: Number of pupils in each class room?

4—Size of lot: Is it confined, or are there streets or vacant lots around the boundary wall. Condition as to dryness; paved or unpaved?

5—How is the building heated? Is it well lighted and sunny? Is the ventilation good? Is any dampness ever noticed about the walls or floors? Has the building a cellar, and of what depth? Are the floors paved or cemented; wet or dry? For what purpose is the cellar used?

6—Describe the construction and situation of the water closets or privies? Is there proper provision for both sexes? Are the children exposed to the weather in visiting them? Do any offensive odors ever emanate from them? How often are they emptied and disinfected?

7—Have you been able to trace any ill effects on the health of the pupils to either of the following sources?

(*a*) Over-crowding of pupils?
(*b*) Bad ventilation?
(*c*) Dampness of building or yards.
(*d*) Filthy and ill-managed privies?

8—What diseases have been most prevalent among the pupils? What is your experience in respect to the spread of contagious diseases in school; have they, in your opinion, been spread through the agency of children attending school when contagious diseases exist in their respective families? Are the school rooms ever disinfected after the appearance of a contagious disease in a scholar?

9—What is your opinion in regard to study out of school, in addition to the tasks imposed during school hours? Is a single *long* session different in its hygienic influence from two shorter sessions? What effect have you

observed upon the health of pupils from emulation, anxiety about rank, the influence of confinement, bad air, &c.

10—What opinion does your observation and knowledge lead you to entertain in regard to the supposed injurious effects of the modern school system on the physical development of children? What percentage of pupils receive corporal punishment? What per cent. are "kept in" at recess, or after school, for failure in lessons or misbehavior.

11—Would the co-education of the sexes, within the limits of certain ages, be followed, in your opinion, by improvement in discipline and moral deportment?

12—How can our Schools be modified to improve their hygienic influences?

(*a*) As to tasks and discipline?
(*b*) As to physical condition?

13—Give average of pupils ages.

(*a*) How many between 5 and 7 years?
(*b*) How many between 7 and 9 years?
(*c*) How many between 9 and 12 years?
(*d*) How many between 12 and 15 years?
(*e*) How many between 15 and 20 years?

N. B.—Full and detailed answers to the above questions are earnestly requested, with extended remarks upon any one or more of them, or upon the subject of school hygiene generally.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The character of the work of teachers and pupils during the scholastic year may generally be ascertained from the condition of the schools at the close of that period. If they have been earnest and faithful in the performance of their duties, the result will show an improvement in the instruction, and an increase in the number of pupils.

Whilst this is the general rule and result, there are of course, exceptional instances in which the success is not commensurate with the labor, often owing to the unfitness of teachers for their position and their inability to perform their duties, even though they may be earnest and honest in their purpose. The blame in such cases should not rest as much upon teachers as upon the appointing power which retains persons to do the work for which they have no sufficient qualification. If, therefore, there are some schools in which satisfactory results are not obtained, it must not be attributed to a general defect of the system of instruction, but to its particular weak point, which permits the appointment and retention of incompetent teachers.

The want of proper co-operation on the part of parents with the teacher is also often a cause of the failure of the pupils, who are permitted to absent themselves from school without any reasonable cause. These defects exist in all school systems, and ours is probably not entirely exempt from a common failing.

The general condition of our schools is satisfactory, and a review of the work of the past year shows progress and improvement.

The Superintendent reports that he has made about two hundred official visits to the schools, and has examined the

classes and carefully studied their status, and finds a decided improvement in many schools, both in the character and mode of instruction.

The number of pupils in *Baltimore City College* was 526, being an increase of 137 over the previous year, and the largest number ever enrolled. The percentage of average attendance was 91.9 against 89. in 1877, showing an improvement in this respect.

The total cost was $32,410 16, and the amount received from pupils for the use of books was $2,255 61, the cost of the school being less and the receipts greater than during the previous year.

Most of the pupils are from the Grammar schools, and have passed up from the lower grades, after satisfactory examination; but, there are also, a considerable number from private schools, who are required to take an examination for admission similar to those from the public schools.

The Collegiate course is now five years, with an advanced grade of study in the graduating class. In consequence of an urgent demand from pupils of the Grammar schools, who desired to receive a higher grade of instruction than was given in those schools, and yet, who did not wish to take the full College course, it was decided to organize an intermediate class. This is two-fold in its character, and intended to accomplish a double purpose—first, to meet the demand on the part of the Grammar school pupils, and, secondly, to elevate the standard of scholarship and graduation in the College. With this view, it was divided into two sections, and made the first year of the College course. The subjects of Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Correspondence, Physics, Physiology, History, Drawing and Penmanship are taught in

that section of the class, for those who only intend to remain one year; whilst the regular studies of the College curriculum are in the other, for those who wish to take the full course to graduation.

At the Annual Commencement, in June last, Diplomas were given to four students who had completed the fifth year course, and Certificates to seventeen who had attended for one year. The number who took the full course was small the first year of its introduction, because most of the members of the class had made business arrangements to leave at the end of the previous four year course, before the fifth was added, and therefore they could not remain longer. The number of graduates of the full course will be thirteen or more this year, and will doubtless increase from time to time hereafter; and, as the experiment of this additional year involves but a small increase in the expenses, it is entitled to a fair trial before it is condemned or abolished.

The teachers are performing their important work faithfully and harmoniously, and the institution is growing in popular favor. The public has always recognized the value of this department of our schools, and the authorities have made liberal provision for its support, as the proper means of securing greater success in the elementary grades. This is a gratifying tribute from the great majority of our most intelligent and useful citizens; and the school can easily bear the unjust criticism of extravagance and failure, which is made by the ignorant and prejudiced, or those who are opposed to higher education in our public schools. The pupils of this school are from every grade of society, and no preference whatever is given to any class, but all receive equal attention.

The *Female High Schools* continue their important work

with great success. The number of pupils during the past year was 792, being an increase of 80 over the previous year, and the attendance has improved. The total cost of those schools was $30,140 00, and the receipts for use of books was $2,502 00, both being less than during the preceding year.

The regular course of study is four years, and the curriculum embraces the following branches:

1.—English and Belles Lettres, Etymology, Grammar, Penmanship, Elocution, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric and Composition.

2.—Mathematics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.

3.—Natural Science, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry and Physiology.

4.—Moral, Mental and Political Sciences, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Political Economy, Constitution of the United States and the State of Maryland.

5.—Vocal Music.

6.—Drawing.

7.—French.

An intermediate course of study, similar to that in the College, was also established for the pupils of the Female Grammar schools and others, who did not wish to take the full course; and instruction is given to the pupils of this class in Book-keeping, English Composition, outlines of History, Physical Geography and Elements of Physics, in addition to a review of the work of the last year of the Grammar School.

These Schools retain the public confidence, and are annually increasing in excellence and numbers. They are the full development of the liberal system in our city, which gives the

same opportunities for educational success to boys and girls, and are an important stimulus to the lower grades of our schools. They are recognized by the public as an essential part of our system, and any effort to abolish them would meet the just and general condemnation of our citizens.

The reports of the Principals show the work of the past year, and commend the fidelity of the teachers and the diligence of the pupils. The Eastern School lost one of its most faithful and successful teachers, by the death of Miss Henrietta R. Brewer. She had been connected with the schools for many years, having passed through the various grades previous to her last appointment, and she had always enjoyed the confidence of the Board, and the esteem of her associates and pupils.

Additional class rooms are much needed in the Western High School; and both schools require a considerable addition to their Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and we ask that a special appropriation be made for these purposes.

The *Grammar and Primary Schools* contain a large proportion of our pupils, and therefore receive the special care and attention of the Board.

The number in the Grammar Schools during the past year was 9,983, and in the Primary Schools was 15,680, being more than 70 per cent. of the whole number of pupils. The above statement refers only to the schools for white children; and, if to these be added the pupils of the Colored schools, all of whom are in these grades, the proportion will be considerably increased.

The total cost of the Grammar Schools was $189,181 61, and the receipts for use of books was $18,015 32; and the cost of the Primary Schools was $211,946 30, and the receipts for books was $15,043 77.

The Committee on Grammar Schools report that "during the year 1878 the work of the schools has progressed with great earnestness, on the part of the teachers, and in general, with satisfactory results, as far as the pupils are concerned. Increased attention has been devoted to the study of composition, and to the practical study of language, as well as to technical grammar. The arithmetic instruction has been satisfactory, the classes showing decided proficiency in the mechanical operations, and a fair knowledge of the *rationale* which underlies the mechanical process. Reading has been cultivated with more care than in former years, and has become a study, instead of a perfunctory exercise."

The Primary Schools are placed under the special charge of the Assistant Superintendent, who visits them daily, and examines the classes and assists the teachers in their work.

His report furnishes interesting information with reference to these schools, and contains valuable suggestions for their future improvement. He properly thinks that it is the part of wisdom in providing for the educational wants of the community, to make these schools as efficient and attractive as possible, and suggests that "this class of schools is not so well provided for in respect to teachers, buildings, or equipments, as the other schools of the system." If this discrimination against this grade exists, it should be promptly removed, so that they may have equal facilities with the other parts of our system. We recognize the value and importance of these schools as the foundation of our system of instruction, and feel that they are entitled to the services of well qualified and experienced teachers, and to the use of such comfortable buildings, and other appointments, as will best promote their interest and full success.

There are five *English-German Schools*, containing 3,188 pupils, under the charge of 75 teachers, with percentage of attendance 91.40. The cost of these schools was $52,510 22, and the amount received for use of books was $9,362 51; the total number of pay pupils being 2,866, and of free pupils only 322.

The character of these schools ought to be well known to our citizens, from the frequent public discussion with reference to their purpose and results; and yet, there seems to be considerable ignorance, or willful perversion concerning both.

They were established in 1874, in pursuance of the action of the City Council, directing the Board to inquire into the expediency of introducing the German language into the Public Schools of our city. It was deemed inexpedient to introduce the study into all the grades of the schools, or to make it obligatory upon all pupils; and the present mode of instruction was adopted as best calculated to subserve the desired object.

Several schools were opened in different parts of the city, in which the German language is taught simultaneously with the English, and the attendance is voluntary. The benefit resulting from this plan is two-fold; first, to the children of English parents who wish to obtain a knowledge of the German language for business purposes, and second, to the children of German parents who desire instruction in the English. Every pupil devotes a portion of each day to both languages, and instruction is given in all the branches taught in the other schools; and, by this parallel course of study, they obtain a more liberal and useful education than if they were limited to but one language.

New buildings are much needed for Schools number 2 and

number 4, which now occupy houses unsuited for school use, and unsafe in case of fire; and we therefore ask that an appropriation be made for this purpose.

There are 13 *Colored Schools*, containing 3,833 pupils, under the charge of 80 white teachers, being an increase of 611 pupils and 14 teachers over the previous year.

The cost of the schools was $57,715 11, and the amount received for the use of books was $214 81, there being only 114 pay pupils.

These schools are classified in the same manner as those for white children, and instruction is given in the grammar and primary grades. The irregular attendance of pupils is the principal obstacle to their more rapid progress, and the teachers perform their work under many difficulties. Many parents, however, seem to appreciate the opportunity thus afforded for the education of their children, and the reasonable success of these schools furnish a strong argument in favor of making liberal provision for their support. Although they may not have accomplished all that was desired, yet they are undoubtedly of great benefit to those for whom they were established, as well as the community generally. Our duty is to furnish them with good teachers, good houses, and the other necessary equipments for school use, and so enable them to obtain the education adapted to their wants.

We have seen no good reason for a change at this time of the policy originally adopted, of placing these schools in charge of white teachers. If, hereafter, a sufficient corps of competent and faithful colored teachers can be obtained, to give instruction in all these schools, it may then be our duty to comply with the request which is now premature. In the meantime, the Committee and Superintendent will examine

all candidates who are seeking those appointments, and will give them a certificate of qualification, if their examination is satisfactory.

There were 8 *Evening Schools* opened during the first part of the year, containing 1,154 pupils, but the Board was compelled to close them in March, in consequence of a want of funds to pay salaries and other necessary expenses. Applications were made by many persons to re-open them in October, but we were unable to do so for the reason mentioned. We have asked an appropriation for this purpose for this year, and hope that a sufficient amount may be granted to enable us to comply with this reasonable request of many who are unable to attend the day schools.

This summary of the general condition of the schools shows the kind and amount of work done, and the cost of each department. If progress has been made, it must be largely attributed to the fidelity and energy with which the teachers have performed their work. We ought to employ good teachers, and pay them liberally for services well and faithfully rendered. This is a wise and judicious policy, and is true economy.

The subject of the reduction of salaries has been considered during the past year, and after a full examination, it was deemed inexpedient to recommend any change. The present schedule was adopted several years ago by the Board, and approved by the City Council, and we could see no good reason for making a further reduction at this time.

The teachers are annually elected in the month of June, and the object of this rule is to enable the Board to dispense with those who are incompetent and inefficient, at the end of the scholastic year. The policy of this rule, which exists else-

where, as well as in this city, has been seriously questioned by prominent educators who have had the opportunity of seeing its injurious effects upon teachers and schools. It is undoubtedly true that the tenure of the teacher's office should be so secure that he might feel that he could not be removed, except for incompetency or neglect of duty. If he has successfully and satisfactorily passed the probationary tests, and is faithfully performing his work, he ought not to be harassed by the fear of removal for other causes. This is, however, one of the results of the system of annual elections; and the best and most conscientious teachers, who are often the most sensitive, are thus worried, and sometimes impeded in the performance of their duties. Nor does this rule always accomplish the intended object of removing unworthy teachers, for they often succeed in retaining their places, though the opportunity is presented for their easy removal. A difference of opinion upon this subject exists in the Board, and no change, therefore, has ever been made in this rule.

During the past year there were two regular, and four special, examinations of applicants, and 182 were examined. Of this number 15 passed as principals, 7 as first assistants, and 58 as second assistants, making a total of 80 successful candidates, being about forty-five per cent. of the whole number which applied.

The number of applicants for appointment is far in excess of the demand, and many, therefore, who pass the examination and receive certificates are unable to obtain positions in the schools. The general discipline of the schools is good. The right of corporal punishment is retained and vested exclusively in the principals, who are authorized to administer it, for proper cause, in their discretion. Public opinion varies so

much upon this subject, and parents of children differ so entirely, as to the policy of inflicting punishment in the schools, that it would be impossible to adopt any rule which would meet unanimous approval. We think that we have adopted the true policy in this vexed question, by leaving this restraining power in the hands of the principals, with the belief that it will be exercised only in cases of absolute necessity, and, then, with proper moderation. They are required to make biweekly reports to the Superintendent, of all cases of punishment, giving the name of the pupil and the date and cause of its infliction; and from them we learn that most of the schools are controlled by other means, and without resorting to corporal punishment.

Our system is conducted upon the plan of separate instruction of boys and girls in different schools, and we have not made the experiment of the co-education of the sexes, except in three or four schools, which occupy rented houses without the necessary rooms for a division of the classes. There is a difference of opinion among prominent educators, as to which plan accomplishes the best results, and each has earnest advocates, who assign apparently good reasons for their respective preference. Whilst disposed to adopt every improvement which may be suggested by the experience of others, we prefer, for the present, to adhere to the old plan, until fully satisfied that the change will be beneficial to our schools.

The physical education of the children has not been overlooked, but a portion of each day is devoted to bodily exercise in all the schools. Good scholarship is compatable with good health, and both may be secured by the adoption of proper sanitary rules in connection with study. With this view a system of calisthenic exercises has been introduced in the

schools, which will undoubtedly be beneficial to the health of the pupils, without reducing the standard of their instruction.

A battalion has been organized by the pupils of Baltimore City College, which has justly elicited the encomiums of the public for its superior drill and fine military appearance.

It will be of great service to its members by adding to their physical strength and improving their general health.

Music and Drawing continue to be taught in the schools at a moderate cost. Most of the teachers have acquired sufficient knowledge of those branches to enable them to instruct the children, and it is probable that, at an early period, we may be able to dispense with the professional services of several of the special teachers now employed.

We regard these branches of education not only as ornamental, but of great practical value, and think they are proper to be taught in the public schools.

NORMAL CLASS.

In previous reports the Board has expressed its appreciation of the importance of Normal instruction to those who desire to become teachers in our schools.

The success of every system of schools, public and private, depends more upon the character and capacity of the teachers than upon the books or buildings, or other appointments. If they are cultured and capable of properly imparting knowledge, they will certainly improve the schools; but, if deficient in these essential qualifications, their labor will be a failure, and result in the injury of their pupils. The education received in the High Schools is certainly of a high order, and calculated to develop the cultured woman, but it does not furnish all the

requisites for a good teacher. Preliminary training and probationary tests are absolutely necessary, and should always be required before the permanent appointment of a teacher.

The Normal Class was organized for the purpose of giving instruction in the theory and practice of teaching, and is under the supervision of an experienced teacher, with a corps of competent assistants. His report shows that there were 132 pupils during the past year, and their good attendance and increasing interest indicate a desire for a better knowledge of their future work.

The time devoted to this class, however, is too limited to accomplish all that is desirable, and it is hoped that this obstacle may soon be removed by the organization of a Normal and Training School, in which the full course of instruction and practice will be given to all who intend to become teachers.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The association of teachers for their mutual improvement must necessarily be productive of benefit to themselves and the schools. They often differ in opinion with reference to books and discipline, and the proper management of schools; and it is therefore proper that they should meet for the purpose of comparing views, and giving to each other the benefit of their varying experience. By this practice the strong may help the weak, and the inexperienced teachers may receive the information and aid so often needed.

The best and most successful teachers are always willing to engage in this work, because they appreciate its value and necessity, whilst the superficial class neglects or refuses to cooperate, because it assumes to know sufficient, and requires no additional knowledge.

The teacher who feels that there is a limit to professional culture and training, and that he has attained that position, is in a dangerous condition, and is likely to become a serious hindrance to successful school work.

We commend Teachers' Associations and their work to all those who desire honor and advancement in their profession.

The Central Association continues its organization, and holds monthly meetings, with appropriate discussions, lectures, and other exercises, and is effecting beneficial results.

The Eastern Association, composed of female teachers, continues its useful work. It has organized classes for special instruction in Latin and German under the charge of Professor Maupin and Professor Raddatz, and in Arithmetic, English Grammar, and other branches, under the direction of experienced teachers, who render their gratuitous services to the younger members of the Association. The Superintendent has rendered his valuable assistance in sustaining this good work, which is worthy of imitation in other sections of our schools.

In addition to these, another important Association, called "Beneficial Association of Teachers of the Public Schools of Baltimore City," has been organized for the pecuniary benefit of teachers. Its object is "to provide a fund for the benefit of those members who, through sickness or other personal disability, are prevented from active discharge of school duty; and, also, upon the death of any member, to provide a sum of money for the benefit of the family, widow, children, or legal heirs of the deceased," in the manner mentioned in its constitution. The membership is limited to Public School teachers of the city, who are entitled to join upon the payment of an initiation fee of $5, and an annual subscription of $3 thereafter;

and who, in case of sickness or accident, receives a liberal weekly allowance during their absence from school. In case of the death of any member, the sum equal to one dollar for every member is paid to the family of the deceased within sixty days after death.

The benefits of this Association are so apparent as scarcely to require a comment. It provides the means for a disabled teacher to pay a substitute during absence from school, and thus relieves the anxiety which many feel under these circumstances.

The Associations of Principals of Grammar Schools, and of the Teachers of English-German Schools, still continue their meetings, and are of special service to those connected with those schools.

We hope that all these Associations may continue their work with great success, and that every teacher in our schools may feel it a duty to encourage them by membership and attendance.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY.

During the past year the Library has been under the charge of Prof. N. H. Thayer, who has been relieved of his classes in Baltimore City College, and now devotes his entire time to this department. He has carefully prepared a catalogue of all the books, classified according to authors and subjects, and has otherwise increased the facilities of the Library. As it was only established recently, and but two appropriations have been made for the purchase of books, the number is yet small; but their selection has been made by the Superintendent with judicious care and taste, and each department embraces the best authors.

The value of a free library for the use of teachers is universally recognized, and in other cities where they have been long established, an annual appropriation is made for their extension. Our object has been to furnish the teachers with the opportunity for thorough study and general culture, and thus directly increase their knowledge and efficiency, and so promote the general welfare of the school.

The Librarian reports a growing interest and appreciation on the part of the teachers, most of whom are enrolled as regular readers, and we hope that the appropriation this year may be sufficiently large to enable us to apply a portion of it to the purchase of additional works for their use.

COMMISSIONERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

The term of office of some of the present Board will soon expire, and they will cheerfully surrender their honors and burdens to their successors. The position is one of trust and great responsibility, and they who may have the future control of the public schools of our city will find much to enlist their earnest attention. Commissioners are invested with large powers, and control one of the most important interests in our community; and they should, therefore, be men of intelligence, probity and fitness for the office. They should not be appointed from sectarian or political motives, but solely because they are true friends of public education, and are competent and willing to perform their duties. The great increase in the number of schools and pupils during the last few years has necessarily involved increased supervision, and these duties have not only become more numerous, but sometimes onerous. This increasing responsibility and labor have so much interfered with the business time and relations of some of the members of the

Board that several have been compelled to resign their positions. It is probable that you will soon be called on to consider whether some other method of appointment and supervision may not be adopted, by which the labors of the Commissioners may be lessened without interfering with the continuing success of the schools.

We realize that our work is now often imperfectly performed, and that our system of instruction may be improved. Each succeeding year reveals some error of the past. There must necessarily be educational experiments so long as such a difference of views prevails among educators as to the proper mode of securing the best results. Our object has been to remove existing errors as rapidly as circumstances will permit. For this purpose we have cordially solicited the advice and assistance of the friends of public education, and have often been benefitted by their judicious counsel. But, whilst thus aided by friends, our system and its management have been subjected to the scurrilous and unjust assaults of their enemies. These wanton assaults on the public schools have been promptly and severely repelled by the influential and intelligent portion of the press of our city, and we acknowledge its valuable assistance in promoting and protecting this interest.

During the past year the members of the Board have been personally subjected to vexatious litigation in the performance of their official duties, and have been compelled to respond to suits for damages against them for doing what they considered to be a public duty. The nature of these proceedings are well known to the authorities and the public, and it is unnecessary now to present any further statement with reference to their object or results.

The recurrence of these difficulties may be partially obviated

in the future by an ordinance authorizing the Board to become incorporated under the general laws of the State, and thus to enable it to make and execute necessary contracts, and to defend all claims and suits in its coporate capacity.

In concluding this report of the Schools for the past year, we acknowledge the official and personal courtesy and aid tendered to this department by the Mayor and other officers of the city with whom we have had business relations; and express the hope that the same confidence and support may be continued during the year upon which we have just entered.

JOHN T. MORRIS,

President.

Table.

TABLE

Containing the Location of Public School Buildings, Size of Lots, Size of Buildings, Cost of Buildings, Date of Erection.

Schools.	Location.	Size of Lot.	Size of Building.	Ground Rent.	Estimated Value or Cost of Building.	Date of Erection.
Balto. City College...	Howard street, opposite Centre.....	120x200	100x162	$3,600 00	$134,000	1874
E. F. High School...	Aisquith and Mullikin streets	102x216	102x91	540 91	97,805	1868
W. F. High School..	Fayette street, near Paca.....	98x144	77x132	1,188 00	60,000	1858
Male Grammar No. 1.	N. E. corner Fayette and Green streets....	91²′x102	50x75	354 00	9,000	1832
Female Gram. No. 1.	S. W. corner Fayette and Green streets....	77⁶′x170	50x130	1,094 75	29,520	1875
Grammar No. 2.....	S. W. corner Broadway and Bank streets..	100x141	52x72	244 44	10,000	1834
" " 3.....	West side High street, north of Fayette....	80x167	50x145	918 00	28,863	1875
" " 4.....	East side Sharp street, near Montgomery..	100x155	56x85	600 00	20,000	1869
" " 5.....	S. W. cor. Greenmount ave. and Eager st..	66x150	55x100	600 00	17,000	1872
" " 6.....	N. E. side Division street, near Lanvale...	104²′x171³′	55x120	800 00	28,338	1877
" " 7.....	S. E. corner Chesapeake and Hudson sts..	80x100	32x50	In fee.	4,000	1853
" " 8.....	N. side Hollins street, near Fulton.....	139x129	.....	700 00	19,512	1877
" " 9.....	E. side Courtland street, near Saratoga....	90x90	44x90	In fee.	18,350	1868
" " 10.....	S. E. corner William and Warren streets..	70x140	44x103	175 00	17,900	1850
" " 11.....	N. W. corner Jefferson and Bond streets...	70x104	44x63	In fee.	10,000	1845
" " 12.....	S. side Ridgely street, near Fremont.....	124¹′x155	73x125	620 67	29,265	1877
" " 13.....	E. side Aisquith street, near Mullikin.....	55x180	44x100	25 00	20,000	1870
" " 15.....	E. side Carrollton ave., near Lexington st..	88x160⁴′	48x120	400 00	25,000	1860
" " 17.....	E. side Washington street, near Fayette...	93x134	52x67	372 00	17,000	1871
" " 18.....	N. side Mulberry street, near Fremont.....	87⁸′x134	54x85	350 67	20,000	1868
" " 19.....	E. side Park avenue, near Preston street...	91⁶′x150	68x103	549 00	32,000	1869

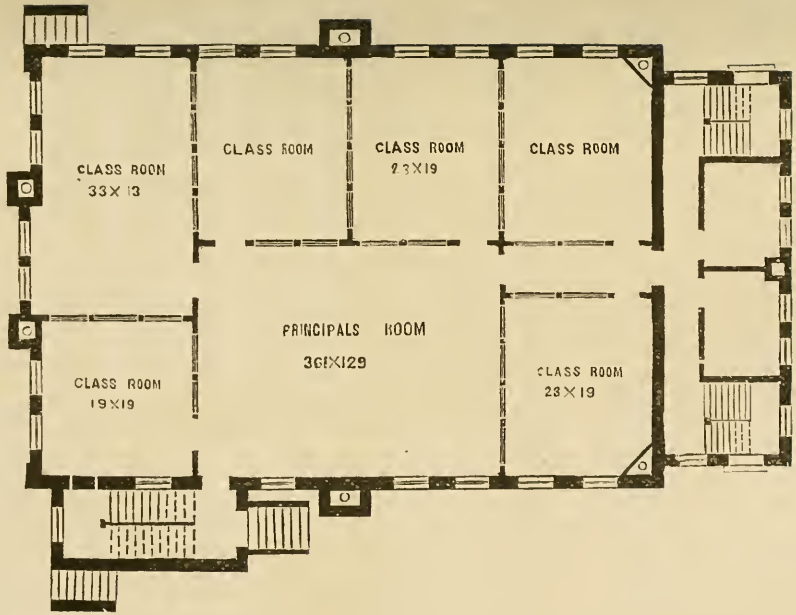
" " 20.....	N. W. corner of John and Eden streets....	100x176	51x145	480 00	32,000	1868
" " 21.....	N. E. corner Presstman and Gilmor streets.	102.5'x116.4'	55x90	620 00	19,741	1876
English-Ger. No. 1..	E. side Druid Hill avenue, near Biddle st..	75x100	44x100	150 00	15,000	1841
" " 3..	N. side Baltimore street, near Aisquith....	90x170	54x118	1,000 00	15,026	1879
" " 4..	S. E corner Bond and Chew streets.....	80x80	34x50	130 00	8,000	1864
" " 5..	W. side Fremont street, near Lombard....	74x150	44x65	In fee.	10,000	1843
Primary No. 2.....	N. E. corner Gough and Stiles streets.....	75x92	44x68	250 00	10,000	1854
" " 4.....	N. E. corner Hanover and Lee strets.....	80x76.6'	52x76	210 00	10,000	1834
" " 5.....	S. E. corner Broadway and Chew street...	120x120	.....	600 00	18,791	1876
" " 6.....	E. side Ann street, near Canton avenue...	65x140	.....	112 50	14,831	1878
" " 7.....	N. side Mullikin street, near Aisquith.....	74x80	45x65	In fee.	6,000	1864
" " 8.....	E. side Caroline street, near Lombard.....	57x92.6'	32x50	171 00	3,000	1855
" " 10.....	N. side Hollins street, near Schroeder.....	60.8'x134	.....	200 00	5,000	1855
" " 11.....	N. E. corner Pierce and Schroeder streets..	60x100	34x75	180 00	8,000	1854
" " 12.....	S. W. corner Barre and Warner streets....	65x118	47x84	268 00	18,000	1870
" " 13.....	N. side Jefferson street, near Caroline.....	83.6'x80	32x80	200 00	6,000	1855
" " 14.....	E. side Eutaw street, near Preston.....	45x150	33x60	200 00	6,000	1855
" " 15.....	S. W. cor. Saratoga st. and Carrollton ave..	100x150	54x72	700 00	22,800	1872
" " 16.....	N. E. cor. Harford avenue and Chew street	105x158	56x113	792 00	21,451	1876
" " 17.....	S. W. corner Light and Poultney streets...	63x94	.....	217 00	10,000	1875
" " 18	E. side Argyle avenue, near Lanvale street	60x140	45x50	195 00	7,000	1858
" " 21.....	E. side Pennsylvania ave. cor. Robert street	79.6'x155	50x80	320 00	18,500	1869
" " 22.....	S. side Ramsay street, near Scott.....	71x128.6'	45x75	177 50	11,000	1855
" " 23.....	N. E. corner Gough and Wolfe streets.....	75x95	35x50	150 00	5,000	1852
" " 25.....	W. side Caroline street, near Bank.....	76x90	45x65	134 00	5,000	1867
" " 26.....	N. side Orleans street, near Bond.....	84x75	50x65	126 00	15,000	1874
" " 27.....	S. W. corner Fayette and Chester streets..	92x120	48x67	275 00	18,000	1869
" " 28.....	N. W. cor. Battery avenue and Clement st.	75x82	43x56	270 00	12,000	1869
" " 29.....	N. side Hill street, near Sharp.....	48x90	34x50	192 00	6,000	1854
" " 30.....	N. side Hollins street, near Fulton.....	150x129.6'	55x72	750 00	15,618	1874
Col'd Grammar No. 1	N. side Saratoga street, near St. Paul.....	30x193	.....	600 00	2,000	1874
Col'd Primary No. 1	E. side Holliday street, near Lexington....	.....	.....	153 00	10,000	.....
" " " 2	E. side East street, near Douglas.....	75x105	.....	25 00	14,809	1874
" " " 3	S. E. corner Howard and Montgomery sts..	50x104	.....	120 00	10,000	1872
" " " 5	S. side Eastern avenue, near Broadway....	51x60	.....	93 75	3,000	.....

TABLE

Containing the Location of Public School Buildings, Size of Lots, Size of Buildings, Cost of Buildings, Date of Erection.

Schools.	Location.	Size of Lot.	Size of Building.	Ground Rent.	Estimated Value or Cost of Building.	Date of Erection.
Col'd Primary No. 6	N. side Barre street, near Eutaw	60x112	40x80	300 00	15,000	1854
" " " 7	N. side Waesche street, near Fremont	143.9'x120	.....	480 00	22,074	1877
RENTED.						
Female Gram. No. 16	Locust Point	.....	Rented.	150 00	.....	1852
English-Ger. No. 2	174 Hamburg street	.....	"	900 00	.....	1875
" " 2	St. Stephen's Church	.....	"	300 00	.....	1877
" " 3	Trinity street, near Exeter	.....	"	1,000 00	.....	1875
" " 4	382 N. Broadway	.....	"	420 00	.....	1878
F. Primary No. 32	Chesapeake street, near Hudson	.....	"	144 00	.....	1877
Colored No. 4	Biddle street, near Pennsylvania avenue	.....	"	1,000 00	.....	1877
" " 4	Orchard street	.....	"	180 00	.....	1878
Vacant lot	Green street, near Pratt	.....	Leased.	500 00	.....	1866
"	Corner Eastern avenue and Burke street	.....	"	350 00	.....	1876
	Total ground rents	.....	.....	$24,824 19		
	Total value of buildings, actual or estimated	.....	.....	.....	$1,097,194	
	Total amount of rents	.....	.....	$4,094 00		

Male and Female Grammar School, No. 21, Cor. Gilmor and Presstman Streets.



Ground Plan of No. 21.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS,

TO THE

Board of Commissioners of Public Schools.

Your Committee on Accounts would respectfully report that they have carefully examined the accounts of the Secretary of the Board; compared them with the annual statements of the Principals of the several schools, and find that said accounts are entirely correct.

The Secretary has received from the several schools of all grades, during the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1878, for the use of books the aggregate sum of $48,393.41, all of which has been duly returned to the City Register, who has receipted for the same.

G. S. Griffith, Jr.,
Jno. L. Lawton,
Wm. M. Ives,
Wm. C. Atkinson,
H. B. Roemer,
Committee.

TABLES.

Showing the itemized Expenditures for each of the Several Schools, the total Expenditure for each, and the amount received from each School for the use of books.

Schools.	Paid Salaries.	Paid for Repairs and Cleaning.	Paid for Books and Stationery.	Paid Rents and Ground Rents.	Paid for Heating Apparatus and its Repairs	Paid for Furniture.	Paid for Fuel.	Paid for Incidentals, Printing, &c.	Total.	Received from Pupils.
General Expense.....	$15,357 00	$166 88	1,538 26	1,758 67	$8 00	$216 60	.....	4,006 18	$23,051 59	.....
Baltimore City College.	25,386 00	.....	2,038 90	3,600 00	171 43	414 00	314 50	485 33	32,410 16	2,255 61
East Fem. High School.	11,838 00	128 94	947 98	540 91	80 09	45 20	188 80	359 30	14,129 22	955 00
West. " " "	12,912 00	50 00	1,145 09	1,188 00	55 09	.....	314 50	346 10	16,010 78	1,547 00
Male Grammar No. 1..	5,513 00	130 60	698 69	177 00	75 77	12 45	83 83	174 80	6,866 14	797 75
" " " 2..	5,088 50	18 00	594 42	122 22	53 19	.....	126 70	13 50	6,016 53	577 00
" " " 3..	4,052 00	17 50	423 26	225 00	22 15	20 40	92 40	7 95	4,860 66	425 00
" " " 4..	4,570 50	71 46	434 87	300 00	31 60	.....	82 72	.....	5,491 15	516 00
" " " 5..	3,717 10	63 64	266 69	300 00	38 75	32 75	41 72	33 20	4,493 85	158 00
" " " 6..	5,418 00	1 75	410 22	400 00	42 52	59 30	232 45	.....	6,564 24	1,268 00
" " " 7..	2,703 50	14 25	258 45	.....	24 26	8 00	25 20	.....	3,033 66	170 00
" " " 8..	4,944 25	43 58	579 43	350 00	36 18	.....	117 75	8 25	6,079 44	517 00
" " " 9..	3,837 00	91 60	290 50	.....	52 28	2 90	78 60	5 00	4,357 88	400 00
" " " 10..	4,442 00	70 50	507 45	87 50	84 30	91 75	86 55	7 99	5,378 04	243 07
" " " 11..	4,385 90	23 79	420 11	.....	19 48	7 00	97 60	1 50	4,955 38	298 00
" " " 12..	4,971 25	17 47	592 69	310 50	92 65	300 30	163 45	83 28	6,531 59	271 10
" " " 13..	4,347 00	39 05	361 92	12 50	69 57	89 40	75 55	.....	4,994 99	433 30
" " " 15..	5,970 70	148 46	1,083 51	200 00	83 71	512 80	103 25	7 25	8,109 68	1,122 00
" " " 17..	4,282 50	24 00	503 10	186 00	54 32	26 00	55 25	.....	5,131 17	520 58
" " " 18..	4,112 00	21 00	393 26	175 33	48 30	3 50	99 30	.....	4,852 69	339 00
" " " 19..	3,690 10	40 63	445 39	137 26	54 17	20 40	70 30	44 73	4,502 98	687 50
" " " 20..	4,406 00	50 58	639 85	120 00	71 11	24 70	44 68	.....	5,356 92	341 00
" " " 21..	4,065 00	.....	324 27	310 00	51 62	19 25	104 40	.....	4,874 54	647 78

English-German No. 1.	7,532 00	60 25	610 89	240 00	122 28	.....	194 30	0 50	8,760 22	1,163 00
" " " 2.	8,529 15	110 78	554 24	1,175 00	92 53	.....	105 51	9 55	10,576 76	2,129 00
" " " 3.	10,005 00	84 30	732 33	1,000 00	25 00	14 00	122 43	53 27	12,036 33	2,581 51
" " " 4.	8,086 50	60 20	924 76	435 00	51 71	4 05	141 90	8 50	9,712 62	1,807 50
" " " 5.	9,385 70	359 95	883 02	.....	343 02	241 05	209 55	2 00	11,424 29	1,681 50
Saturday Normal Class.	824 00	.....	17 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	841 23	.....
Female Grammar No. 1	5,659 00	19 21	613 33	547 38	43 33	.....	92 70	15 78	6,990 73	1,345 16
" " " 2	4,026 10	40 90	737 08	122 22	47 59	8 10	126 20	16 46	5,124 65	379 00
" " " 3	3,193 00	.....	343 32	225 00	9 90	11 50	86 40	16 00	3,885 12	365 50
" " " 4	3,985 25	42 27	297 13	300 00	28 78	36 00	81 84	7 00	4,778 27	519 50
" " " 5	3,362 90	70 32	469 96	300 00	36 00	.....	35 00	9 00	4,283 18	149 50
" " " 6	3,750 50	3 45	255 20	400 00	42 00	111 25	230 25	79 50	4,872 15	734 12
" " " 8	3,994 25	30 23	607 51	350 00	32 88	.....	111 30	3 50	5,129 67	512 75
" " " 9	2,661 00	51 81	416 77	.....	40 87	13 00	72 70	.....	3,256 15	226 75
" " " 10	4,042 50	82 70	392 19	87 50	50 21	230 00	91 35	41 35	5,017 80	296 50
" " " 11	3,603 00	18 00	378 88	.....	18 60	8 00	91 30	.....	4,117 78	264 50
" " " 12	3,527 00	5 50	410 64	310 17	92 65	446 20	162 55	69 21	5,023 92	233 00
" " " 13	4,618 00	54 00	491 83	12 50	66 49	8 00	72 30	4 50	5,327 62	709 00
" " " 15	4,107 30	95 14	476 28	200 00	83 00	.....	97 30	7 00	5,066 02	748 00
" " " 16	1,651 00	32 30	121 12	150 00	18 05	.....	28 10	.....	2,000 57	85 50
" " " 17	3,992 00	105 22	576 12	186 00	107 36	8 00	51 56	5 60	5,031 86	627 66
" " " 18	3,466 50	26 38	215 00	175 34	48 00	.....	87 30	6 00	4,024 52	442 50
" " " 19	3,038 20	49 07	267 82	137 26	44 92	7 00	61 20	.....	3,605 47	647 50
" " " 20	3,942 50	54 50	511 22	120 00	60 36	60 80	53 17	.....	4,802 55	238 00
" " " 21	3,541 60	20 35	351 53	310 00	48 77	14 00	96 40	9 40	4,392 05	758 20
Male Primary No. 1....	4,985 80	69 73	256 99	177 00	90 00	102 40	66 22	20 00	5,768 14	816 50
" " " 2....	2,234 50	39 74	116 80	125 00	42 00	29 10	75 45	6 45	2,669 04	61 79
" " " 3....	3,228 00	9 50	235 71	234 00	32 52	10 80	92 40	17 75	3,860 68	276 50
" " " 4....	3,192 00	53 53	221 90	105 00	45 71	22 90	59 76	.....	3,700 80	351 25

TABLES—(Continued).

Schools.	Paid Salaries.	Paid for Repairs and Cleaning.	Paid for Books and Stationery.	Paid Rents and Ground Rents.	Paid for Heating Apparatus and its Repairs.	Paid for Furniture.	Paid for Fuel.	Paid for Incidentals, Printing, &c.	Total.	Received from Pupils.
Male Primary No. 5....	4,577 20	.....	224 46	300 00	124 15	.....	76 00	5 60	$5,307 41	96 00
" " " 6....	3,274 00	147 15	204 65	56 25	294 28	828 75	120 70	124 50	5,050 28	356 81
" " " 7....	2,708 00	57 55	71 14	.....	61 57	102 65	61 25	.....	3,062 16	205 25
" " " 8....	2,702 00	26 66	140 69	85 50	41 80	152 60	32 04	.....	3,181 29	139 00
" " " 9....	1,724 50	23 75	143 27	.....	35 97	67 30	77 60	.....	2,072 39	65 25
" " " 10....	3,188 50	53 30	148 76	100 00	59 11	284 40	27 00	.....	3,861 07	90 25
" " " 11....	2,613 50	24 00	104 50	90 00	51 58	.....	44 85	.....	2,928 43	153 95
" " " 12....	3,138 00	24 16	167 13	134 00	57 49	.....	40 85	15 10	3,576 73	215 58
" " " 13....	2,714 50	33 55	168 96	100 00	26 35	.....	28 00	.....	3,071 36	69 00
" " " 14....	3,190 50	42 75	215 08	100 00	55 88	44 80	66 70	33 37	3,749 08	548 75
" " " 15....	4,582 50	77 95	266 64	350 00	44 24	3 60	102 95	.....	5,427 88	690 50
" " " 16....	3,556 20	54 70	131 27	396 00	21 30	32 00	68 75	37 65	4,297 87	123 00
" " " 17....	4,053 50	23 45	153 08	108 50	80 13	.....	62 90	.....	4,481 56	212 00
" " " 18....	2,260 00	72 87	178 62	97 50	47 97	126 10	42 45	.....	2,825 51	460 50
" " " 19....	2,154 25	21 00	144 09	137 26	61 32	4 20	69 05	47 00	2,638 17	190 50
" " " 20....	3,599 90	41 76	162 19	120 00	72 88	40 50	53 17	3 50	4,093 90	321 75
" " " 21....	3,287 00	144 91	149 05	130 75	59 47	26 85	110 46	.....	3,908 49	315 15
" " " 22....	3,023 30	33 45	135 90	88 73	85 99	5 40	38 40	15 25	3,426 42	70 50
" " " 23....	3,171 00	64 69	242 65	75 00	46 55	66 70	8 68	13 75	3,689 02	327 49
" " " 25....	2,167 90	21 12	111 14	67 00	52 20	.....	74 55	5 60	2,499 51	99 50
" " " 26....	2,718 00	18 10	122 18	63 00	14 20	.....	.....	.....	2,935 48	200 60
" " " 27....	3,079 20	31 17	131 93	137 50	43 36	125 30	51 80	2 75	3,603 01	351 69
" " " 28....	3,084 40	55 40	96 06	135 00	52 38	2 00	59 60	.....	3,484 84	47 00
" " " 29....	2,231 00	21 88	66 00	96 00	31 30	.....	34 18	.....	2,480 36	56 25
" " " 30....	3,219 08	18 81	225 22	375 00	87 88	.....	86 81	.....	4,012 80	292 07

Female Primary No. 1.	5,679 00	3 50	210 52	547 38	43 00	.....	86 20	20 27	6,589 87	1,086 33
" " " 2.	2,234 50	28 30	184 88	125 00	51 33	11 50	75 15	.....	2,710 66	66 00
" " " 3.	3,181 80	.....	209 77	234 00	32 50	5 40	86 40	14 77	3,764 64	323 40
" " " 4.	3,049 65	49 38	127 27	105 00	40 00	7 00	45 75	.....	3,424 05	371 75
" " " 5.	4,341 80	1 95	138 21	300 00	134 75	10 80	79 50	9 95	5,016 96	163 00
" " " 6.	3,260 50	126 47	162 01	56 25	280 00	784 05	140 45	110 76	4,920 49	269 88
" " " 7.	2,250 50	29 45	93 94	.....	43 42	42 00	55 25	.....	2,514 56	154 50
" " " 8.	2,222 00	34 25	55 62	85 50	25 33	152 60	27 00	.....	2,602 30	180 50
" " " 9.	2,715 50	11 50	144 04	.....	50 70	.....	72 70	.....	2,994 44	181 00
" " " 10.	2,644 90	57 95	162 01	100 00	57 21	.....	26 16	1 50	3,049 73	201 00
" " " 11.	2,714 50	23 75	118 04	90 00	50 00	.....	33 00	.....	3,029 29	122 47
" " " 12.	4,109 30	69 50	382 72	134 00	57 95	1 50	35 16	12 50	4,802 63	188 10
" " " 13.	2,135 20	53 30	141 79	100 00	17 50	.....	28 20	.....	2,475 99	132 75
" " " 14.	2,145 60	45 25	69 57	100 00	22 20	.....	66 20	.....	2,448 82	327 25
" " " 15.	4,088 30	75 66	218 94	350 00	48 50	32 85	106 80	.....	4,921 05	585 05
" " " 16.	3,102 40	55 10	95 62	396 00	23 30	.....	68 00	12 50	3,752 92	110 00
" " " 17.	3,640 00	23 60	178 62	108 50	79 55	.....	56 89	.....	4,087 16	197 25
" " " 18.	2,271 00	75 25	154 67	97 50	45 58	109 00	47 10	4 30	2,804 40	476 50
" " " 19.	1,743 00	7 50	62 46	137 22	36 96	44 60	60 20	.....	2,091 94	127 50
" " " 20.	3,669 50	21 78	170 10	120 00	58 66	34 05	53 18	.....	4,127 27	397 50
" " " 21.	3,169 70	56 23	214 20	130 75	67 12	59 10	113 14	4 30	3,814 54	377 95
" " " 22.	3,192 00	24 96	149 85	88 77	78 71	5 40	26 16	18 50	3,584 35	61 00
" " " 23.	3,592 70	57 00	222 01	75 00	42 50	.....	18 00	8 00	4,015 21	262 50
" " " 25.	1,777 00	41 95	80 72	67 00	29 67	16 20	77 60	15 00	2,105 14	67 00
" " " 26.	2,579 50	46 05	107 12	63 00	15 20	.....	.....	.....	2,810 87	225 50
" " " 27.	3,571 20	32 87	175 48	137 50	44 25	93 90	51 50	3 40	4,110 10	425 47
" " " 28.	3,429 00	60 20	108 15	135 00	70 87	.....	53 40	.....	3,856 62	96 00
" " " 29.	2,135 30	31 80	72 45	96 00	39 59	33 65	30 10	.....	2,438 89	122 50
" " " 30.	3,599 30	35 45	214 10	375 00	73 61	20 60	85 34	16 71	4,420 11	399 49
" " " 32.	2,614 96	11 50	127 77	144 00	34 39	.....	65 00	.....	2,997 62	140 25
Evening No. 2.....	341 00	2 50	29 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 60	407 55	.....
" " 3.....	537 00	.....	68 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 90	648 48	.....
" " 4.....	449 00	.....	32 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 25	520 50	.....
" " 5.....	541 00	.....	29 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 75	608 97	.....

TABLES—(Continued).

Schools.	Paid Salaries.	Paid for Repairs and Cleaning.	Paid for Books and Stationery.	Paid Rents and Ground Rents.	Paid for Heating Apparatus and its repairs.	Paid for Furniture.	Paid for Fuel.	Paid for Incidentals, Printing, &c.	Total.	Received from Pupils.
Grammar Colored No. 1.	5,039 25	33 50	679 48	600 00	84 85	151 60	11 40	47 01	6,647 09	75 00
Male Colored No. 1.	2,213 20	195 50	119 58	.....	264 20	543 02	33 05	51 74	3,420 29	7 00
" " " 2.	3,820 00	39 42	189 22	12 50	51 04	.....	60 80	.....	4,172 98	5 00
" " " 3.	3,588 00	52 89	145 97	60 00	30 20	.....	44 85	.....	3,921 91	6 00
" " " 4.	2,741 30	48 00	180 11	530 00	28 39	5 40	78 56	37 56	3,649 32	55 80
" " " 5.	2,361 70	42 50	110 67	93 74	36 28	.....	78 60	.....	2,723 49	24 00
" " " 6.	3,371 35	118 53	295 59	400 00	134 54	5 40	128 25	10 00	4,463 66	1 00
" " " 7.	3,952 90	166 41	309 02	232 00	627 21	498 10	104 75	67 91	5,958 30	1 00
Female Colored No. 1.	2,229 40	192 25	185 80	140 00	241 69	631 30	21 65	23 90	3,665 99	4 00
" " " 2.	3,469 40	40 50	244 61	12 50	43 44	16 46	57 25	.....	3,884 16	3 50
" " " 3.	3,528 90	53 70	191 13	60 00	33 60	.....	50 15	.....	3,917 48	13 00
" " " 4.	3,496 90	20 00	124 87	582 00	20 26	5 40	75 35	.....	4,324 78	9 00
" " " 7.	932 41	27 90	182 10	163 30	613 00	712 95	.....	34 00	2,665 66	3 00
Gen. Expense Colored.	1,200 00	.....	.....	240 00	.....	.....	.....	271 75	1,711 75	.....
Evening Colored No. 2.	781 00	.....	41 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 15	902 18	4 00
" " " 3.	661 00	.....	19 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 30	736 78	1 00
" " " 5.	325 00	.....	6 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 15	361 63	2 50
" " " 7.	473 00	.....	58 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 05	587 66	.....

No. 7 Colored School was not divided until September, previous to that time it was known as Male Colored, No. 7.

SUMMARY

Of the amount expended for the several grades of Schools, with the amounts received from the same for the use of books.

SCHOOLS.	Paid Salaries.	Paid for Repairs and Cleaning.	Paid for Books and Stationery.	Paid Rents and Ground Rents.	Paid for Heating Apparatus and its Repairs.	Paid for Furniture.	Paid for Fuel.	Paid for Incidentals, Printing, &c.	TOTAL.	Received from Pupils.
General Expense, (White).	$15,357 00	$166 88	$1,538 26	$1,758 67	$ 8 00	$216 60	.....	$4,006 18	$23,051 59	.....
B. C. C. & F. H. Schools.....	50,136 00	178 94	4,131 97	5,328 91	306 61	459 20	$ 817 80	1,190 73	62,550 16	$4,757 61
Male Gram. "	84,516 30	887 86	9,228 08	3,413 31	1,005 93	1,230 90	1,781 70	387 45	102,451 53	9,732 08
English-German "	43,538 35	675 48	3,705 24	2,850 00	634 54	259 10	773 69	73 82	52,510 22	9,362 51
Sat. Normal Class.....	824 00	....	17 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	841 23	.....
Fem. Gram. Schools.....	70,161 60	801 35	7,932 93	3,933 37	919 76	961 85	1,728 92	290 30	86,730 08	9,282 64
Male Prim. "	89,658 23	1,306 63	4,736 06	3,983 99	1,819 58	2,078 35	1,732 57	348 27	105,663 68	7,204 38
Fem. " "	90,859 61	1,191 45	4,552 65	4,498 37	1,694 35	1,464 20	1,769 53	252 46	106,282 62	7,839 39
Evening " (White).....	1,868 00	2 50	159 50	.....	... .	.....	.....	155 50	2,185 50	.....
Total for White Schools.....	$446,919 09	$5,211 09	$36,001 92	$25,766 62	$6,388 77	$6,670 20	$8,604 21	$6,704 71	$542,266 61	$48,178 61
Colored Schools.....	44,184 71	1,031 10	3,083 75	3,126 04	2,208 70	2,569 63	744 66	766 52	57,715 11	214 80
Total for all Schools.....	$491,103 80	$6,242 19	$39,085 67	$28,892 66	$8,597 47	$9,239 83	$9,348 87	$7,471 23	$599,981 72	$48,393 41

SCHEDULE

OF

SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND TEACHERS

OF

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

GENERAL EXPENSE ROLL.

Superintendent of Public Institution	$2,500
Assistant Superintendent	1,800
Secretary	1,700
Librarian	1,000
Messenger, etc	500
Teachers of Music, each	1,200
Teachers of Drawing, each	500
Librarian of Teachers' Library	900

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

Principal	$2,400
Vice-Principal	2,200
Professors (not otherwise specified)	2,000
Professor of Writing and Book-Keeping	1,800
Professor of Drawing	1,800
Adjunct Professor of English and Mathematics	1,800
Tutors, each	1,000

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

Principals	$2,208
First Assistants	1,008
Second Assistants	900
Teachers of French and Drawing, each	900

MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Principals	$1,296	$1,404	$1,500
First Assistants (Male)	804	900	
First Assistants (Female)	588	672	
Second Assistants	456	516	
Third Assistants	444	504	

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

	1st Year.	2d Year.
Principals	$804	$900
First Assistants	564	648
Second Assistants	444	504
Third Assistants	432	480

SATURDAY NORMAL CLASS.

Principal	$200
Assistants	150

MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Principals	$600	$696	
Assistants	408	432	$468

UNCLASSIFIED SCHOOLS.

Composed of Primary and Grammar Scholars.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Principals	$696	$780	$900
First Assistants	504	552	600

ENGLISH-GERMAN SCHOOLS.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Principals	$1,296	$1,404	$1,500
Vice-Principals	804	900	1,008
First Assistants (Male)	600		

Assistants, Grammar Grades, same as Third Assistants in Male Grammar Schools.

Assistants, Primary Grades, same as Assistants in Primary Schools.

COLORED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The same as the Male Grammar Schools.

COLORED (PRIMARY) SCHOOLS.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Principals (Male).....	$804	$900	
Principals (Female).....	600	696	
Assistants (Males).....	700		
Assistants (Female).....	408	432	$468

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Principals, $3 per night, for actual service.

Assistants, $2 per night, for actual service.

The Schedule of Salaries to be subject to the following conditions:

All below the grade of Second Assistant in Male and Female Grammar Schools to be graded as Third Assistants, the Board of School Commissioners to determine, at the annual election, the grade of each Assistant; in case of failure to do so, the Senior Assistant to grade highest in all cases.

In Male and Female Grammar Schools not employing three Assistants, the lowest Assistant shall rank as Third Assistant, and so continue until there are three Assistants employed in that school, excepting the First Assistant, who shall, in all cases, rank as First Assistant.

Teachers who may have served for *two full* years in any of the Public Schools of Baltimore, upon promotion to Grammar Schools. shall be entitled to the second year's salary of that grade to which they may be assigned, excepting that of Principal.

Teachers who may have been engaged in teaching for *three* years previous to their election, shall be entitled to the highest salary of that grade to which they may be assigned, (excepting that of Principals of Grammar Schools,) upon producing satisfactory evidence of that fact to the President of the Board.

Teachers elected during the month of September shall receive the full salaries for the months of July and August of the succeeding year; those elected in October shall receive nine-tenths of said salary; in November, eight-tenths, and so on to the close of the Scholastic term.

SALARIES OF JANITORS, JANITRESSES AND FIREMEN.

Janitor and Fireman of Baltimore City College.....	$900 00
Firemen of Female High Schools, each.....	400 00
Janitresses of Female High Schools, each.....	300 00

Fireman and Engineer of No. 1 Female School, $20.00 per month.

Fireman and Engineer of No. 3 Grammar and Primary School, $20.00 per month.

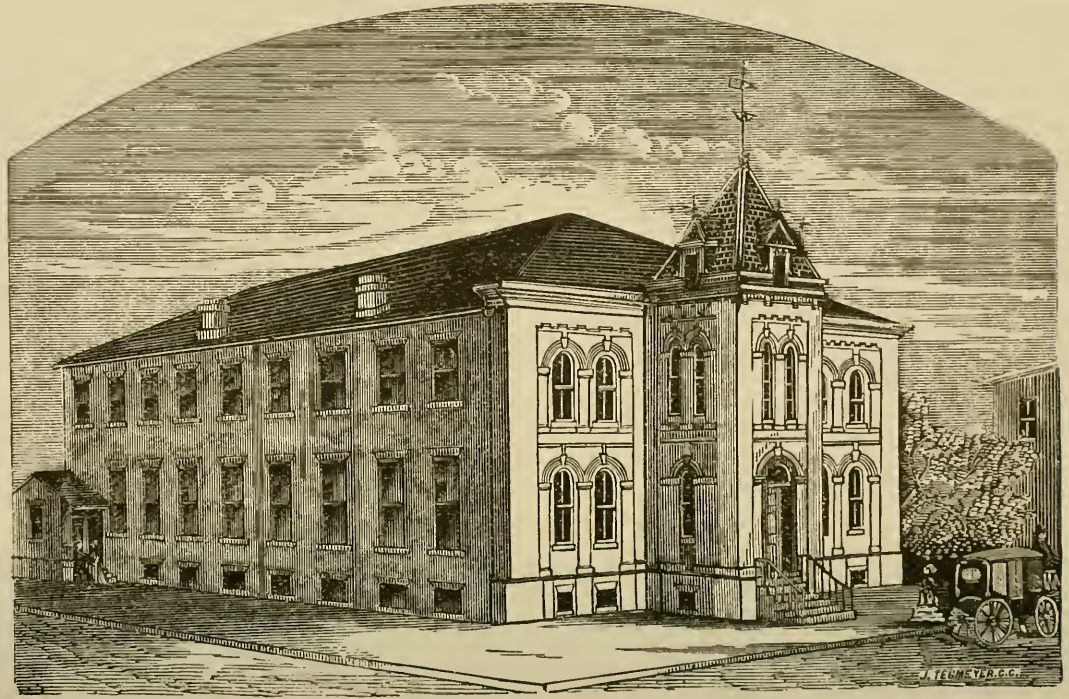
Schools having three classes, Janitress shall receive $8.00 per month.

Schools having four classes, Janitress shall receive $9.00 per month.

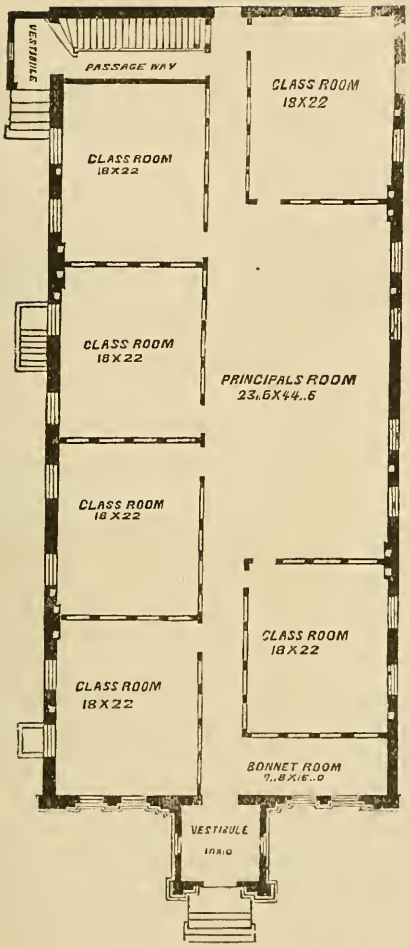
Schools having five classes, Janitress shall receive $10.00 per month.

Schools having six classes, Janitress shall receive $10.50 per month, and increase 50 cents per month for each additional class.

In addition to the above they shall receive 50 cents per month for each fire required in stoves in the schools from October to April, inclusive, and $5.00 per month for attending each furnace.



Male and Female Grammar School, No. 13, Aisquith Street, near Mullikin.



Ground Plan of No. 13.

REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Schools.

BALTIMORE, December 31, 7818.

To the Mayor and City Council, and the
Board of Public School Commissioners
of the City of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN :

I submit the following report of the work of the Public Schools for the year ending with the date above named :

Date	1878
Population	302,839
Enumeration, United States Census, 1870	77.737
Number of pupils in school during the year	45.951
Enrollmemt, October 31	35 288
Average attendance	29,518
Number of teachers	820
Number of pupils to a teacher on enrollment, exclusive of special teachers	44

Number of pupils to a teacher on average attendance	36
Percentage of enrollment on population	11.6
Percentage of average attendance on enrollment	83.64
Percentage of average attendance in Baltimore City College	91.9
Percentage of average attendance in Eastern Female High School	93.
Percentage of average attendance in Western Female High School	91.23
Percentage of average attendance in Male Grammar Schools	87.31
Percentage of average attendance in Female Grammar Schools	85.95
Percentage of average attendance in Male Primary Schools	84.87
Percentage of average attendance in Female Primary Schools	81.91
Percentage of attendance in English German Schools	91.40
Percentage of attendance in Colored Schools	79.98
School age	6–18
Number to a teacher on enrollment in High Schools	40
" " " Grammar "	42
" " " Primary "	45
Number to a teacher on average attendance in High Schools	34
Number to a teacher on average attendance in Grammar Schools	36
Number to a teacher on average attendance in Primary Schools	37
Number of Schools	127

In reviewing the work accomplished by our schools of all grades during the present year, it is gratifying to be able to report a decided improvement in many schools, both in the character and the mode of instruction. Our teachers of all degrees have labored with a zeal and diligence that are in every sense commendable, and although in a number of instances the success attained has not been commensurate with the labor, the absence of satisfactory results is in some cases to be attributed to the inability or the unwillingness of parents to coöperate with teachers, and to second their unremitting efforts. With rare exceptions, there has been no lack of assiduity and devotion, whatever want of skill or adaptation may exist on the part of some. During the year 1878 I have made about two hundred official visits to our schools, including schools of all degrees. I have made the status of each school, and the work of each grade, a subject of careful and thorough study, and have repeatedly examined the several classes in the different studies embraced in our curriculum. My labors have been especially, though by no means exclusively, directed to those departments of our schools which have not attained the degree of excellence that might reasonably be expected as the outcome of much faithful labor on the part of many teachers. During this expiring year there has been a manifest advance in many of our Grammar Schools in the departments alluded to, that is, in actual exercises in language and composition. The absence of sufficient training in the synthetic side of speech is one of those defects of which I have so often spoken, that it seems superfluous to comment upon it at this late day It has long constituted a besetting weakness of all Public School systems, and it is an evil for whose removal I have deter-

mined to spare no pains that will effectually accomplish the desired result. During the present year my labors in this direction have not been altogether without fruit. The compositions of the young ladies admitted to the Female High Schools in July, 1878, were decidedly superior in style and diction to those of preceding years, and though not all that could be desired, yet it should not be forgotten that merit in literature is merely relative, it being difficult, if not impossible, to create a standard of perfect excellence.

In Arithmetic our schools maintain their high standard, and attain better results than any similar system of schools with which I am acquainted. Our classes are generally quick as well as accurate in calculation, and apprehend, I think, as far as can be expected, the *rationale* that underlies the mechanical process. In this study there is little to be desired, except a stricter attention to Mental Arithmetic in some of our lower grades. The readiness and ease with which the greater proportion of candidates for teachers' positions pass the prescribed examination in Arithmetic, attest the excellence of the instruction in this department, in both Grammar and High Schools.

In Grammar and Parsing it has been my endeavor to establish amicable relations between these studies and the practical study of composition. Composition should always be regarded as the enforcement and the application of technical Grammar. They are, in fact, corelatives, and cannot be separated without doing violence to each. The Grammatical instruction given in our Public Schools has always partaken too largely of the scholastic character. It has been what an eminent philologist styled "the grave of Language,"

rather than Language itself. To undertake the historical study of English in our Grammar Schools, in a thorough and extended method, would be vain and futile. Synthetic training should be made the principal object during all stages of elementary instruction.

The intricate problems of the origin and growth of speech, the evolution from synthetic to analytical forms, the processes of phonetic decay, by which the structure of language is transformed, all this must be reserved for the advanced stages of High School or Collegiate instruction. An historical knowledge of the evolutions of a language like English, is of immense advantage, however, to the grammar school teacher, for many of the apparent anomalies of our tongue, which confront the pupil upon the very threshold of the grammar, can be explained only by a knowledge of the previous stages of linguistic growth. Such are irregular plurals, irregular adjectives, and the so-called irregular verbs. A teacher who has made the historical development of English a subject of consideration, can add greatly to the pleasure as well as the interest of elementary grammar, without encroaching upon the synthetic side of the study. The study of English in all its phases, has been rendered so attractive and so instructive, by the application of the method of comparative philology, in Germany, in England, and in our own country, that every teacher may freely avail himself of the splendid results rendered so accessible within the last ten or fifteen years. The works of Koch, Matzner, the publications of the early English Text Society, rich in illustrations of the earlier forms of English, the Anglo-Saxon grammar of March, together with the suggestive treatises of Marsh, Latham, Ellis, Oliphant, Skeat, Earle,

Sweet, Child, Corson, have rendered the scientific study of English so accessible to all, that he who remains in ignorance despite the immense advances recently made in this department, has nothing to blame, except his own indolence, or his own indifference.

The study of history in our Female High Schools, is a subject demanding the gravest consideration, as well as the most delicate treatment.

The most serious error that prevails in connection with this subject, is the defective and vicious method, by which the teachers of history are fettered and embarrassed. I have long been convinced, that epitomes or abridgments are comparatively valueless, except for those who have already acquired a knowledge of the subject, which the epitome or abridgment professes to treat. The difficulty of condensing or abridging any historical narrative, without destroying its very life and spirit, is one long felt and recognized. The disadvantages of the compendium are commented upon by Bacon in his great work upon The Advancement of Learning, in which abridgments are styled "the corruptions and moths of history." A similar judgment is to be inferred from Coke's advice to students of law, not to depend upon summaries or outlines of cases, but to consult the original and explicit report. This coincidence of opinion is the more striking from the fact, that it was probably one of the few points in regard to which these illustrious rivals ever concurred. Indeed the difficulty of making a successful abridgment, is recognized as far back in antiquity as the era of the Apocrypha, in which it is commented upon with considerable earnestness in one of the books of the Maccabees.

In modern times the subject of studying history, as well as the different modes in which the study may be taught, has been discussed with great learning and clearness of judgment, by Smyth in his Lectures on Modern History, Dr. Thomas Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, John Stuart Mill in his address before the University of St. Andrews, Latham in his treatise upon the Action of Examinations, Dr Wiese in his great work upon the government and regulation of the German Schools, Quick in his Educational Reformers, Bishop Dupanloup in his valuable works on education, Fenelon in his letter to the French Academy, to say nothing of numberless essays upon the subject, contained in various educational journals. Names and authorities might be multiplied to an indefinite extent, but those cited, will suffice to show the amount of interest the question has elicited from enlightened educationists in our own and preceding times. The fatal defect in the compendium is, that it obscures the processes by which historical results are attained; it deals in comprehensive generalizations, and yet fails to exhibit the data upon which the generalizations are based, it destroys the relation of cause and effect, and bewilders the unfledged student with a complexity of details, whose significance he is unable to perceive or to apprehend. To introduce our pupils fresh from the grammar school course, into a text-book of history so arranged and constructed, that it requires for its proper appreciation a previous or an independent knowledge of the very subject it professes to teach, is an anomaly that ought not to be tolerated in an age characterized by great advances in methods of instruction.

It is one of the defects of the compendium method, that the pupil is not only unable to discover the significance and

relation of events, but often he draws inferences, and forms impressions, that are utterly erroneous and misleading. Its abuses are positive as well as negative. Let any one that desires to test the correctness of the assertions I have made, examine a first or third year class in one of our Female High Schools, upon the decline of the Western Roman Empire, the revival of the Empire under Charlemagne, the Thirty Years' War, the English Revolution of 1688, the Wars of the Roses, the causes of the American Revolution, and if the examiner has even a moderate acquaintance with the subject, he cannot fail to discover how completely the pupils have misconceived the significance of these great crises in human history. In all literary as well as historical instruction, conducted as it is in most American schools, precipitate generalization is the characteristic weakness. I wish that every teacher of history and literature would study carefully Matthew Arnold's Introduction to his edition of Johnson's Lives of the Poets, Carlyle's Essay on Crokers' Edition of Boswell's Johnson, and Meiklejohn's Essay on the Teaching of English Literature, in Kiddle and Schem's Educational Cyclopedia. I am aware how easy all purely negative criticism is, and how difficult as well as delicate a task it is to discover adequate remedies for existing evils. So far as the question of history is concerned, I do not think that a solution is hopeless. In my judgment, the history, as taught at present, should be omitted in the first year of the High School course. Many of our pupils would thus be deprived of formal historical instruction during their only year in the High School, but I question if the effect of the deprivation would be equal to that which results from commencing a study which in its present shape requires for its

successful pursuit a greater maturity of mind, than the average first year pupil possesses, and one that from the very necessities of a vicious method, is presented in such a form as to perplex, bewilder and dishearten, if not to create a premature aversion from all historical study. I have long advocated the beginning of history teaching by the use of graphic and lively sketches of those illustrious personages, around whom the historic interest of each age is concentrated. Such books as Abbott's Lives of Hannibal, Cæsar. Richard III, Mary Stuart, Elizabeth, Louis XIV, Napoleon, *et cet.*, written in easy narrative style, and presenting history in concrete, biographical form, are vastly superior to the ordinary compendiums as an *introduction* to the study of history. For "history is the essence of innumerable biographies," and from the very constitution of the human mind, which in language, in morals and in philosophy, first apprehends truth in the concrete, it would seem difficult, if not impossible, to introduce a pupil to the study of history, rationally and successfully without exhibiting it in concrete forms. A literary and historical reader, skillfully prepared and introduced into the first year of the High School course would present a most agreeable contrast to the lifeless, monotonous compendiums, we now employ. An instructive as well as attentive reader might be prepared by selecting and arranging such master-pieces of historical literature, as Dr. Arnold's description of Dionysius the Tyrant, and of Hannibal, Grote's masterly sketch of Socrates, Froissart's lively sketches of his own times, Clarendon's estimate of Falkland and of Hampden, Macaulay's brilliant portraiture of William of Orange, Froude's description of the coronation of Anne Bullen, Macaulay's parallel between Washington and

Hampden, Leckey's estimate of the character of Marlborough, Guizot s sketches of the time of Richelieu, Turenne and Francis I, Mommsen's portraiture of Julius Cæsar, Thierry's account of the murder of Becket, or the battle of Hastings, together with selections from Irving and Prescott, each selection to be accompanied with a brief, graceful sketch of the author. These are suggested merely as specimens; of course the list might be indefinitely extended. There is, I think, little doubt, that a pupil who carefully peruses such a reader as that which I have attempted to describe, will possess a more accurate and informing idea of history, than it is possible to acquire under the present irrational method. In all elementary instruction in history, it should be borne in mind that the development of the "historic sense," is as important a consideration, as the mere acquisition of historical knowledge

In the City College the ancient languages still occupy their subordinate position. In the other departments there has been no decided change. All have been faithfully conducted, classical, mathematical, scientific and literary. The influence of the institution continues to increase with every scholastic year. I regard its liberal and efficient maintenance, as indispensable to the complete success of our system, and I should deprecate as disastrous and deplorable, any attempt to interfere with its usefulness or its influence.

It is gratifying to be able to report an improvement in the department of French in our Female High Schools. Mr. De Gourney, I think, will prove a decided acquisition to our corps of teachers, bringing with him, enthusiasm, experience and scholarship.

SATURDAY NORMAL CLASS.

The Saturday Normal Class has accomplished a good work during the present year, and is worthy of a much more earnest support than it has ever received. I have made frequent visits to the school, and have done every thing in my power to stimulate our younger teachers to study and research. The Principal with his associates, has labored with unceasing activity, and I do not question that the good effects of their zeal and assiduity will be manifest in the aptness and skill which will distinguish the coming race of teachers. I have only to regret that so many for whose benefit the class was instituted, regard their attendance at the Normal class as a painful imposition, rather than a grateful and pleasurable task.

MUSIC AND DRAWING.

As these departments are entrusted to the supervision of competent committees and teachers, I have deemed it best to leave to them any report which may be necessary to exhibit their condition and progress during the present year.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY.

The Library has increased in popularity and in usefulness during the present year. Mr. Thayer has devoted his whole time to its supervision and managemement, and has performed his duties with commendable fidelity. The Library numbers 2,250 volumes, representing nearly every department of intellectual activity. Its collection of educational works is full and comprehensive, though it does not receive

from many that generous patronage, to which it is eminently entitled. During the coming year we hope to add to the Library the valuable work of Latham on the Action of Examinations, Bishop Dupanloup's treatises on Education; also Steiger's Year Book of Education and Educational Directory, both full of information and instruction. It is our desire to keep the Library fully abreast with the progress of human intelligence in all its complex phases. Science in its most approved forms and in its latest developments is fully represented. The works of the great masters, Newton, Helmholtz, Agassiz, Tait, Tyndall, Huxley, Sir William Thompson, are on our shelves, and if the means are supplied, we shall endeavor to maintain the high and pure standard of our Library in Science, as well as in Literature. We recognize no conflict between the two, and think that the most generous recognition should be accorded to both in any symmetrical and harmonious system of education.

ENGLISH-GERMAN SCHOOLS.

If increasing numbers are to be assumed as the criterion, these schools are still growing in popular favor. Their percentage of attendance is very high, and their enrollment exceeds 3,000 pupils. In January, 1878, Prof. Raddatz, Instructor in German in the City College, was requested by the Committee on English-German Schools to make an inspection of their condition, and to recommend to the Committee such modifications or improvements as the result of a thorough examination might prove to be necessary or desirable. In accordance with this request a critical examination of the *classes in German* in each of the schools was made by Mr. Raddatz. Several reforms were suggested, in a valua-

ble and instructive report presented by him to the Committee. One of his recommendations was adopted ; with regard to the rest no action has thus far been taken. It is due to the teachers of these schools to say that in both departments, English and German, they have labored with great faithfulness during the present year. If they have failed to accomplish all that I had hoped and desired, the failure is to be attributed to no lack of energy or devotion on their part. One of the reforms imperatively demanded in connection with these schools is that all applicants for positions as teachers of German shall be subjected to a critical examination in the English tongue, in order to test accurately their knowledge of English as a written and a spoken idiom. It is painfully evident that some of our teachers of German are so imperfectly acquainted with English as to render them incapable of giving proper instruction to children whose vernacular is the English tongue. This, it will appear at once, is a grave and serious defect. It is the opinion of some educationalists that the parallel study of English and German in English-German schools facilitates the acquisition of each idiom, as well as illustrates the structural characteristics of each. My experience and observation do not tend to confirm this opinion. In elementary stages of instruction the great principles of Comparative Philology cannot be expounded and applied. To undertake the task is to mystify and obscure the pupil's conception of the subject. Every language, in the earlier stages of instruction, must constitute a law unto itself, and be studied from the standpoint of its own genius and structure. The generalizations of Philology can be made available only in the higher stages of instruction, when the pupil shall have attained the faculty of com-

parison, discrimination and reflection. In this connection I would commend to the careful perusal of language teachers the admirable essay of my former teacher, Dr. Gildersleeve, in the Princeton Review, July, 1878.* It is true that the many points of resemblance between the vocabulary of English and German can be made available as an aid to the pupil's acquisition of a command of words—an important end to be attained in the study of any language—but so far as the structure and the spirit of these tongues are concerned, it is a comfortable hallucination with which some educationists have deluded themselves that in the earlier stages of the pupil's progress one language can be made to illustrate and explain the other, and thus the correct acquisition of both be facilitated. My own examinations and inspections of the classes in German and English in these schools lead me to think that the combination of the two languages, instead of illustrating or elucidating each other, tends to confuse and perplex the minds of pupils who have only an imperfect knowledge of either. This is manifest in the frequent grotesque blendings of English and German idioms, in translating from one language into another. The result is sometimes an intermediate dialect, a new linguistic development, which is neither English nor German. It is a curious and suggestive study to observe this tendency of speech to repeat itself, and exhibit the same phenomena when subjected in different eras to the same conditions and influences. A careful student of linguistic science may witness in our English-German Schools a repetition to some extent of the process by which our own English was

* Classics and Colleges.

developed from a fusion of Teutonic and Romance idioms, the blending of the two at last resulting in a new linguistic product. It must not be inferred that I am not sensible of the value of translation from one language into another as an excellent medium for the cultivation as well as the acquisition of style. Its value has been recognized by all enlightened scholars, and many of the greatest masters have been immensely indebted to their assiduous training in the art of translating ancient idioms into English, for their marvellous resources and their magical skill in the use of the mother tongue. This was notably true of Milton, to say nothing of that illustrious company of "elder gods" which preceded him, in whom the "pure fount of poesy," or prose, "did swell." I do not think, however, that any modern idiom possesses such value *for this purpose* as the ancient tongues, nor do I think that translation from any language becomes an efficient instrument of literary or stylistic culture until the pupil shall have attained a higher degree of advancement than is perhaps possible in our English-German Grammar School course. It is my hope and my desire that these schools will accomplish all that their most sanguine advocates can expect. I am deeply sensible of the value of a knowledge of German for all the purposes of physical and philological science, to say nothing of its practical applications in manifold ways. I believe, however, that their prospects of decided success would be greatly enhanced by the adoption of the recommendations presented by our accomplished instructor in German, Mr. Raddatz, as well as those contained in this report.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

The crusade against higher education at public expense has continued during the present year with unabating energy, assuming a more definite as well as a more complex shape. I have not deemed it necessary to republish as part of my annual report what I said upon this subject at another time, and in another connection,* lest I should appear desirous to thrust into a gratuitous prominence my individual sentiments and convictions. The duty of a State to provide and maintain higher education seems to me to lie beyond the reach of argument. The right of a State to support and maintain an educated class is based upon an obligation whose force and sanction far transcend all written constitutions or formal compacts. The right exists in the very necessity of social and political preservation. No sane man contests the right of a State to institute all needful sanitary and hygienic measures, to build forts for its defence, to create armies for its protection, to erect museums, observatories and academies for the promotion and advancement of science. A moral obligation rests upon all enlightened States and Governments to contribute to the progress of human knowledge by every available resource, by appropriations, by the founding of institutes, and the establishment of higher schools. A State that fails to contribute all the resources at its command for the suppression of ignorance and the diffusion of intelligence, will lose, and deserves to lose, its place in the federation of nations, as guilty of a conspiracy against civilization and enlightenment. The most judicious estimates

* Maryland School Journal for October, 1878. The Dangers and the Requirements of Modern Education.

conclusively demonstrate that the annual increase of our population is out of all proportion to the annual increase in the attendance at our colleges. In other words, the great mass of uneducated or imperfectly educated humanity increases in vast proportions with each successive year, while taking into account the ratio of increase of population, the educated class are reduced in numbers and influence within the same period. It requires no prophetic vision to foresee the result, unless this "dangerous tendency of American life" shall be modified and corrected. The alternative is either the liberal maintenance of an educated class, able, willing and strong enough to combat and resist the dense hosts of opposing ignorance, or the gradual surrender of political dignity and national self-respect.

COURSE OF STUDY IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

I have so often and so fully discussed this question in previous reports, as well as in educational Lectures and Essays, that I have little to add to it in this connection. An essential misapprehension, not only of the proper disposition or arrangement of studies, but a misconception of the end and purpose of study, is one of the saddest educational indications of our era. With the progress of materialism in science, sensualism in philosophy, and utilitarianism in every phase of modern life, the fundamental truth that education deals *directly* with minds, only *indirectly* with temporal vocations or callings, and that its objective point is pure culture, has become almost a tradition of a long gone age. The sympathetic alliance of materialism in science, and sensualism in philosophy, involves the subordination of

the noblest capacities of the human intellect to the attainment of mere utility as its end and ideal. The complexity of modern civilization, the bewildering diversity of interests, passions and prejudices that control the springs of human action, are striving to degrade education from its lofty mission as the ordained instrumentality for the regeneration of man's intellectual nature into a debasing system of mere training, having for its goal the perfection of his physical nature, just as the athlete is trained for the arena, or the race-horse for the stadium. The cultivation of the purely sensuous is the "point proposed" by our modern educationists, and they would arrange all curriculums of study with reference to the attainment of this specific end. Hence arises the modern clamor for "practical departments," "mechanical courses," "polytechnic features," and the senseless denunciation of our Collegiate and High School curriculums as medieval or antiquated. It is a sad but incontestable truth that a large section of modern educationists propose to themselves the attainment of no nobler end than the cattle-raiser who fattens beeves for the market, or the horse-racer who trains his favorite steed for the display of his skill at the Pimlico courses. In modern curriculums, encyclopedism and abridgment, varying forms of the same fundamental error, are the tendencies to be most carefully avoided. These tendencies are conspicuously displayed in the use of historical epitomes and compendiums, and in the endeavor to teach the etymology of English, a subject which, from the very nature of its historical development, is invested with difficulties that are capable of rational explanation only by an extended acquaintance with the science of comparative Grammar. I do not mean to assert that we impose too severe burdens

upon our High School pupils, but that we dissipate their energies upon too great a variety of subjects, some of which cannot be intelligently or successfully taught during the High School course. This feature of our system demands the most careful consideration, as well as the most judicious treatment.

EXAMINATIONS OF TEACHERS.

After several years of observation and experience as an examiner, I am thoroughly convinced that our examinations of applicants for positions as teachers are by no means sufficiently comprehensive in their character, nor sufficiently exacting in their requirements. They make no provision for testing the applicant's knowledge of the theory of teaching, and are especially defective in failing to provide a critical test of a knowledge of the English language. No one will be so irrational as to maintain that examinations, however judiciously conducted, furnish an unfailing criterion by which to ascertain the ability of the candidates to govern classes or to impart instruction. No written examination is a test of objective knowledge. A skillfully constructed examination, however, can be made an efficient means for gauging the general intellectual capacity of applicants, and in the Universities of England, in which examinations have attained the dignity of a science, the standing of the student, as determined by his examination in Classics or Mathematics, has foreshadowed with almost prophetic accuracy his subsequent career. Those that desire to understand the question in all its phases should read carefully Latham on the Action of Examinations, Todhunter's Conflict of Studies, Whewell's English University Education, the Report of the

Royal Commission of Education, Froude's Short Studies on Great Subjects, Payne's School Supervision, Wiese's German Letters on English Education, Bristead's Five Years in an English University, and the miscellaneous essays of Sir William Hamilton. The results of a class examination ought not to be considered as an infallible standard by which a teacher's skill and fidelity are to be determined. The conditions that oppose success are so complex that it is unjust to regard class examinations as a sort of chemical analysis by which the *quantitative* and the *qualitative* properties of a teacher's instruction can be exactly ascertained. They more frequently reveal the indolence of pupils and the indifference of parents, than lack of zeal or faithfulness on the part of teachers.

CONCLUSION.

My sincere thanks are due to Mr. Wise for the valuable aid rendered in preparing the statistical tables accompanying this report; also to teachers and Commissioners for the uniform consideration they have accorded me, in so far as our official relations have brought us into contact or association.

HENRY E. SHEPHERD,

Superintendent.

Tables Accompanying Superintendent's Report,

SHOWING THE

Number of Pay Pupils, Number of Free Pupils, Number on Roll, Average Attendance, Percentage of Attendance, Number of Different Pupils in School during the year, and Number of Teachers.

SCHOOLS.	Pay.	Free.	On Roll Oct. 31st.	Average attendance	No. in School during year.	No. of Teachers.	Percentage of Attendance.
Baltimore City College	480	46	526	484	682	13	91.9
Eastern Female High School	247	77	324	301	405	10	93.
Western Female High School	406	62	468	427	621	12	91.23
	1133	185	1318	1212	1708	35	91.12
Male Grammar No. 1	272	66	338	299	487	8	89.
" " 2	150	174	324	290	429	7	89.
" " 3	103	129	232	202	326	5	87.
" " 4	145	125	270	237	373	6	88.
" " 5	36	161	197	169	318	5	85.8
" " 6	298	56	354	291	517	8	86.73
" " 7	36	88	124	104	164	3	84.
" " 8	122	153	275	248	394	7	90.2
" " 9	91	90	181	165	291	5	91.
" " 10	69	190	259	223	338	6	86.
" " 11	67	156	223	198	330	6	87.
" " 12	78	222	300	253	404	7	84.
" " 13	104	126	230	209	364	6	90.
" " 15	302	98	400	346	546	9	90.
" " 17	133	135	268	243	363	6	90.5
" " 18	97	119	216	178	294	5	82.
" " 19	155	74	229	199	318	5	87.
" " 20	118	166	284	259	368	7	91.
" " 21	136	87	223	189	319	5	84.
	2512	2415	4927	4302	6943	116	87.31

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS.	Pay.	Free.	On Roll Oct. 31, '78.	Average attendance	No. in School during year.	No. of Teachers.	Percentage of Attendance.
Female Grammar No. 1.....	338	109	447	370	661	10	81.
" " 2.....	107	195	302	268	436	7	85.
" " 3.....	101	121	222	186	305	5	84.
" " 4.....	141	157	298	252	411	7	85.
" " 5.....	47	220	267	224	344	6	84.
" " 6.....	213	80	293	251	408	7	86.
" " 8.....	137	154	291	247	425	7	85.
" " 9.....	59	90	149	134	230	4	89.
" " 10.....	72	195	267	230	358	7	86.
" " 11.....	78	193	271	213	367	6	79.
" " 12.....	65	158	223	189	338	6	86.
" " 13.....	175	120	295	271	449	8	91.
" " 15.....	200	120	320	293	463	8	91.
" " 16.....	29	80	109	98	163	2	81.
" " 17.....	162	144	306	261	407	7	85.
" " 18.....	99	125	224	190	350	6	85.
" " 19.....	127	73	200	171	274	5	86.
" " 20.....	100	210	310	275	397	7	88.
" " 21.....	152	110	262	223	392	6	85.
	2402	2654	5056	4346	7178	121	85.95
English-German No. 1.....	458	72	530	458	676	12	86.
" " 2.....	608	....	608	584	843	15	96.
" " 3.....	725	....	725	666	885	17	92.
" " 4.....	523	80	603	543	793	14	92.5
" " 5.....	552	170	722	663	988	17	92.
	2866	322	3188	2914	4185	75	91.40

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS.	Pay.	Free.	On Roll Oct. 31st.	Average attendance	No. in School during year.	No. of Teachers.	Pecentage of Attendance.
Male Primary No. 1	205	197	402	345	660	10	86.
" " 2	18	132	150	123	247	4	82.
" " 3	79	217	296	244	440	6	82.
" " 4	89	183	272	244	394	6	89.
" " 5	25	429	454	348	557	9	77.
" " 6	108	224	332	279	454	6	85.
" " 7	52	132	184	149	284	5	80.
" " 8	37	157	194	161	278	5	83.
" " 9	21	138	159	108	257	3	68.
" " 10	25	215	240	210	352	6	88.
" " 11	41	150	191	160	307	5	84.
" " 12	52	236	288	250	433	6	87.
" " 13	23	171	194	161	288	5	85.
" " 14	154	96	250	197	383	6	79.
" " 15	223	170	393	340	556	9	86.5
" " 16	32	289	321	256	481	7	79.
" " 17	62	301	363	310	501	8	86.
" " 18	132	72	204	164	325	4	80.
" " 19	52	145	197	144	312	4	74.
" " 20	86	275	361	292	518	7	80.
" " 21	102	199	301	254	449	7	84.
" " 22	14	270	284	235	400	6	83.
" " 23	104	196	300	239	440	6	79.
" " 25	29	141	170	135	257	4	80.
" " 26	56	159	215	170	318	5	80.
" " 27	103	161	264	231	375	6	91.
" " 28	13	261	274	229	505	6	84.
" " 29	13	136	149	117	223	4	79.
" " 30	92	227	319	258	481	7	81.
	2042	5679	7721	6353	11475	172	84.87

FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS.	Pay.	Free.	On Roll Oct. 31, '78.	Average attendance	No. in School during year.	No. of Teachers.	Percentage of Attendance.
Female Primary No. 1.....	286	209	495	403	746	11	81.
" " 2.....	28	152	180	155	279	4	88.
" " 3.....	90	211	301	245	428	6	80.
" " 4.....	94	184	278	223	421	6	80.
" " 5.....	37	389	426	349	620	9	82.
" " 6.....	81	208	289	244	406	6	85.
" " 7.....	50	146	196	159	296	4	80.
" " 8.....	42	101	143	118	217	4	83.
" " 9.....	42	170	212	191	344	5	90.
" " 10.....	62	164	226	177	356	5	84.
" " 11.....	39	145	184	147	305	5	79.
" " 12.....	49	322	371	320	521	8	86.
" " 13.....	34	124	158	141	249	4	88.
" " 14.....	96	76	172	137	279	4	80.
" " 15.....	211	207	418	340	635	8	81.
" " 16.....	30	266	296	229	428	6	77.
" " 17.....	48	264	312	253	468	7	82.
" " 18.....	126	91	217	172	350	5	79.
" " 19.....	42	113	155	109	234	3	75.
" " 20.....	112	208	320	259	495	7	85.
" " 21.....	105	210	315	250	475	7	79.
" " 22.....	13	239	252	221	367	6	88.
" " 23.....	76	233	309	257	450	7	83.1
" " 25.....	17	129	146	122	212	3	84.
" " 26.....	61	156	217	182	316	5	84.
" " 27.....	118	193	311	262	445	7	84.
" " 28.....	26	254	280	228	429	7	82.
" " 29.....	26	143	169	144	236	4	86.
" " 30.....	123	238	361	294	523	8	81.
" " 32.....	51	199	250	189	339	5	75.
	2215	5744	7959	6520	11869	176	81.91

EVENING AND COLORED SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS.	Pay.	Free.	On Roll Oct. 31, '78.	Average attendance	No. in School during year.	No. of Teachers.	Percentage of Attendance.
Evening (White) No. 2.....	....	102	102	64	102	3	62.
" " 3.....	....	140	140	94	166	4	64.
" " 4.....	....	153	153	71	206	3	46.
" " 5.....	....	125	125	89	125	4	71.
	....	520	520	318	599	14	61.15
Grammar Colored No. 1.....	46	257	303	271	417	8	90.
Male Colored " 1.....	3	184	187	132	281	4	71.
" " 2.....	2	302	304	271	475	7	89.
" " 3.....	3	269	272	236	423	6	87.
" " 4.....	23	241	264	233	376	6	88.
" " 5.....	13	168	181	151	263	4	83.
" " 6.....	1	358	359	265	561	7	74.
" " 7.....	....	312	312	252	312	6	81.
Female Colored " 1.....	2	254	256	163	420	5	63.
" " 2.....	2	353	355	303	525	7	85.
" " 3.....	5	355	360	279	535	7	77.
" " 4.....	11	359	370	286	535	7	79.
" " 7.....	3	307	310	224	310	6	79.
	114	3719	3833	3066	5433	80	79.98
Colored Evening No. 2.....	24	164	188	130	271	6	69.
" " 3.....	1	200	201	120	222	5	61.
" " 5.....	6	79	85	52	98	2	60.
" " 7.....	....	160	160	81	200	4	52.
	31	603	634	383	791	17	60.37

SUMMARY STATEMENT,

Showing the Number of Schools, Teachers, Pay Pupils, Free Pupils on Roll October 31st, 1878, Average Attendance, Number of Different Pupils in School during the year, and percentage of attendance.

SCHOOLS.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pay Pupils.	No. of Free Pupils.	No. on Roll Oct. 31, '78.	Average attendance.	No of different Pupils in School during year.	Percentage of Attendance.
Baltimore City College.....	13	1	480	46	526	484	682	91.9
Eastern Female High School	10	1	247	77	324	301	405	93.
West. Female High School.	12	1	406	62	468	427	621	91.23
Male Grammar Schools....	116	19	2512	2415	4927	4302	6943	87.31
Female Grammar Schools..	121	19	2402	2654	5056	4346	7178	85.95
English-German Schools...	75	5	2866	322	3188	2914	4185	91.40
Male Primary Schools.....	172	29	2042	5679	7721	6353	11475	84.87
Female Primary Schools...	176	30	2215	5744	7959	6520	11869	81.91
Colored Schools.....	80	13	114	3719	3833	3066	5433	79.98
Evening Schools.....	14	4	.....	520	520	318	599	61.15
Colored Evening Schools...	17	4	31	603	634	383	791	60.31
Saturday Normal Class....	5	1	.....	132	132	104	279	76.
Music Teachers.....	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drawing Teachers.....	5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	820	127	13315	21973	35288	29518	50170	83.64

Number promoted to City College and High Schools.... 607
" " " Grammar Schools..... 3612
4,219

Number of different pupils in School during the year.....45,951

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION

From Primary to Grammar Schools, February 1, 1878.

MALE.	Examined.	Passed.	Promoted.	FEMALE.	Examined.	Passed.	Promoted.
No. 1.....	64	64	64	No. 1.....	54	53	53
" 2.....	17	17	17	" 2.....	23	23	23
" 3.....	23	21	22	" 3.....	20	18	19
" 4.....	27	27	27	" 4.....	33	33	33
" 5.....	30	29	29	" 5.....	27	27	27
" 6.....	27	27	27	" 6.....	25	21	25
" 7.....	20	20	20	" 7.....	23	20	21
" 8.....	19	18	19	" 8.....	20	19	20
" 9.....	21	18	21	" 9.....	23	23	23
" 10.....	29	25	26	" 10.....	28	28	28
" 11.....	29	28	29	" 11.....	28	27	27
" 12.....	35	33	35	" 12.....	40	29	29
" 13.....	17	17	17	" 13.....	16	16	16
" 14.....	48	40	47	" 14.....	20	20	20
" 15.....	46	45	46	" 15.....	51	51	51
" 16.....	27	26	27	" 16.....	34	34	34
" 17.....	34	34	34	" 17.....	35	35	35
" 18.....	27	26	27	" 18.....	34	32	32
" 19.....	21	20	21	" 19.....	32	32	32
" 20.....	35	35	35	" 20.....	41	39	39
" 21.....	27	26	26	" 21.....	33	33	33
" 22.....	24	24	24	" 22.....	17	14	14
" 23.....	33	31	32	" 23.....	35	34	34
" 25.....	19	19	19	" 25.....	14	13	14
" 26.....	31	27	30	" 26.....	26	23	25
" 27.....	18	17	17	" 27.....	27	27	27
" 28.....	17	17	17	" 28.....	22	22	22
" 29.....	12	11	11	" 29.....	14	14	14
" 30.....	32	32	32	" 30.....	34	32	33
				" 32.....	20	20	20
Boys.....	809	774	798				
Girls.....	849	812	823		849	812	823
Total.....	1658	1586	1621				

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION

From Primary to Grammar Schools, June 26th, 1878.

MALE.	Examined.	Passed.	Promoted.	FEMALE.	Examined.	Passed.	Promoted.
No. 1.....	65	62	63	No. 1.....	60	59	59
" 2.....	21	21	21	" 2.....	23	23	23
" 3.....	28	26	28	" 3.....	28	26	26
" 4	35	35	35	" 4.....	36	36	36
" 5.....	32	32	32	" 5	48	48	48
" 6.....	25	25	25	" 6.....	22	22	22
" 7.....	23	23	23	" 7.....	27	26	26
" 8.....	14	14	14	" 8.....	16	15	15
" 9..	19	14	14	" 9.....	39	39	39
" 10.....	35	32	32	" 10.....	29	29	29
" 11.....	24	24	24	" 11.....	31	27	29
" 12.....	35	35	35	" 12.....	42	37	37
" 13.....	22	22	22	" 13.....	25	25	25
" 14.....	36	36	36	" 14.....	18	18	18
" 15.....	67	62	64	" 15.....	62	61	62
" 16.....	30	29	29	" 16.....	27	27	27
" 17.....	34	34	34	" 17.....	30	30	30
" 18.....	27	27	27	" 18.....	31	31	31
" 19.....	25	25	25	" 19.....	14	12	14
" 20.....	50	50	50	" 20.....	52	52	52
" 21.....	32	30	30	" 21.....	31	31	31
" 22.....	30	24	24	" 22.....	27	27	27
" 23.....	36	30	30	" 23.....	33	33	33
" 25.....	31	31	31	" 25.....	16	16	16
" 26.....	32	30	30	" 26.....	28	28	28
" 27.....	29	28	28	" 27.....	30	30	30
" 28	21	21	21	" 28.....	27	27	27
" 29.....	20	20	20	" 29...	20	20	20
" 30.....	30	30	30	" 30.....	30	28	28
				" 32.....	28	28	28
	898	862	867				
				Girls.....	930	912	917
				Boys.....	898	862	867
				Total, June....	1828	1774	1784
				Feb. Examint'n	1658	1586	1621
				Total, 1878..	3486	3359	3405

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION

From Primary to Grammar School (Colored), Feb. 8, 1878.

MALE.	Examined.	Passed.	Promoted.	FEMALE.	Examined.	Passed.	Promoted.
No. 1.....	9	9	9	No. 1.....	2	2	2
" 2.....	21	11	11	" 2.....	25	22	22
" 3.....	15	3	3	" 3.....	24	14	14
" 4.....	6	5	5	" 4.....	13	10	10
" 5.....	20	19	19		64	48	48
" 6.....	10	5	5				
" 7.....	16	15	15				
	97	67	67				
	64	48	48				
Total.....	161	115	115				

July 3d, 1878.

MALE.	Examined.	Passed.	Promoted.	FEMALE.	Examined.	Passed.	Promoted.
No. 1.....	9	7	7	No. 1.....	2	2	2
" 2.....	28	20	20	" 2.....	23	12	12
" 3.....	15	10	10	" 3.....	19	15	15
" 4.....	5	2	2	" 4.....	13	7	7
" 5.....	10	7	7		57	36	36
" 6.....	8	4	4		86	56	56
" 7.....	11	6	6				
	86	56	56	Total, July..	143	92	92
				Feb. Examint'n	161	115	115
				Total, 1878..	304	207	207

NUMBER OF PUPILS

In High, Grammar and Primary Schools, Nov. 20th, 1878.

SCHOOLS.	Grammar School Pupils	Primary School Pupils.	SCHOOLS.	Grammar School Pupils	Primary School Pupils.
Fem. Grammar, No. 16	48	61	Male Colored No. 1...	15	172
English-German, No. 1	208	322	" " " 2...	25	279
" " " 2	197	411	" " " 3...	29	243
" " " 3	283	442	" " " 4...	14	250
" " " 4	190	413	" " " 5...	21	160
" " " 5	308	419	" " " 6...	31	328
			" " " 7...	8	304
	1229	2068	Female Colored, No. 1	12	244
	264	3266	" " " 2	43	312
			" " " 3	31	329
	1493	5334	" " " 4	29	341
No. in Gram. Schools	10177		" " " 7	6	304
No. in Primary Schools		15680			
	11670	21014		264	3266

Number of pupils attending High Schools	1,318
" " " Grammar Schools	11,670
" " " Primary Schools	21,014
" " " Evening Schools and Sat. Nor. Class...	1,286
	35,288

NUMBER IN DIFFERENT GRADES OF SCHOOLS COMPARED.

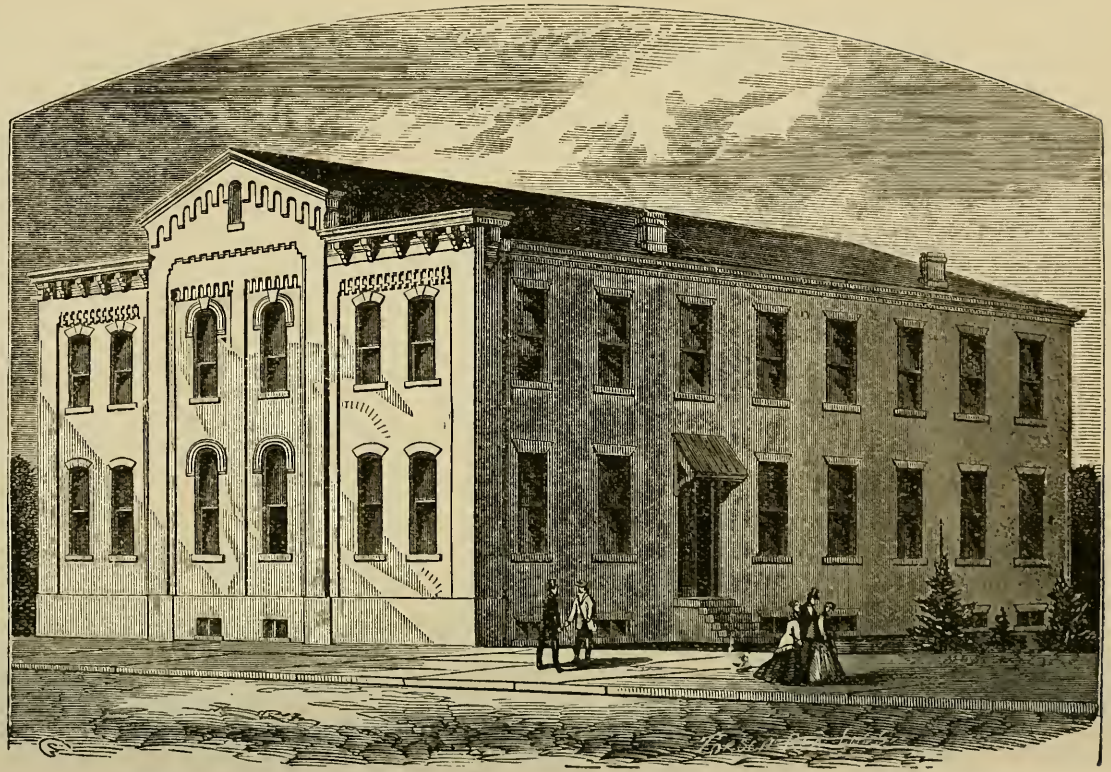
For 1877 and 1878.

In Primary Schools—1878	15,680	
" " 1877	15,704	
Decrease		24
In Grammar Schools—1878	9,983	
" " 1877	9,321	
Increase		662
In High Schools—1878	1,318	
" " 1877	1,101	
Increase		217
In English-German Schools—1878	3,188	
" " " 1877	3,175	
Increase		13
In Colored Schools—1878	3,833	
" " 1877	3,222	
Increase		611
In Evening Schools—1878	520	
" " 1877	328	
Increase		192
In Evening Colored Schools—1878	634	
" " " 1877	911	
Decrease		277
In Saturday Normal Class—1878	184	
" " " 1877	132	
Decrease		52
Increase in 1878		1,342

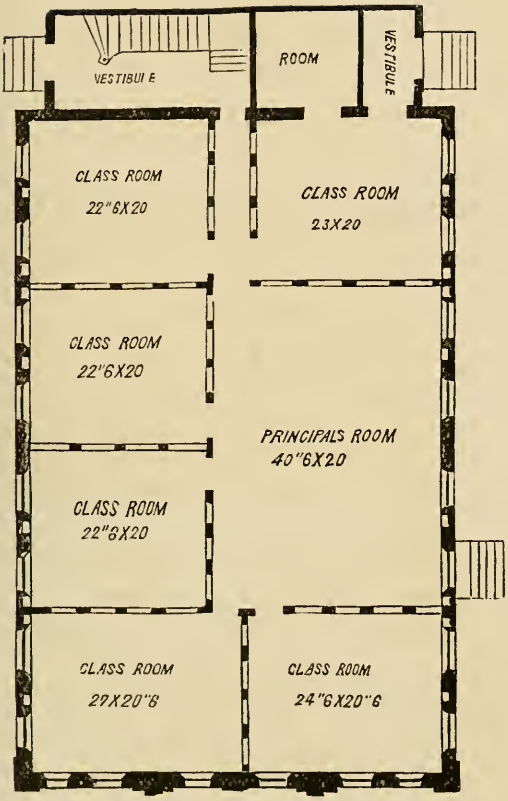
TABLE

Showing the number of Pupils and Teachers in the Public Schools on the last day of each Fiscal Year, from the year 1829, *when the first Public School was opened, to the Year* 1878, *inclusive.*

Date.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Date.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1829	3	269	1854	209	9,717
1830	5	402	1855	217	10,913
1831	5	627	1856	253	12,946
1832	5	640	1857	246	11,759
1833	8	544	1858	270	12,263
1834	8	859	1859	271	12,419
1835	8	867	1860	302	14,156
1836	8	814	1861	317	13,952
1837	8	659	1862	319	14,382
1838	8	675	1863	350	15,661
1839	8	1,126	1864	358	16,086
1840	16	1,834	1865	377	16,523
1841	22	2,539	1866	411	17,967
1842	27	2,471	1867	513	18,896
1843	28	2,669	1868	555	20,591
1844	30	3,366	1869	558	23,159
1845	50	4,313	1870	571	24,673
1846	64	5,017	1871	518	25,357
1847	91	6,439	1872	614	26,375
1848	98	6,699	1873	624	28,329
1849	107	6,763	1874	661	29,108
1850	119	7,093	1875	706	31,356
1851	138	8,011	1876	731	31,404
1852	172	9,081	1877	764	33,946
1853	194	9,447	1878	820	35,288



Male and Female Grammar School, No. 4, Sharp Street, near Henrietta.



Ground Plan of No. 4.

REPORT

OF THE

Assistant Superintendent.

BALTIMORE, December 31st, 1878.

HENRY E. SHEPHERD, ESQ.,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SIR:—In compliance with a rule of the Board, the following report of the progress of the Primary Schools, with suggestions looking to the advancement thereof, is submitted.

The number of pupils attending Primary Schools, exclusive of Evening Schools, is 21,014. Last year the number was 20,801—an increase of 213 pupils. This includes the Primary Department of English-German Schools, of Female Grammar School No. 16, and of Colored Schools.

The character of the weather and other causes affect the attendance, but it may be fairly inferred from the figures below that the attendance in our Schools is improving:

	Percentage of attendance in 1878.	Percentage of attendance in 1877.
High Schools	90.91	89.00
Male Grammar Schools	87.31	86.20
Female Grammar Schools	85.95	83.70
Male Primary Schools	84.87	83.20
Female Primary Schools	81.91	80.00
English-German Schools	91.40	91.00
Colored Schools	79.98	72.00
All the Schools	83.64	81.80

As a means of still further improving the attendance, a judicious enforcement of the rules relating thereto is recommended.

As a general thing our teachers are seldom late, and their good example has done much to encourage punctuality on the part of the pupils.

The Primary Schools proper have decreased 24 in the number of pupils on roll—the Male schools increasing 15, the Female decreasing 39. For this it is difficult to give a satisfactory reason. The rule requiring pupils to enter the fifth grade during the months of September and February only, the want of suitable accommodations in some localities, and the home embarrassments incident to the period of depression, have all doubtless contributed to produce this result.

Some of our buildings are not well adapted to the purposes for which they were intended. Some, though comparatively new, are badly lighted, heated and ventilated, and not well arranged for the proper division of the school into classes. Class-rooms accommodating from 30 to 40

pupils only, can not possibly seat a sufficient number of pupils to give 40 in average attendance, the number each teacher, except the Principal, is expected to instruct. In the construction of new buildings it is earnestly hoped each class-room will be arranged to seat fifty pupils.

In this connection it is well to mention those of our buildings which are most defective.

The building in use by Male Primary School No. 1, on Green and Fayette streets, does not afford sufficient accommodation for the school. Male Primary School No. 9, on Courtland street, near Saratoga, is conveniently located to many of these pupils, and has ample room for the classes, now taught in the "annex" to No. 1, which is not well suited for school purposes. In the interests of economy it would be well to transfer a sufficient number of pupils to No. 9 to relieve No. 1. No. 9 has been struggling for a long time under great disadvantages, and this plan would not only benefit No. 1, but furnish No. 9 with a sufficient number of pupils to organize five classes, one for each grade, besides utilizing two good, well furnished rooms at No. 9, not now in use. If the transfer is not made at once, in granting permits to new scholars, living equally near the two schools, it would be well to discriminate in favor of No. 9.

In No. 8 Male Primary, on Caroline street, it is impossible for the two teachers in one small room to instruct properly two full classes, to say nothing of the bad effects of such an arrangement from a hygienic point of view. Male Primary No. 10, on Hollins street, near Schroeder, suffers in the same manner, and requires another room. The building occupied by Male and Female Primary School No. 11, on

Pierce and Schroeder streets, does not afford proper accommodation for the children.

The building occupied by Male and Female Primary School No. 13, on Jefferson street, near Caroline, is an old one, and is situated too near Male Primary School No. 7, on Mullikin street, and No. 26 Male Primary, on Orleans street, near Bond.

Male Primary School No. 17, on Light and Poultney streets, and Male Primary School No. 28, on Battery avenue and Clement street, are, or will be overcrowded, and it would be well to erect a building in a proper location to relieve these schools, and accommodate Male Primary School No. 29, on Lee street, near Sharp. The building used by the last mentioned school is an old one, of four rooms, badly located, and the school is suffering on this account for want of a proper supply of pupils. Primary School No. 18, on Argyle avenue, near Lanvale street, has increased to such an extent as to need additional room, and it is suggested that the building be enlarged

The building occupied by Male and Female Primary School No. 23, on Gough and Wolfe streets, is not a suitable one in any respect—the manner in which the classes must be arranged interferes with the instruction of the pupils, and is detrimental to health. This building, and the one occupied by No. 11, already alluded to, should be condemned, and suitable ones provided. None of the schools of the city need better accommodations so badly as these two (No. 11 and No. 23,) and Colored School No. 4, on Biddle street, near Pennsylvania avenue.

Unless the capacity of buildings is taken into consideration, and pupils are required to attend the schools nearest

their residence, the school population of the city can not be intelligently provided for.

The money appropriated to defray the expenses of our public schools is intended to reach and improve the class of children who attend our Primary Schools above all others, many of whom never enter any other school, and it is certainly the part of wisdom in providing for the educational wants of the community to make these schools as efficient and attractive as possible.

A distinguished writer upon the subject of Primary Schools says: In my opinion these schools have never been properly appreciated nor suitably cared for. Lying as they do at the very foundation of a system of education, they are too often regarded as unimportant, though unavoidable appendages of our common school system.

"Teachers of moderate attainments, and without experience, are often employed in them, merely because their services can be secured at a low rate of compensation. But in reality, these schools are of the first consideration, and they should receive the services and influence of the best teachers. As it is in them that the young receive their earliest school impressions, it must be readily seen that it would be no easy matter to over-estimate their true importance. The influence of wrong discipline, erroneous teaching, or improper example, in these schools, will be felt unfavorably in all our higher schools and seminaries of learning.

> The mind, impressible and soft, with ease
> Imbibes and copies what she hears and sees,
> And through life's labyrinth holds fast the clew
> That first instruction gives her, false or true.

"The judicious and skillful husbandman does not neglect his young trees, and leave them to assume uncomely shapes, or to be dwarfed and choked by rank weeds, or from want of proper culture, with the idea that they are soon to be removed to a different situation. He will rather watch them with special interest, and train them with extra care, that they may prove specimens worthy of transplantation. Knowing full well that

'As the twig is bent the tree's inclined,'

he will labor most assiduously to see that every vine and treelet assumes and retains the right 'bent;' and if he has occasion to employ anyone to assist him in their culture and training, he will wisely select some one of known skill and judgment."

Anyone well acquainted with the condition and management of our schools must admit that this class of schools is not so well provided for in respect to teachers buildings or equipments, as the other schools of the system.

The wholesome effect of the system can only be felt as it should be upon the community by lengthening and strengthening its arms in this fruitful direction, so that *every* child may receive the harmonizing influence of a Primary School education at least.

In connection with the subject of discipline it is well to mention the necessity for complying with Art. XVI, sec. 3, of the Rules of the Board. Pupils guilty of serious misconduct in one school, by the existing practice in many vicinities, give up their books, and without trouble enter another school, soon, probably, to leave this under similar circum-

stances to go to another still; for they are almost invariably of the worst class of pupils, and keep "moving on," in the vain hope of finding a school to "suit" them. This class of pupils especially need control, not only for their own benefit, which is a very great consideration, but with a view of upholding the authority of our teachers. Teachers have a difficult position to fill, and in order that they may exert as much influence for good as possible, it is indispensably necessary that the community generally, and the authorities especially, do all in their power to invest the position with the dignity and consideration due it.

As a means of improving the attendance, preventing truancy, and promoting the general efficiency and discipline of the schools, it is recommended that the following rules of the Board be more thoroughly carried out by those entrusted with their enforcement, viz, Art. XVI, sec. 3: "Pupils shall attend the school nearest their residence, unless otherwise approved of by the Board, or the local committee of the school to which they belong." Art. XXII, sec. 1: "Pupils who have been absent from school in any week for a space of time equal to two days, or in any month for a space of time equal to four days, except such absence be occasioned by sickness, will not be permitted to return without a note from one of the committee in charge of the school." Art. XXII, sec. 4: "Truant playing shall be considered a flagrant offence, and no pupil shall be received after playing truant without authority from the local committee; nor shall any such committee or Commissioner give such authority to any pupil who has been guilty of this offence more than twice during the current scholastic year."

The several branches of study pursued in our Primary Schools are in many respects well taught—yet one great

defect, which to some extent is being overcome, it is hoped, is the great preponderance of "slate work" over oral instruction—children, after being taught to write and make figures on their slates, with a neatness and accuracy far beyond their years, when little if any pains have been taken to promote the correct use of language, and to develop the organs of speech. The great obstacle to success in correcting this fault is the character of our examinations, and the manner in which they are conducted. To examine a class properly in reading requires the greatest patience, care and judgment on the part of the examiner, and until examinations are conducted more judiciously on the part of principals, reform is impossible. In examining the three lowest grades the examination should as far as possible be conducted orally, and as much importance at least given to Reading, Language and Spelling as to the other branches. Children examined for promotion from the Primary to the Grammar Schools seldom "fail" in Reading, though it is unquestionably the subject in which they are generally most deficient. Owing to the manner in which the books have to be graded, no grade has a sufficient amount of reading matter, and having read and reread this so often, it is almost impossible at an examination to form a correct judgment of the pupil's proficiency. When being examined pupils should be required to read something they have not read before, and as difficult as their grade. The expense of providing books for this method of examination prevents its being put into execution.

The following table shows approximately the number of hours devoted to each study in each grade of the Primary Schools during a school week, (5 days).

1.30 signifies one hour and thirty minutes.

	I Grade.	II Grade.	III Grade.	IV Grade	V Grade.
Opening Exercises and Calisthenics.....	1 30	1.30	1 30	1.30	1.30
Spelling	3.00	3.00	3.00	3 00	3.00
Reading	7.20	8.30	9.00	10.00	10.00
Recess	2.30	2.30	2 30	2.30	2 30
Arithmetic.....	6.25	6.45	6.15	5.15	5.15
Geography.....	1 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Writing.....	2.30	2.30	2.30	2 30	2.30
Music.....	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Drawing....	1.30	1.30	1 30	1.30	1.30
Total.....	27.30	27.30	27.30	27.30	27 30

School time 5 hours and 30 minutes per day.

Two recesses a day, 15 minutes each ; one in the morning and one in the afternoon session.

A matter calling for correction in our Primary Schools is the bad management evidenced in arranging the size of the classes in many schools. The classes composed of first, second and third grade pupils generally consist of from 20 to 40 pupils on roll, while those containing fourth and fifth grade pupils have a much larger number than ought to be assigned to one teacher under any fair distribution of the labor. In the fifth grade classes, 80 pupils are frequently found under the instruction of one teacher, the teacher, too, often the most inexperienced in the school. The notice of the Local Committee was called to a school in which the Principal had under his charge 19 pupils, and the lowest grade teacher 100 ; and to another in which the Principal taught 10, and the lowest grade teacher 117. Any one can see that bad effects must result from such mismanagement.

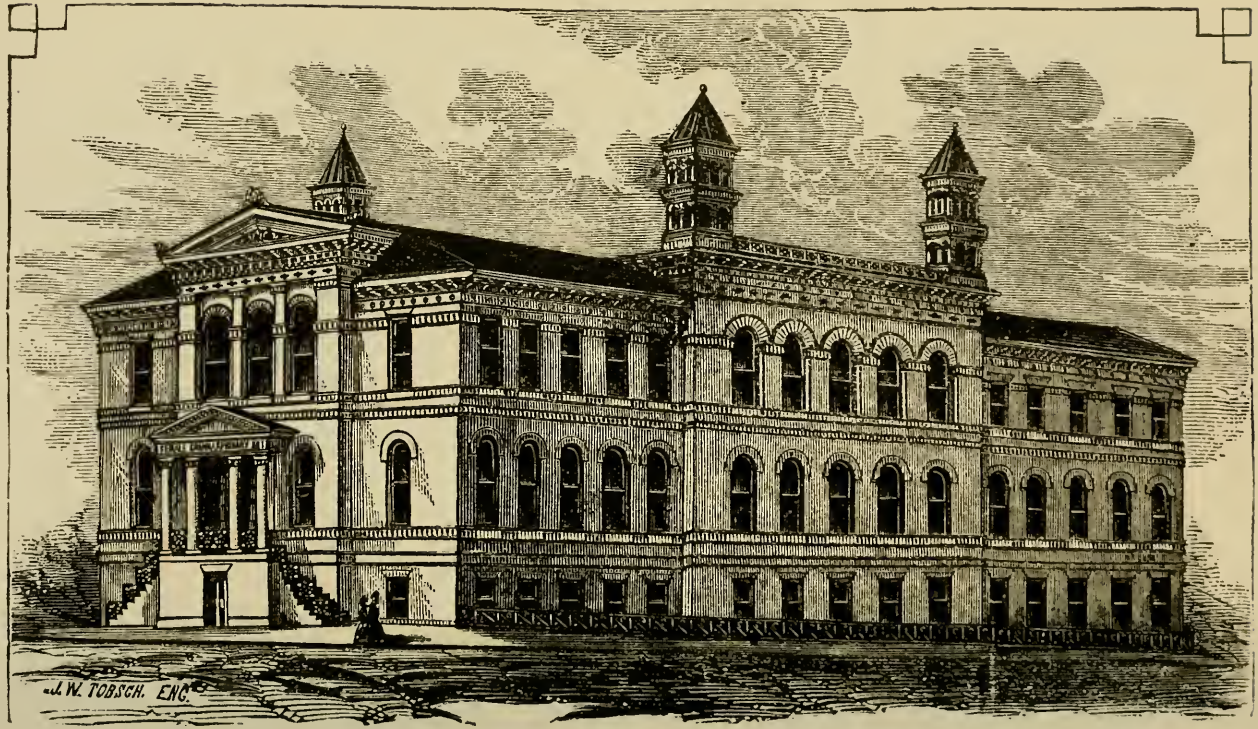
It would be well for the Board to make a rule fixing the maximum number of pupils under one teacher at 65. The lowest class is by some considered a sort of lumber-room, in which all the ungradeable material is placed, and is a part of the school only in so far as it serves to increase the attendance and numbers. This overcrowding, together with the fact that many pupils are admitted under six years of age, notwithstanding the rule to the contrary, and that these classes are frequently in the hands of inexperienced teachers, renders the work in this grade very trying to the teacher, and by no means proportionately beneficial to the children. When the salary of the lowest grade teacher was decreased by the City Council from $42 per month to $39, many of these teachers desired to take other classes, and did so. This unwillingness on their part to keep the class, results from its being overcrowded, requiring its teacher to perform very much more work than any other in the school. It will certainly greatly promote the efficiency of the Primary Schools to keep these classes at a reasonable size, to put them in charge of teachers whose skill and experience best qualify them for the position, and not to permit children to enter them under six years of age.

The rule requiring pupils to enter the fifth grade during the months of September and February only, operates well, and will be still more beneficial as soon as it is thoroughly understood by the community, and more carefully complied with.

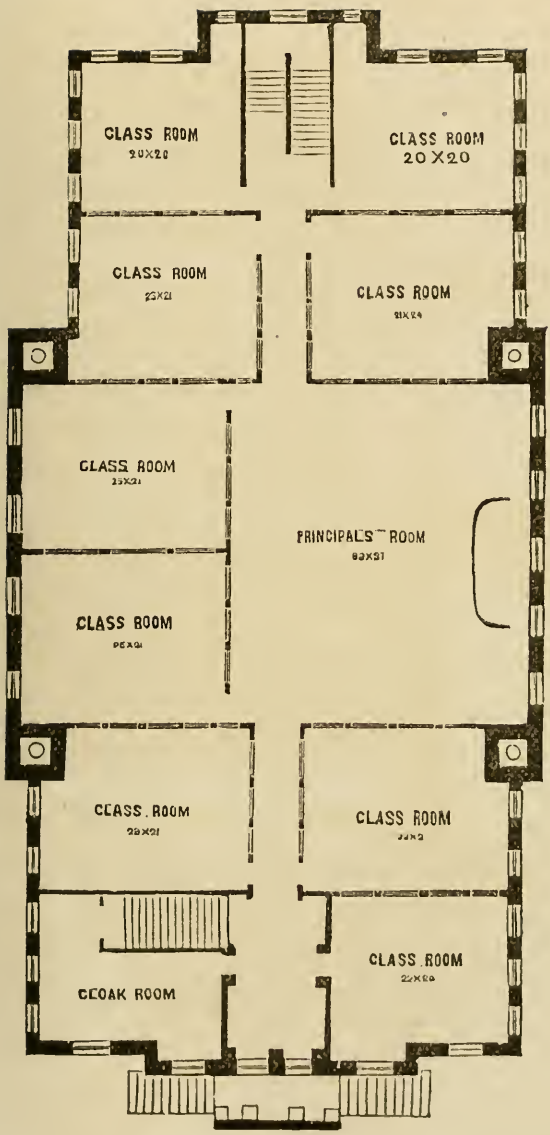
My thanks are due the Board, its officers, the teachers, and yourself especially, for courtesy and kindness extended to me on all occasions.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY A. WISE,
Assistant Superintendent.



Female Primary and Grammar School, No. 1, S. W. Corner Fayette and Greene Streets.



Ground Plan of No. 1.

Baltimore City College, Howard Street, Opposite Centre.

Fortieth Annual Report

— OF —

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE,

— WITH —

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS,

— FOR —

A. D. MDCCCLXXVIII.

Committee on Baltimore City College.

CHARLES E. PHELPS,

49 St. Paul Street.

JOHN B. WENTZ,

276 East Baltimore Street, and 17 St. Paul Street.

G. S. GRIFFITH, Jr.,

89 and 91 West Baltimore Street.

GEORGE L. HAMEL,

221 South Broadway.

JOHN T. MORRIS, *ex-officio*,

43 North Charles Street.

H. E. SHEPHERD, *Sup't.*

FACULTY OF BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Jr., A. M., Ph. D., Principal,
Professor of Higher Mathematics.

J. ASBURY MORGAN, A. M., Ph. D., Vice-Principal,
Professor of the Greek Language and of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

JAMES R. WEBSTER,
Professor of Writing and Book-Keeping.

ANDREW S. KERR,
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

A. L. MILLES, B. A.,
Professor of the French Language, and Adjunct Professor of Latin.

CHARLES F. RADDATZ,
Professor of the German Language.

CHAPMAN MAUPIN, M. A.,
Professor of the Latin Language.

POWHATAN CLARKE, M. D.,
Professor of Natural Science.

CHARLES C. WIGHT,
Professor of History and English Literature.

RICHARD W. PREECE,
Professor of Drawing.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Adjunct Professor of English and Mathematics.

STEPHEN F. NORRIS,
Tutor.

HENINGHAM GORDON, B. A.,
Tutor.

COMMENCEMENT.

The names of the young gentlemen to whom certificates were given at the Commencement in June, 1878, in testimony of their having satisfactorily completed their respective courses of study, are as follows:

I. Of the Five Years' Course:—

HARRY MILTON CHENOWETH,
EDWARD JOSEPH GEIS,
JACOB GRAPE, JR.,
WALTER LEFEVRE.

II. Of the One Year Course:—

CHARLES E. BONDAY,
WM. A. CARLTON,
WM. E. CRAWFORD,
THOS. P. FARLEY,
ALBERT FEHSENFELD,
CHARLES K. GAULT,
JAMES E. GERAHTY,
MEYER B. GOLDSMITH,
CLARENCE HAMPSON,
ROBERT L. HASLUP,
JOHN W. HINDMAN,
CHARLES H. ROBERTS,
JOHN C. ROBERTS,
JOHN E. RUARK,
GEORGE SAHM,
JOHN F. SCOTT,
THOMAS J. WILSON.

The recipients of the Peabody Prizes were as follows:

Of the First Grade, One Hundred Dollars Each.

HARRY M. CHENOWETH,
EDWARD J. GEIS,
WALTER LEFEVRE.

Of the Second Grade, Fifty Dollars.

JACOB GRAPE, JR.

REPORT

OF THE

Principal of the Baltimore City College.

Baltimore, December 31, 1878.

To the Board of Public School Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:

The following is the Fortieth Annual Report of the Baltimore City College:

The Twenty-Eighth Commencement was held on the evening of June 26, at which time, there was graduated the first class of young men, whose connection with the college had extended through a period of five years.

Though there was at this Commencement, an absence of much of the display, usual upon occasions of the kind, there was not less than the usual interest in the exercises, shown by the audience that filled to repletion the study hall of the College Building.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Lefevre, John T. Morris, Esq., President of the School Board, briefly, but clearly stated the

object of the Board, in the extension of the course of study to one of five years.

At the close of Mr. Morris' remarks, which were listened to with evident satisfaction, Mr. Walter Lefevre, of the graduating class, delivered an oration on "College Life." Mr. Lefevre's oration, both in matter and manner, was very creditable, and was well received.

Rev. John B. Van Meter, of the class of 1859, was then introduced and made an address on the duty of the State in the matter of "Higher Education." After expressing his sense of obligation for the privileges he had enjoyed as a student of the College, and referring feelingly to those who were members of the Faculty, at that time, but since deceased, he proceeded to an exhaustive discussion of his subject.

In clearness of enunciation, in beauty of diction, in conclusiveness of reasoning, this effort of Mr. Van Meter's was a masterly one, and was highly appreciated by those who heard it.

Hon. Chief Judge Brown, after an earnest indorsement of the views advanced by Mr. Van Meter, in some well chosen words, congratulated the youth of Baltimore, on account of the opportunities of University culture, afforded them by the munificence of the late Johns Hopkins; expressing, at the same time, his gratification, as a Trustee of the University, that so large a proportion of the most promising of its matriculates had passed through the City College.

Judge Brown having concluded his remarks, the certificates, authorized by the proper authorities, were presented to the members of the five years and one year classes respec-

tively, by Hon. Otis Keilholtz, Acting Mayor, an Alumnus of the College.

The names of these young men and those of the recipients of the Peabody Prizes, which were presented by Prof. Uhler of the Peabody Library, will be found on a preceding page.

For the arrangement and superintendence of the musical portion of the exercises, we are indebted to Prof. S. S. Grauer, of the class of 1874, who kindly tendered his services for that purpose.

Prof. Grauer, and those assisting him contributed greatly towards making the occasion an interesting one.

At the Annual Examination for admission to the College, held on the 27th and 28th of June, three hundred and fifteen applicants presented themselves, of which three hundred and four were from the Grammar Schools, six from the English-German Schools and five from Private Schools. The number of these who were successful in gaining admission, was two hundred and eighty-six.

Special examinations were subsequently granted by the committee, to a number of applicants from Private Schools who, for reasons deemed satisfactory, did not present themselves at the regular examination. The names of some of these were added to the list of successful applicants.

The following is an exhibit of the roll of the school at the beginning of the Fall Term:

Students who returned after the Summer Term	246
Former students who re-entered	7
Students who entered from the Grammar Schools	247
Students who entered from the English-German Schools.	4
Students who entered from Private Schools	21
Total number	525

It will be seen, by comparing this exhibit with the corresponding one of 1877, that the number of students on the roll of 1878, exceeds that of 1877, by ninety-one.

This large accession made it necessary to provide additional accommodation in the Study Hall ; in doing which, every available portion of the hall was utilized, though not even then, was the supply of seats more than barely equal to the demand.

Before organizing the newly entering students into classes, a circular was sent to the parents or guardians of the same, containing such information in regard to the two courses of study, as would enable them to make for their respective sons or wards an intelligent choice thereof.

The number of responses to this circular, indicating the choice of the regular or five years course, was two hundred and twenty-eight, of the one year course forty-four.

In arranging the schedule of exercises for the year, the classification of the preceding year was followed, though, in so doing, it became necessary to make the first year classes much larger than usual, and thus proportionally to increase the labors of the gentlemen having charge of them.

The labors of the members of the Faculty, generally, were further increased by the withdrawal of Prof. Thayer from the duties of the class-room and his assignment to those of the Public School Teachers' Library.

Notwithstanding these facts, I am pleased to be able to say, that my colleagues, adapting themselves to this extra demand upon their services, are zealously and energetically working in their respective departments, to attain results, the best possible, under the circumstances.

Whilst the entire school session is spent either in preparation or recitation of the different subjects of study, I deem it proper to make mention here of the existence of two organizations, the duties of which receive the attention of some of our students, at stated times, other than school hours.

The first of these, has for its object that culture which is afforded by the preparation of essays on various subjects and discussions of questions of general interest.

Its exercises are conducted according to approved parliamentary usages, and are characterized by exhibitions of ability in the youthful aspirants for forensic honors, that are very gratifying.

The physical development of its members is the object of the second of these organizations.

To effect this result, about one hundred of our students, enrolled in two companies, meet two or three times a week in the yard of the College building, at the close of school, for practice in company movements and the use of the manual of arms, under the direction of Prof. Wight.

The degree of proficiency attained by them, has been demonstrated on the several occasions of their appearance in public, notably so at the last "Law Parade," at which time a place was assigned the battalion in the line, where the neat appearance and soldierly bearing of its members won for them the praise of all observers.

It is proper in this connection, to say that for the guns used by the cadets they are mainly indebted to the kind offices of Senator E. T. Joyce. The blouses and accoutrements were purchased with the proceeds of an entertainment

given by the students for that purpose, which was liberally patronized by a generous public.

Having stated these facts, I take occasion in concluding this report to express my opinion, based upon an intimate acquaintance with the school for the last twenty-five years, that, at no time during that period, has it been in a more prosperous condition nor more deserving of the confidence and liberal support of this community than it is at present.

To afford opportunities to our fellow citizens to form their own opinions upon these questions, I repeat here the invitation extended to them in my last report, to visit and examine the school, assuring a hearty welcome to all who may thus honor us.

It only remains for me to renew my acknowledgments to my colleagues, to the members of the Committee, to the Board, in general, for their continued co-operation with me in advancing the interests of the school.

Respectfully,

WM. ELLIOTT, JR.,

Principal.

CURRICULUM.

FIRST YEAR.

English Grammar and Analysis,
Elocution,
History of England,
Writing,
Physiology,
Latin, commenced,
Book-Keeping, commenced,
Algebra, completed,
Geometry, III Books.

SECOND YEAR.

Rhetoric, Composition and Elocution,
English Grammar and Analysis,
History of Rome,
Book-Keeping, continued,
Physical Geography,
Natural Philosophy,
Latin, continued,
German, commenced,
Geometry, completed,
Plane Trigonometry,
Mensuration.

THIRD YEAR.

Rhetoric, Composition and Elocution,
History of English Literature,
History of Greece,
Natural Philosophy, (full course,)
Astronomy, commenced,
Latin, continued,
German, continued,
Greek, commenced, (optional,)
French, commenced,
Surveying and Navigation,
Spherical Trigonometry.

FOURTH YEAR.

Original Speeches and Elocution,
English Literature,
History of the Ancient Empires,
Mental Philosophy,
Moral Philosophy,
Constitution of the United States,
Chemistry,
Latin, continued,
Greek, continued,
French, continued,
German, continued,
Analytical Geometry,
Astronomy, completed,
Review of Mathematics.

FIFTH YEAR.

Latin,
Greek,
Calculus,
English Literature,
Logic,
Moral Philosophy,
French,
German,
Chemistry,
Astronomy.

ONE YEAR COURSE.

English Grammar,
Commercial Arithmetic,
Book-Keeping and Business Correspondence,
History of the United States,
Physiology,
Drawing,
Physics.

Recitations of Baltimore City College.

79th and 80th Terms.

I. RECITATIONS HEARD EACH WEEK BY THE RESPECTIVE PROFESSORS.

PROF. ELLIOTT—Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, 4 times; Analytical Geometry, 4 times; Calculus, 2 times; Review of Mathematics, 4 times; Preparation, 5 times.....19

PROF. MORGAN—Greek, 12 times; Latin, 5 times; Mental Science, once; Constitution U. S., once; Preparation, 4 times.....23

PROF. WEBSTER—Book-Keeping, 13 times; Writing, 11 times.....24

PROF. KERR—Geometry, 15 times; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, 4 times; Astronomy, 2 times; Preparation, 3 times.....24

PROF. MILLES—Latin, 15 times; French, 10 times.....25

PROF. RADDATZ—German, 15 times; History, 7 times; Preparation, 2 times.....24

PROF. MAUPIN—Latin, 22 times; Preparation, 2 times.....24

PROF. CLARKE—Natural Philosophy, 17 times; Chemistry, 5 times; Geology, once.....23

PROF. WIGHT—English, 17 times; Rhetoric, 4 times; Composition, once; Preparation, 2 times.....24

PROF. PREECE—Drawing, 16 times.....16

PROF. HAMILTON—Algebra, 16 times; Arithmetic, 5 times; Composition, 2 times; Preparation, once.....24

MR. NORRIS—Arithmetic, 8 times; History, 8 times; Composition, 5 times; English, 2 times; Ex. Composition, 2 times.....25

MR. GORDON—Latin, 10 times; Physiology, 11 times; Preparation, 4 times.....25

Recitations of Baltimore City College.

79th and 80th Terms.

II. RECITATIONS MADE EACH WEEK BY THE RESPECTIVE CLASSES.

J Class—Greek, 4 times; Latin, 4 times; English, once; French, 2 times; German, 2 times, Calculus, 2 times; Review of Mathematics, once; Mental and Moral Science, once; Astronomy, once; Book-Keeping, once; Chemistry, 2 times; Geology, once; Preparation, 3 times ...25

I Class—Greek, 4 times; Latin, 4 times; English, 2 times; German, 2 times; French, 2 times; Analytical Geometry, 4 times; Astronomy, once; Chemistry, 3 times; Const. U. S., once; Preparation, 2 times.....25

H^1 Class—Latin, 4 times; Greek, 4 times; Trigonometry, 4 times; French, 3 times; German, 2 times; Natural Philosophy, 3 times; Rhetoric, 2 times; Drawing, once; Preparation, 2 times.....25

H^2 Class—Latin, 5 times; Trigonometry, 4 times; French, 3 times; German, 2 times; Natural Philosophy, 3 times; Rhetoric, 2 times; Drawing, once; Review Mathematics, 2 times, Preparation, 3 times.....25

G Class—Latin, 5 times; Geometry, 5 times; German, 3 times; History, 2 times; Natural Philosophy, 3 times; English, 2 times; Drawing, 2 times; Book-Keeping, 2 times; Preparation, once.....25

F Class—Same as G.....25

E Class—Same as G.....25

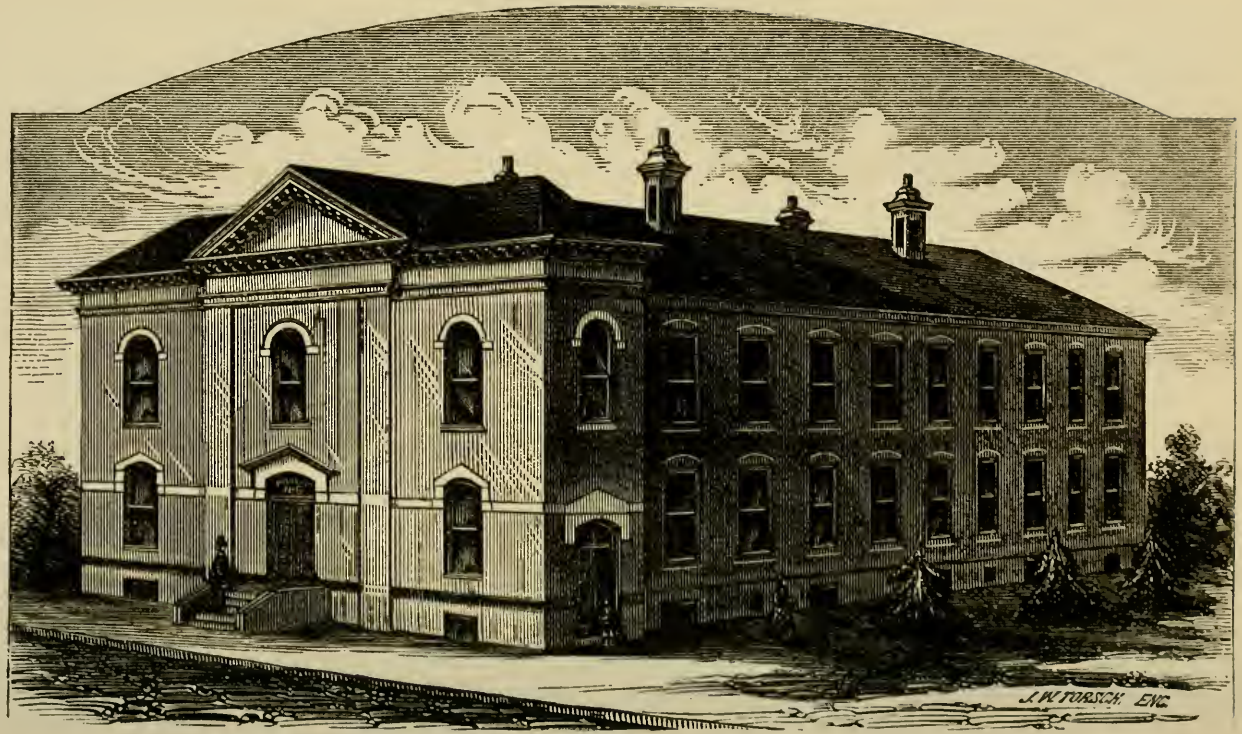
D Class—Latin, 5 times; History, 2 times; Arithmetic, 2 times; Composition, once; Physiology, 2 times; Algebra, 4 times; Drawing, 2 times; Book-Keeping, once; Writing, 2 times; English, 2 times; Preparation, 2 times.....25

C Class—Same as D.....25

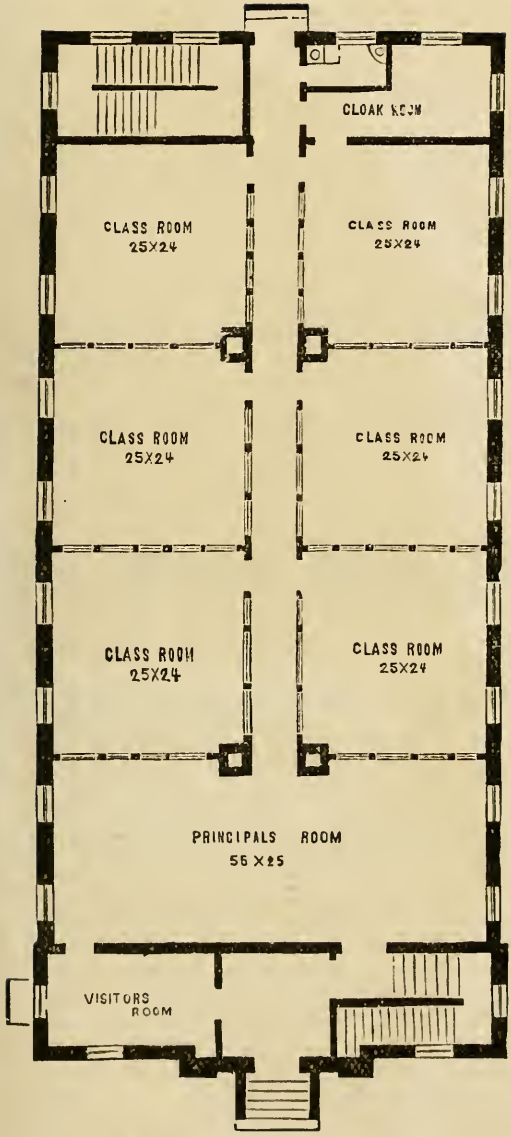
B Class—Same as D.....25

A Class—same as D.....25

A^2 Class—Arithmetic, 5 times; Physics, 2 times; English, 2 times; Composition, once; Physiology, 3 times; Drawing, 2 times; Book-Keeping, 3 times; Writing, 2 times; History, 2 times; Review, once; Preparation, 2 times.....25



Male and Female Grammar School, No. 6, Division Street, near Lanvale.



Ground Plan of No. 6.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

OF THE

Eastern Female High School,

WITH

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS,

FOR THE YEAR 1878.

COMMITTEE

ON THE

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

JOHN P. POE,

WM. C. ATKINSON,

H. B. ROEMER,

WM. M. IVES,

W. W. MURRAY, M. D.

J. BROOK BOYLE, M. D.

JOHN T. MORRIS, *ex-officio*,

H. E. SHEPHERD, *Sup't.*

Faculty of the Eastern Female High School.

W. F. WARDENBURG,

Astronomy, Chemistry, Mental Philosophy, Algebra.

ELIZABETH A. BAER,

Rhetoric, Elocution, Composition.

PHEBE J. TOMPKINS,

Arithmetic.

SARAH H. BASSFORD,

Etymology, History, Composition, Rhetoric, Book-Keeping.

MARY C. GEDDES,

Algebra, Geometry.

LAURA V. DeVALIN,

Physiology, English Literature, Composition.

ELIZA D. NICOLAI,

History, Natural Philosophy, Composition.

LAURA M. MULLEN,

Drawing.

LOUISA BROWNING.

Grammar, Composition, Literature.

AMANDA DUBRIEUL,

French.

W. A. TARBUTTON,

Vocal Music.

GRADUATES.

Barrett, Rosalie A.

Bernei, Rose.

Bloxham, Nellie E.

Carroll, Kate E.

Castine, Annie M.

Cox, Mary R.

Davis, Elizabeth.

Ford, Carrie B.

Hall, Lulie M.

Hudgins, May C.

Kelly, Hannah M.

Loane, Florence.

Ludington, Minnie E.

McCaddin, Margaret E.

McDevitt, Annie E.

Miller, Carrie E.

Morris, Elizabeth M.

Morris, Margaret V.

Murphy, Mary E.

Pridham, Frances E.

Richmond, Mary E.

Salter, Hattie A.

Scheldt, Katie M.

Scott, Annie M.

Stinson, Emma V.

Vickers, Annie B.

Wightman, Virginia B.

Willis, Rachael A.

Winks, Bertha.

Young, Mary E.

Recipients of the Peabody Medals.

FIRST GRADE.

Miss MARY E. MURPHY,
" ROSE BERNEI,
Miss CARRIE E. MILLER,
" ANNIE M. SCOTT,
Miss ANNIE B. VICKERS.

SECOND GRADE.

Miss NELLIE E. BLOXHAM,
" CARRIE B. FORD,
" VIRGINIA B. WIGHTMAN,
" RACHEL A. WILLIS,
" FLORENCE LOANE,
Miss MARY E. RICHMOND,
" ELIZABETH M. MORRIS,
" MARY R. COX,
" ELIZABETH DAVIS,
" LULIE M. HALL.

Recipients also of the Maryland Institute Full Membership Tickets for one year, and of tickets to Lectures Peabody Institute.

ADDITIONAL NUMBER RECEIVING TICKETS

—TO—

Lectures Peabody Institute.

Miss MARGARET V. MORRIS,
" FRANCES E. PRIDHAM,
" ANNIE E. McDEVITT,
" KATIE M. SCHELDT,
" HATTIE A. SALTER,
Miss MARGARET E. McCADDIN,
" ANNIE M. CASTINE,
" MARY E. YOUNG,
" MINNIE E. LUDDINGTON,
" EMMA V. STINSON.

REPORT

OF THE

Principal of Eastern Female High School.

Baltimore, December 31, 1878.

To the Commissioners of Public Schools:

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with a rule of the Board, I respectfully submit the report of this Institution for the year ending with the above mentioned date.

The number of pupils on roll at the present writing is 313, and the average attendance about 93 per cent.

The condition of the school is, in most respects, satisfactory. The teachers labor earnestly to make their departments efficient, and many of the pupils give gratifying evidence that they are acquiring the mental discipline necessary to the proper fulfilment of the duties of life. It may be here stated, that decided improvement in the work of the classes is manifest, since the adoption of a resolution requiring every

pupil to make an average of sixty in each study, in order to secure promotion. This measure must necessarily elevate the standard of the school and enhance the value of its diploma. Under the general average, as may be seen from the records, an almost absolute ignorance of some of the essential branches was not sufficient to prevent graduation.

In all systems of education, the health of the children should be the first care. The requisites, in this connection, are well constructed school-houses and physical training. The building we occupy is well lighted and dry, but so arranged, that it is almost impossible in cold weather to have, at the same time, proper ventilation and heat sufficient for the comfort of the pupils. Physical culture is not included in our curriculum, and, as parents seem to pay but little attention to the subject at home, our girls are not so strong and healthy as they should be.

No school is complete without a library of reference books, and we are without such a library. We also need chemical and physical apparatus.

The present arrangement for dismissing the school is defective. To reach the bonnet-room, which is situated in the cellar, the young ladies are compelled to pass down and up a narrow stairway. As this causes a loss of time, and might, in case of panic, be a source of danger, I hope the matter may receive early attention.

On the first day of October, Miss Henrietta J. Brewer, an esteemed member of our Faculty, died. Miss Brewer was a successful and faithful teacher, a devoted daughter,

and a valued friend. Her memory has an abiding place in the hearts of her associates and her pupils.

I desire, before closing this report, to thank the Committee on High Schools for the courtesy and aid they have extended to me at all times

I am also indebted to Prof. Shepherd for many valuable suggestions, and for the interest he has manifested in the welfare of the school.

W. F. WARDENBURG.

Principal.

SUMMARY

Of Annual and Special Examinations for 1878.

GRAMMAR, PRIVATE AND ENGLISH-GERMAN SCHOOLS.	Examined.	Admitted.
No. 2	22	21
" 3	18	18
" 5	11	11
" 7	1	1
" 11	21	18
" 13	36	36
" 17	18	18
" 20	24	23
" 2 English-German School	2	2
Private Schools	1	1
Total	154	149

Class Recitations.

RECITATIONS MADE EACH WEEK BY THE DIFFERENT CLASSES.

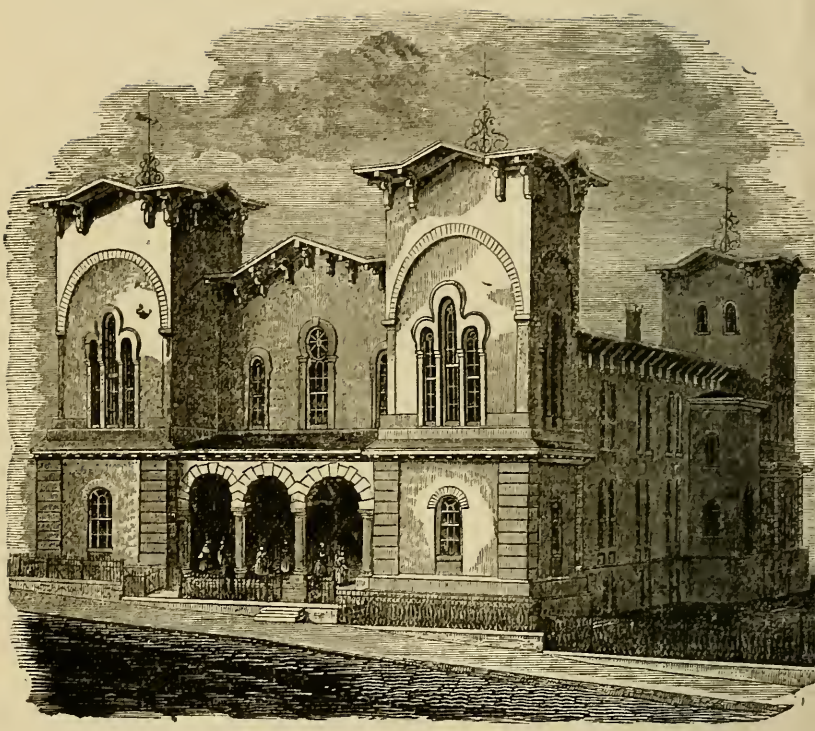
K AND L--Mental Philosophy, 3; Algebra, 2; Chemistry, 3; English Literature, 2; Grammar, 1; Elocution, 2; Book-Keeping, 2; Arithmetic, 2; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Composition, 2.

H AND I--Astronomy, 4; English Literature, 1; Rhetoric, 2; Elocution, 1; Algebra, 3; History, 2; Geometry, 3; Mensuration, 1; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Composition, 2.

E AND G--Rhetoric, 3; Literature, 2; Elocution, 1; Algebra, 3; Arithmetic, 3; Natural Philosophy, 4; Experiments, 1; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Composition, 2.

A, B, C AND D—Physiology, 4; History, 4; Etymology, 2; Grammar, 2; Composition, 1; Arithmetic, 3; Algebra, 3; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2.

K AND L.....Fourth Year Classes.
H AND I.....Third " "
E AND G.....Second " "
A, B, C AND D.....First " "



Western Female High School.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

OF THE

Western Female High School,

WITH

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS,

FOR THE YEAR 1878.

COMMITTEE

ON THE

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

JOHN P. POE, *Ch'n.*

J. BROOK BOYLE, M. D.

H. B. ROEMER,

WM. M. IVES,

W. W. MURRAY, M. D.

WM. C. ATKINSON,

JOHN T. MORRIS, *ex-officio*,

H. E. SHEPHERD, *Sup't.*

Faculty of the Western Female High School.

D. A. HOLLINGSHEAD, A. M., *Principal*,

Astronomy, Chemistry, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Algebra and Experiments in Physics.

P. A. HARTMAN,

English Literature, Rhetoric, History and Composition.

S. S. RICE,

Rhetoric, Elocution, Etymology, Grammar and Composition.

J. S. WILLIAMS,

Algebra and Composition.

EMMA COWMAN,

Rhetoric, Physiology, Etymology and Composition.

H. C. ADAMS,

English Literature and History.

L. C. SAUMENIG,

Geometry, Book-Keeping, Physiology and Arithmetic.

ISABEL HAMPSON,

Physics, Algebra and Composition.

Mrs. A. P. TUDOR,

Arithmetic.

L. D. BRIAN,

Grammar, Etymology, Astronomy and Composition.

E. J. DAVIS,

Drawing.

Prof. DeGOURNEY,

French.

W. A. TARBUTTON,

Music.

Graduates Receiving the Peabody Medals.

FIRST GRADE.

Miss CARRIE WILSON,
" ALICE H. MURPHY,
Miss FANNIE E. PRAY,
" ALICE DUNCAN,
Miss LOU DARBY.

SECOND GRADE.

Miss MARY V. BAYNE,
" MATTIE MATTHAI,
" LIDA HOBBS,
" BELLE G. SMILEY,
" LIDA C. ROBINSON,
Miss SUDIE M. POLE,
" MARY G. GRASTY,
" ADA POST,
" ELLA JORDAN,
" BESSIE HISS.

Additional Number Receiving Tickets to Lectures Peabody Institute.

Miss MABLE SCHMIDT,
" ELEANOR COLEMAN.
" LIZZIE FAIRBANK,
" MAMIE P. REDGRAVE,
" FANNIE P. RYAN,
Miss BESSIE BANSEMER,
" OLIVE F. GEORGE,
" LULA DASHIELL,
" ANNIE GREENFIELD,
" BELLE C. BILLINGS.

NAMES OF GRADUATES WITH THEIR THESES.

FRANK ARDIN.....*At the Flaming Forge of Life*
————.....*Our Fortune must be Wrought*
SUSIE BANSEMER.....*Beefsteak versus Love*
BESSIE BANSEMER.....*Communism*
MARY V. BAYNE.....*The Spirit of Chivalry*
BELLE C. BILLINGS.....*Copy-right and Copy-wrong*
ELEANOR W. COLEMAN.....*Unexplored Remainders*
LOU DARBY.....*Evil Genii*
LULA DASHIELL.....*Our Dead Poet*
ALICE DUNCAN.....*Beyond the Alps lies Italy*
LIZZIE FAIRBANK.....*The World from my Window*
OLIVE T. GEORGE.....*Woman's Sphere*
NENA GODFREY.....*A Voyage*
JENNIE GILMYER.....*No Excellence without Labor*
MARY G. GRASTY.....*Imagination versus Reality*
ANNIE GREENFIELD.....*The Vikings*
FANNIE L. HODGES.....*The World of Chance*
LIDA HOBBS.....*The Law of Progress*
BESSIE HISS.....*School-girls and—What?*
ELLA JORDAN.....*Pen, Ink and Paper*
LAURA KIRWAN.....*Benevolence*
ALICE H. MURPHY.....
ON THE FACE OF ALL THINGS IS WRITTEN CHANGE
MATTIE MATTHAI.....*Hard Times*
JENNIE MACKEE.....*The Beacon Star of Life*
FANNIE E. PRAY.....*SALUTATORY*
MAMIE E. PROCTOR.....*Clouds*
ADA T. POST.....*Method, the Hinge of Success*
SUDIE M. POLE.....*Nature's Handiwork*
FANNIE P. RYAN.....*Has the World Degenerated?*
BERTHA E. RODENMAYER...*Is the Pursuit of Happiness the Chief Object in Life?*
LIDA C. ROBINSON.....*The Phonograph*
CLARA A. ROBINSON.....*Rise and Progress of Knowledge*
MAMIE P. REDGRAVE.....*Spirit of Discovery*
MABLE C. SCHMIDT.....*Footprints of Time*
ISABEL STONE.....*Curtains*
BELLE G. SMILEY.....*Is Ambition Commendable?*
CARRIE M. SPICE.....*Turning Over New Leaves*
TINA TODHUNTER.....*Milton and Dante*
SALLIE M. VAN DANIKER.....*Rest, and be Thankful*
FLORA WHITE.....*Self-Education*
ANNIE WILSON.....*Woman's Work*
CARRIE WILSON.....*"MOVE UPWARD, WORKING OUT THE BEAST, AND LET THE APE AND TIGER DIE."*

REPORT

OF THE

Principal of Western Female High School.

WESTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL,

Baltimore, December 31, 1878.

Commissioners of Public Schools:

GENTLEMEN:

The thirty-third Annual Report of this Institution is herewith respectfully submitted. At the close of the last session we had on roll 343 pupils. At the opening of the present session 243 of these returned to school.

Of those admitted at the Annual Examination of Candidates from Female Grammar Schools, held July last, 222 entered. Admitted by Special Examination, 3.

Aggregate number on roll, 468.

Withdrawals to date, on account of personal ill health, removals from the city, and other unavoidable causes, 20. Transferred to Eastern Female High School on account of

the parents having removed to the vicinity of that Institution, 1.

Although 86 of our pupils have been neither absent nor late since the beginning of the session, still our average attendance has been only 91 per cent. during the year. This was owing to the fact that quite a number were frequently detained from school by protracted personal sickness. Some, indeed, have lost from 40 to 50 days, for like cause. Others have been required by their parents, under the advice of their physicians, to leave school, on account of ill health.

While the general progress of the pupils, as evidenced by their recitations and examinations, has been to a good degree satisfactory, still there are those, either from frequent absence, or a want of ability, successfully to prosecute the High School course of study who fail to attain that degree of scholarship, creditable to themselves or to the Institution.

The general deportment of the pupils, was in the highest degree, commendable. They were courteous and respectful to their teachers, and exceedingly pleasant in their intercourse with each other. The importance of such a state of feeling between teachers and pupils, cannot be too highly estimated. It removes many of the uneven places in school life, and establishes a becoming sympathy between the teachers and the taught.

No change has been made in our curriculum, since our last report. Prof. P. F. DeGourney, who has been placed in charge of the department of French, is a gentleman of fine culture, and by his bland and courteous manners, has proved himself a most acceptable teacher. We feel quite certain that the plan of assigning a teacher of French to

each High School, exclusively, will prove a decided change for the better. We have already noticed much greater interest manifested by the pupils, generally, in the study of French, than under the previous arrangement.

We cannot, in view of the great interests committed to our care, under the direction of your honorable body, refrain from again calling attention to those wants, which we have, on several similar occasions presented, with the urgency which their importance demanded.

Two additional class-rooms have been greatly needed for several years, to secure that efficiency in the different departments, which all so earnestly desire, and as our numbers annually increase, does not the demand for them become the more imperative?

With regard to the additional supply of apparatus for the departments of physics and chemistry, we have only to say, that each year, this want becomes increasingly urgent, as the developments of these sciences render new illustrations necessary, which, with the apparatus at our command, cannot be given.

Our twenty-sixth Annual Commencement was held in the "Academy of Music," June 28th, and the exercises, on the occasion, seemed to give general satisfaction to the large and intelligent audience that favored us with their presence.

Otis Keilholtz, Esq., acting Mayor, awarded the usual certificates of scholarship and merit to the young ladies, who had satisfactorily completed our full course of study. Their names and theses, may be found on an accompanying paper. Prof. Uhler, of the Peabody Institute, distributed the Peabody Gold Medals to the fifteen young ladies, that

had attained the highest degree of merit. J. H. Bond, Esq., President of the Maryland Institute, presented to each of the same graduates, a ticket of free admission to the regular Institute Lectures. Their names will also be found accompanying this report.

Another interesting feature of the Commencement, was the presentation of prizes awarded to Miss Alice Duncan and Miss Lula Dasheill, for proficiency in the plays of Shakespeare. These prizes are awarded by the new Shakespeare Society of London, to such pupils, in any Institution, as manifest the greatest acquaintance with the plays of the poet, and the most intelligent appreciation of their spirit and character. The presentation was made by J. P. Poe, Esq., chairman of the committee in his usually felicitous manner.

I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the earnest efforts of the teachers, associated with me, to render their several departments efficient in the highest degree.

To the members of the Committee on Female High Schools we tender our thanks for the deep interest they have ever manifested in the general workings of this Institution. And to the entire board and its officers we also tender thanks for their courtesy and prompt response, to every call, which our official relations required us to make upon them.

Your attention is invited to the accompanying papers for statistical facts which could not be as satisfactorily presented in any other way.

In closing this report, we feel that it becomes us all, to render gratitude to the Wise Disposer of events, for his pro-

tecting care over our Institution, during another year, and to express the hope that his continued blessing may be vouchsafed to it.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

D. A. HOLLINGSHEAD,

Principal.

SUMMARY

Of Annual and Special Examinations.

GRAMMAR, ENGLISH-GERMAN AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.	Examined.	Admitted.
No. 1 Female Grammar School	50	50
" 4 " "	19	19
" 6 " "	19	19
" 8 " "	19	19
" 9 " "	15	13
" 10 " "	19	18
" 15 " "	24	24
" 12 " "	14	14
" 18 " "	23	23
" 19 " "	25	25
" 21 " "	18	18
" 1 English-German "	6	6
" 2 " "	2	2
By Special Examinations	8	3
	260	253

RECITATIONS

OF THE

Western Female High School.

RECITATIONS HEARD EACH WEEK BY THE DIFFERENT TEACHERS.

HOLLINGSHEAD—Algebra Reviewed, 3 times; Astronomy, 5; Mental and Moral Philosophy, 5; Chemistry, 4; Experiments in Physics, 1.

HARTMAN—English Literature, 8; Rhetoric, 4; History, 4; Composition, 4; Ex. Written Composition, 5.

RICE—Rhetoric, 4; Grammar, 2; Elocution, 13; Etymology, 2; Composition, 2; Ex. Written Composition, 2.

WILLIAMS—Algebra, 20; Composition, 2; Ex. Written Composition, 3.

COWMAN—Physiology, 12; Rhetoric, 6; Composition, 2; Ex. Written Composition, 3.

ADAMS—History, 20; English Literature, 4.

SAUMENIG—Geometry, 6; Mensuration, 2; Book-Keeping, 4; Physiology, 8; Arithmetic, 3; Recording, 2.

HAMPSON—Physics, 12; Algebra, 4; Composition, 3; Ex. Composition, 6.

TUDOR—Arithmetic, 25.

BRIAN—Grammar, 10; Etymology, 6; Astronomy, 2; Composition, 2; Ex. Composition, 5.

DAVIS—Drawing, 24.

DEGOURNEY—French, 24

TARBUTTON—Music, 10.

Class Recitations.

RECITATIONS AND OTHER WORK PERFORMED EACH WEEK BY THE DIFFERENT CLASSES.

L[1] AND L[2]—Mental and Moral Philosophy, 3 times; Algebra Reviewed, 2; Chemistry, 3; English Literature, 2; French, 2; Arithmetic Reviewed, 2; Grammar Reviewed, 1; Drawing, 2; Music, 2; Composition in School, 2; Book-Keeping, 2; Elocution, 2.....25

I AND K—Astronomy, 4; English Literature, 1; Algebra, 3; Geometry, 3; Mensuration, 1; French, 2; Drawing, 2; Music, 2; Composition in School, 2; Rhetoric, 2; History, 2; Elocution, 1.....25

F, G AND H—English Literature, 2; Algebra, 3; Physics, 5; French, 2; Arithmetic, 3; Drawing, 2; Music, 2; Composition in School, 2; Rhetoric, 3: Elocution, 1.....25

A, B, C, D AND E—Algebra, 2; French, 2; Etymology, 2; Arithmetic, 3; Drawing, 2; Music, 2; Composition in School, 1; History, 4; Elocution, 1; Physiology, 4; Grammar, 2.....25

L[1] AND L[2] are.....Fourth Year Classes.

I AND K are.....Third " "

F, G AND H are.....Second " "

A, B, C, D AND E are.....First " "

GRADES FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

FIFTH GRADE.

Alphabet Class—Alphabet from black-board or chart. Count by ones and twos to 100. Numeration and Notation as far as 100. Addition table to 100.

Primer Class—Spelling from first half of First Reader and black-board.

Reading—First half of First Reader. Teach use of period. Endeavor to get the pupils to read with attention. This can be tested by questioning or requiring them to relate in their own language what is said in the lesson. From the beginning inculcate habits of correct speaking. *Principals are requested not to permit any pupil in any grade "to pass" in reading who is not proficient.*

Arithmetic—Notation and Numeration as far as 500. Add, in columns of two figures, five, six and seven lines. Do not confine attention to abstract numbers simply, but vary the exercises with easy practical examples.

Mental Arithmetic—Count by ones, twos and threes to 100. Solve easy practical examples.

Penmanship—Elements and principles of small letters.

Vocal Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Drawing—As prescribed for the Grade. Use slates.

FOURTH GRADE.

Spelling—Words of one syllable to be taken from the grade in reading.

Reading—Second half of First Reader and Review. Teach names of comma, semicolon, colon and period. Observe carefully directions for Fifth Grade.

Arithmetic—Numeration and Notation through numbers containing five figures. Add in columns of five figures, five, six, seven and eight lines.

Observe carefully directions for Fifth Grade.

Mental Arithmetic—Count by threes, fours, fives, sixes, and sevens. Solve easy practical examples.

Penmanship—Thirteen short letters. Use slates.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade. Use slates.

THIRD GRADE.

Spelling—Words of one and two syllables to be taken from the grade in reading.

Reading—Second Reader to page 64. Continue the instruction in punctuation. Observe carefully the directions for Fifth Grade.

Arithmetic—Numeration and Notation through numbers containing seven figures. Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication by one figure. In Addition use five and six figures of eight and ten lines. In Subtraction use small examples, and make the operation well understood. Multiplication table through 9 x 12. Observe carefully directions for Fifth Grade.

Mental Arithmetic—Subtract any single number from any double number less than fifty. Count by sixes, sevens, eights, and nines. Practice in easy practical examples involving the rules which have been taught.

Penmanship—Stem and loop letters. Use slates.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade. Use slates.

SECOND GRADE.

Spelling—Words of one and two syllables taken from the grade in reading.

Reading—Finish Second Reader. Continue the instruction in punctuation. Observe carefully directions for Fifth Grade.

Arithmetic—Numeration and Notation through numbers containing nine figures. Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division by one figure.

Multiplication table through 12 x 12. Observe carefully directions for Fifth Grade.

Mental Arithmetic—Keep up what has been taught in preceding grades. Practice the pupils in easy practical examples involving the rules which have been taught.

Penmanship—No. 2 Primary Course. No examination required in capitals.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade. Use slates and cards.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

FIRST GRADE.

Spelling—words of one, two and three syllables, taken from the grade in reading.

Reading—Third Reader to page 119. Continue the instruction in punctuation. Observe carefully directions for Fifth Grade. In this grade the pupil may be required occasionally to write in his own language what is said in the lesson.

Arithmetic—Numeration, Notation, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Short Division, and Long Division with four figures for a divisor. Solve easy practical examples, involving these rules. Observe directions for Fifth Grade.

Mental Arithmetic—Keep up what has been taught in the preceding grades, and vary these exercises with easy practical examples, involving the rules taught.

Geography—Teach from the Outline Maps of the Hemispheres and the black-board, the natural divisions of land and water, the continents, the grand divisions, the oceans, and the cardinal points of the compass. No books needed.

Penmanship—No. 2 Primary Course. No examination required in capitals.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade. Use slates and cards.

GRADES FOR MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

FIFTH GRADE.

Spelling—To page 15 inclusive. Assign short lessons. Require frequent exercises in sentence making, in order to illustrate the use and meaning of words in the grade. This exercise will serve as an introduction to composition. The words selected for these exercises should be easy and simple, and the sentences short.

Reading—Third Reader. Pay strict attention to enunciation, pronunciation, punctuation, and the definition of words. Be careful to see that the pupils understand what they read. This can be tested by requiring them to translate into their own language, grammatically, the story or incident that is the subject of the lesson. Careful examination in reading. Read daily. Principals are requested not to mark as passed any pupil, in any grade, who is not proficient in reading.

Arithmetic—From chapter 10, page 74, to bottom of page 87. Teach all that is necessary respecting the greatest common divisor and the least common multiple, to enable the pupils to solve the examples in case 1 and case 5, Reduction of Fractions. Teach the Grade to solve EASY examples in Addition of Fractions, and vary the exercises with practical examples, involving the four fundamental rules of Arithmetic. At least one half the time assigned to Arithmetic should be given to Mental Arithmetic, and to practical examples.

Definitions—As far as Written Arithmetic.

Mental Arithmetic—To correspond with Written Arithmetic.

Geography—*Cornell's Primary*, teach the first twelve lessons, making them as far as possible object lessons. Teach also lessons 13, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, the capital of Maryland and the United States.

Grammar—Oral instruction on the Noun, Verb, Adjective and Pronoun. Require the pupil to point out these parts of speech in the reading lesson. Dictation exercises and sentence making should considered exercises in

Grammar and Writing. Endeavor from the beginning to inculcate habits of correct speaking.

Penmanship—Small letters of No. 3.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Composition—Once in two weeks.

FOURTH GRADE.

Spelling—To page 30 inclusive. Observe directions for Fifth grade.

Reading—Fourth Reader. Observe directions for Fifth grade. Read daily. Careful examination in reading.

Arithmetic—From 74 to 99 inclusive. Review preceding grade. The examination will not contain very difficult examples in fractions, and any correct method of working them will be satisfactory. Vary the exercises with practical examples involving the rules which have been taught. Instruct the pupils to handle numbers with accuracy and facility.

Definitions—As far as Written Arithmetic.

Mental Arithmetic—To correspond with Written Arithmetic.

Geography—*Cornell's Primary*, from 74 to 95, inclusive. Frequent exercises upon the Outline Maps.

Grammar—Large print from page 34 to "Properties of Verbs" on page 70, omitting "Orthography," "Classes of Adjectives," "Classes of Pronouns," and "The Formation of Comparatives and Superlatives." Parse selections from the book. Observe directions for Fifth grade.

Penmanship—Letters containing the seventh principle, and the same principle incorporated into words.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Composition—Once in two weeks.

THIRD GRADE.

Spelling—To page 45 inclusive. Observe directions for Fifth grade. Direct attention carefully to what is said in the Grammar under the head of "Orthography."

Reading—Fourth Reader. Observe directions for Fifth grade. Read daily. Careful examination in reading.

Arithmetic—From page 100 to 140 inclusive, omitting "Circulating Decimals." Vary the exercises with practical examples involving the rules which have been taught. Review the preceding grades.

Definitions—As far as Written Arithmetic.

Mental Arithmetic—To correspond with Written Arithmetic.

Geography—*Cornell's Intermediate*, to page 24, omitting Lessons 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18 and 19. Teach the text of the Descriptive Geography as a reading lesson. Exercise frequently upon the Outline Maps.

Grammar—Large print from page 34 to page 100 inclusive, omitting "Orthography." Observe directions for Fifth grade. Parse selections from the book and the reader.

Composition—Once in two weeks.

Penmanship—Letters containing the eighth and ninth principles and their accompanying words.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

SECOND GRADE.

Spelling—To page 60 inclusive. Observe directions for Fifth grade. Direct attention carefully to what is said in the Grammar, under the head of "Orthography."

Reading—Fifth Reader. Observe directions for Fifth grade. Careful examination in reading. Read daily.

Arithmetic—From page 141 to section 304, omitting "Longitude and Time." Review the preceding grades, and vary the exercises with practical examples, involving the rules which have been taught.

Definitions—As far as Written Arithmetic.

Mental Arithmetic—To correspond with Written Arithmetic.

Geography—*Cornell's Intermediate*, to page 53, inclusive, omitting Lessons 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66. Prepare Lesson 47. Use the text of the Descriptive Geography as a

reading lesson. Exercise the class frequently upon the Outline Maps. Teach the boundaries of States and Territories.

Grammar—From page 34 to 100, large and small print, omitting "Orthography." The pupils need not commit to memory the lists of adverbs, conjunctions and prepositions. They should be taught to distinguish and apply them rather than to memorize them. Parse selections from the book and the reader. Observe directions for Fifth grade.

Algebra—To page 46, section 80.

Definitions in Algebra—To page 46, section 80.

Penmanship—First half of No. 4.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Composition—Once in two weeks.

FIRST GRADE.

Spelling—To page 75, inclusive. Observe directions for Fifth grade. Direct attention carefully to what is said in the Grammar under the head of "Orthography."

Reading—Sixth Reader twice and U. S. History, once a week. Explain principal events in the History of the U. S.

History of Maryland (Onderdonk's Revised Edition), three times a week.

Arithmetic—Teach the entire book; but the questions for the examination will be selected from the subjects taught in the preceding grades as well as the following: Percentage, Profit and Loss, Simple Interest, Discount, Bank Discount, Commission, Insurance, Simple and Compound Proportion, Analysis, and Square Root with applications. Give to the other subjects as much time as in the judgment of the Principal can be allowed to them, in proportion to their importance.

Definitions—As far as Written Arithmetic.

Mental Arithmetic—To correspond with Written Arithmetic.

Geography—*Cornell's Intermediate*, Lessons 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 92, 93, 100, 109, 115, 122, 123, 124, 125, and Map of Maryland, with questions. Use the text of the Descriptive Geography as a reading lesson. Exercise the class frequently upon the Maps, especially in learning the boundaries,

cities, mountains, rivers, population, soil and climate, government, principal productions, and area of the different countries of the world. This should be done, so far as possible, in all the Grades. The examinations in Geography will be taken from the limits assigned to the different Grades.

Grammar—From page 101 to page 146, omitting pages 110, 112, 113 and 114. Review preceding grades, omitting, "Orthography." In composition pay strict attention to punctuation, spelling and the grammatical construction of sentences. Parse selections from the reader and from the classic writers of the English language both in poetry and prose. Endeavor in every way in all the grades to teach the correct use of language more than technical and formal grammar.

Composition—Assign an exercise once in two weeks. Divide the class into two sections, so that the first shall write one week, and the second the following.

Algebra—To page 134.

Algebra Definitions—To page 134.

Penmanship—Second half of No. 4.

Book-keeping—To be taught during the time formerly allotted to music.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

Grades For Female Grammar Schools.

The 5th, 4th, 3d and 2d grades are the same, except Algebra, as in the Male Grammar Schools.

In first grade, in Arithmetic, teach sections 305, 306, and the following subjects: Percentage, Profit and Loss, Simple Interest, Bank Discount, Proportion and Analysis.

The balance of first grade is the same as in Male Grammar Schools, exing Algebra and Book-keeping.

CATALOGUE

— OF —

Books and Stationery

— USED IN THE —

Public Schools of Baltimore City.

For Baltimore City College.

Gildersleeve's Latin Reader,
" " Primer,
Gildersleeve's Latin Exercise Book,
Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar,
Cæsar (Chase and Stuart's,)
Sallust (Chase and Stuart's,)
Cicero's Orations (Anthon's)
Ovid (Chase and Stuart's,)
Virgil (Chase and Stuart's,)
Horace " " "
Crooks and Schem's Latin Dictionary,
White's Greek Lessons,
Tyler's edition of Tacitus,
Goodwin's Greek Grammar,
Goodwin's Greek Reader,
Xenophon's Anabasis (Goodwin,)
Herodotus (Johnson's,)
Anthon's Homer's Iliad,
Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon,
Adler's German Dictionary,
Progressive German Reader, by G. S. Adler,

Iphigenia and Torquato Tasso, by Goethe,
Otto's German Grammar,
Schiller's Wm. Tell,
Whitney's German Grammar,
Lessing's Minna Von Barnhelm,
Schiller's Neffe als Onkel,
De Fivas' Elementary French Reader,
Value's Ollendorf's French Grammar,
Voltaire's Charles Twelfth,
Davies's Legendre's Geometry,
Loomis's Analytical Geometry,
Loomis's Calculus,
Ray's Surveying,
Ray's New Higher Algebra, (Part Second,)
Lockyer's Astronomy,
Olney's General Geometry and Calculus,
Literature Francaise, M. Chapsal,
Flemming and Tibbin's French Dictionary,
Shepherd's History of the English Language,
Whitney's English Grammar,
Quackenbos's Compositions,
Newell and Creery's Sixth Reader,
Zacho's New American Speaker,
Collier's British Empire (Small,)
Bolmar's French Verbs,
Quackenbos's History United States,
Smith's History of Greece,
Liddel's History of Rome,
Alexander's Moral Science,
Alden's Science of Government,
Haven's or Upham's Mental Philosophy,
Norton's Philosophy,
Barker's Chemistry,
Dana's Geology,
Hutchinson's Physiology,
Webster's High School Dictionary,
Crittenden's Book-Keeping,
Hepburn's Manual of Rhetoric,
How to write Letters—Westlake.
Avory's Nat. Philosophy,

For Female High Schools.

Surenne's French Pronouncing Dictionary,
Keetel's French Series,
Westlake's English Literature,
Shaw's English Literature,
Boyd's Thompson,
" Milton,
Moral Philosophy (Alden's.)
Baine's Rhetoric,
Fasquelle's French Reader,
Pinney's French Reader,
Newell and Creery's Fifth Reader.
Newell and Creery's Sixth Reader,
Fewsmith's Large Grammar,
Anderson's Universal History,
Rolfe and Gillet's Chemistry, (Small,)
Hutchinson's Physiology,
Webster's High School Dictionary,
Upham's Mental Philosophy,
Norton's Natural Philosophy,
Webb's Etymology,
Quackenbos's Arithmetic,
Ray's New Elementary Algebra,
Brook's Normal Geometry and Trigonometry,
Lockyer's Astronomy,
Crittenden's Book-Keeping,
Cornell's Physical Geography.

For Grammar Schools.

Crittenden's Elementary Book Keeping,
American Educational Series of Readers, Nos. 3 & 4,
Newell and Creery's Fifth Reader,
Newell and Creery's Sixth Reader.
Creery's Gram. School Spelling Book,
Swinton's Language Primer,
Creery's Catechism of the History of the United States,
Cornell's Primary Geography,
Cornell's Intermediate Geography (Maryland Edition),
Quackenbos's Practical Normal Primary Arithmetic,

Quackenbos's Mental Arithmetic,
Quackenbos's First Lessons in Composition,
Quackenbos's U. S. History,
Webster's School Dictionary,
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary,
Lippincott's Gazetteer,
Fewsmith's English Grammar (Small),
Ray's New Elementary Algebra (Male Schools),
Bibles (12mo., sheep),
Douay Bibles (12mo., sheep,
Payson, Dutton and Scribner's System of Penmanship,
McSherry's History of Maryland, abridged by Onderdonk (3d Revised edition),
The Gem, a selection of songs for Grammar and Primary Schools,
Walter Smith's System of Drawing.

For English-German Schools.

Dr Otto's First Book in German,
Dr. Otto's Beginning of German,
Dr. Otto's Introductory Reader, by Prof. E. S. Joynes (in two parts).

For Primary Schools.

American Educational Reader—First,
American Educational Reader—Second,
American Educational Reader—Third,
Creery's Primary School Spelling Book,
Webster's Primary Dictionary,
Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary,
Cornell's Primary Geography,
" First Steps in Geography,
Spelling and Alphabet Cards,
Bibles and Testaments,
" " Douay,
The Gem,
Quackenbos's Primary Arithmetic,
Walter Smith's System of Drawing,

Stationery for all the Schools.

Platner and Porter's Cap Paper—good quality.
Note Paper.
White Envelopes—good quality.
Buff Envelopes—good quality.
Mucilage (Stickwell's).
Ink-Wells—with covers.
German Slate Pencils.
Soap-Stone Slate Pencils.
Lead Pencil's (Faber's) American and Eagle.
Pen Holders.
Pencil Holders.
Principals' Gongs.
Assistants' Gongs.
Slates—good quality—Wired—Round Corners—6½ by 9.
Slates—good quality—Wired—Round Corners—8 by 12.
Slates—good quality—Wired—Round Corners—8½ by 12½.
Black-Board Rubbers.
Teachers' Ink Stands with Racks.
Chalk Crayons.
Excelsior Copy Books.
Copy Book Covers.
Composition Books.
Teachers' Roll Books.
Principals' Registers.
Pelton's Outline Map of the U. S.—(Muslin Mounted).
Pelton's Outline Map of the E. H.—(Muslin Mounted).
Pelton's Outline Map of the W. H.—(Muslin Mounted).
Pelton's Outline Map of Europe—(Muslin Mounted).
Pelton's Outline Map of S. A. and Africa—(Muslin Mounted).
Ink—Arnold's, Maynard & Noyes', Carter's Violet and Black Continental and Ingham's.
Steel Pens—Gillott's (genuine) Nos. 404 and 303. P. D. & S. No. 455. Esterbrook's Nos. 444, 333.

Statutes and Ordinances

— RELATING TO THE —

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF BALTIMORE CITY.

STATUTES.

1. The Mayor and City Council of the City of Baltimore shall have full power and authority to establish in said city a system of free public schools, under such ordinances, rules, and regulations as they may deem fit and proper to enact and prescribe; they may delegate supervisory powers and control to a Board of School Commissioners; may prescribe rules for building school houses, and locating, establishing and closing schools, and may in general do every act that may be necessary or proper in the premises.

2. The Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of Baltimore City, or by whatever name the body may be known that has supervisory powers and control over the public schools of Baltimore city, shall have power to examine, appoint and remove teachers, prescribe the qualifications, fix the salaries subject to the approval of the Mayor and City Council, and select text-books for the schools of said city; provided, such text-books shall contain nothing of a sectarian or partisan character. The Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of said city shall annually make a report to the State Board of Education of the condition of the schools under their charge, to include a statement of expenditures, the number of children taught, and such other statistical information as may be necessary to exhibit the operation of the schools.

3. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall have power and authority to make all ordinances for the protection of the school houses and property, and to punish any person who may disturb the sessions of said public schools.

4. And the said Mayor and City Council are hereby authorized and empowered to levy and collect upon the assessable property in said city, as other taxes are levied and collected, such amount of taxes as may be necessary to defray all the expenses incurred for educational purposes by said Mayor and City Council.

5. The Treasurer, on the warrant of the Comptroller, shall pay to the Mayor and City Council the proportion of the free school fund to which said city is entitled.

ORPHANS' COURT.

6. The Orphans' Court of said city shall order and direct the funds arising from intestates' estates that may be administered upon in said court, and which remain undistributed for want of legal representatives of the intestates to claim the same, to be paid to the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools.

7. The court shall not make such order until they shall be satisfied that the intestates left no legal representatives living at the time of his or her death, and they shall cause the administrator of such intestates to give notice, by advertisement to be inserted for such periods of time and in newspapers published in such places as they may deem necessary, that upon default of the appearance of any legal representative of the intestate, by a certain day to be fixed

by the court, and named in said advertisement, the estate of said intestate will be paid to the Commissioners of Public Schools.

8. They shall, upon passing an order directing such payment, require from the treasurer of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools, or any other officer who may be appointed by the said Board of Commissioners, or the Mayor and City Council of said city, to receive such funds, a receipt and release to the administrator for the same.

9. The release shall contain an obligation that the said funds shall, by the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools, be applied to the use and support of the public schools of the city of Baltimore, and shall be recorded and preserved in said court as other records are.

10. If the estate of an intestate shall be paid to the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools under this law, and any legal representatives of the intestate of no remoter degrees among collaterals than brothers' or sisters' children shall at any time appear and prove him, her or themselves to be such legal representatives, the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools who received such estate, or their successors, if the same shall be in their hands or shall have been applied to the use of the public schools, shall restore the same to such legal representative or representatives out of the school fund under their direction.

11. Nothing contained in this law shall be construed to interfere with or affect the rights vested in the Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.

ORDINANCES.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. There shall be appointed by the two branches of the City Council, in convention assembled, at the times and in the manner prescribed in sections 2 and 3 hereof, twenty persons, to be called Commissioners of Public Schools, one commissioner to be selected from each of the several wards of the city; and said commissioners shall continue in office for the terms as prescribed in sections 2 and 3 hereof, provided that if any commissioner shall remove from the ward from which he was appointed before the expiration of his term of office, then his place in the board shall be declared vacant, and the board may declare vacant the place of any commissioner who shall absent himself from three successive stated meetings of the board, without showing satisfactory cause for his non-attendance, after having been duly notified of the same.

2. The Commissioners of Public Schools, who shall be appointed in the month of February, 1877, shall be appointed for one, two, three and four years, which several terms of service shall be determined by lot at their first meeting and immediately after their organization by the election of a President and Secretary as provided by sec. 5 hereof; the members severally appointed for the First, Second, Third and

Fourth wards shall draw lots for their terms of service, which terms shall be one, two, three and four years respectively, as fixed by the lot then drawn; and the several members for each succeeding four wards, the wards being taken in numerical order, shall determine their terms of service in the same manner as aforesaid.

3. In the month of February in each succeeding year, the First and Second Branches of the City Council, in convention assembled shall elect School Commissioners in place of those only whose term of office shall at that time expire, and the commissioners elected, as prescribed by this section, shall continue in office for four years.

4. The First and Second Branches of the City Council, in convention assembled, shall have power to expel a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools, either for persistent neglect of duty or for conduct unbecoming a School Commissioner. Should any vacancy occur in the board by removal, resignation, death or otherwise, the unexpired term shall be filled in the same manner as provided by the preceding sections hereof.

5. Said commissioners shall meet within ten days after their election, and at their first meeting they shall proceed to the election of president from their own board, to be chosen by a majority of the whole body; also, a person to act as secretary, who shall serve for one year, unless sooner removed by the board, and who shall have charge of the rooms, books, papers and documents of the board, and shall perform such clerical duties as may be required of him by its members or committees; the board shall assign the duties to be performed by him, and shall fix his salary, subject to

the approval of the two branches of the City Council. If a vacancy should occur in the office of secretary, from any cause whatever, it shall be the duty of the board to elect a person to fill said vacancy as soon as it can conveniently be done; and in all cases a majority of the commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

6. Whenever a vacancy or vacancies shall occur in the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools during the session of the City Council, it shall be the duty of the president of the board to inform the Mayor of such vacancy or vacancies, who shall communicate the same to the First and Second branches of the City Council, who shall proceed in convention, according to their respective rules, to fill said vacancy or vacancies. If a vacancy or vacancies shall occur during the recess of the City Council, by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the board to fill the same as soon as may be convenient; the person or persons so elected to serve until the next session of the City Council.

7. There shall be appointed by the board a suitable person to be the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the City of Baltimore, who shall be a resident of the city of Baltimore, of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, and who shall serve for the term of four years, unless sooner removed by the board. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to devote his time and attention entirely to the general supervision of the public schools of the city, subject to such rules and regulations as the Board of School Commissioners may establish. It shall especially be the duty of the superintendent to visit every school under the charge of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools as often as once in each

quarterly session, or four times during the academic year; to examine into its respective studies, and to inquire into all matters relating to the government of the schools, such as its curriculum of studies, discipline and course of instruction pursued therein, the text books that are used, the condition of the school houses, and to make a monthly report of the matters thus specified to the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools.

8. There shall be appointed by the said board a suitable person to be the assistant superintendent of public schools, who shall be a resident of the city of Baltimore, of skill and experience in the art of teaching, and whose term of office shall be concurrent with that of the superintendent.

9. It shall be the duty of such assistant superintendent of the public schools to aid the superintendent in the supervision of the public schools of the city; he shall visit the primary schools as often as his duties will permit, and make a report of such visits to the superintendent; he shall assist in the examination of the quarterly reports of teachers in the preparation of the questions for the semi-annual examination of the classes of the primary and grammar schools, and be subject to such rules and regulations as the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools may establish.

10. In order to advance the interests of the schools committed to his charge, the superintendent, in conjunction with a committee of three members of the school board, shall, in the forms prescribed by the board, examine into and ascertain the qualifications of applicants for the situation of teachers, and re-examine, if necessary, any of the teachers employed in the schools under the charge of the board; and,

in order further to promote the cause of sound education, and to elevate the character and qualifications of the teachers, the superintendent shall, by all the means in his power, counsel and advise with the teachers in relation to the duties, the proper classification of studies, the best methods of imparting instruction, and, in general, as to the proper discipline and management of the schools under their charge.

11. The salary of the superintendent shall be fixed by the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools, subject to the approval of the two branches of the City Council; and he shall make annually a report in writing to the Mayor and City Council of all the matters of interest or importance in connection with the schools; and shall also, when requested, furnish to the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of the city a written statement, showing the number of schools in the city, the number of pupils under instruction, and the teachers employed therein, with such additional information in respect to the matter above specified as may be deemed advisable and necessary.

12. The salary of the assistant superintendent shall be fixed by the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools, subject to the approval of the Mayor and City Council.

13. The Register is authorized to receive, through the secretary of the board, all moneys from the teachers, and all other funds due the school board, and pay out of the funds standing in the treasury of the city to the credit of the public schools, any orders that are provided for in the levy for school purposes, after having been examined by the committee on accounts and passed by the board, signed by the

president and countersigned by the secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools.

14. The said Board of Commissioners of Public Schools shall have charge of the public schools in operation in the city of Baltimore, and of all such as may be in operation during their continuance in office; and it shall be their duty to employ teachers and determine their salaries; to prescribe the courses of study and the books to be used; to make all such by-laws for their own government, and all such rules and regulations for the management of the schools as they may deem expedient, and to modify and repeal the same at their pleasure; provided, that such by-laws, rules and regulations, so made or modified, be not inconsistent with the laws of the State, or the ordinances of the city. And it shall further be the duty of said board, at such time as other city officers are required to report, to report to the Mayor and City Council a statement of its transactions, with an account of their receipts and expenditures during the year last past, and their resources for the year then commenced.

15. The Commissioners of Public Schools shall have charge of all the buildings used for school purposes, and they are hereby authorized to make all necessary repairs in the school houses of the city; provided, the same shall not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars.

16. The said board is authorized and directed to rent out, except for political purposes, for such compensation as to them may seem just and reasonable, the main halls in the Eastern and Western Female High School buildings, for public purposes, at such times and under such regulations as to them may appear right and proper; provided, the same shall

not be rented so as to interfere with or interrupt the regular exercises of the schools.

17. The revenue derived therefrom, as provided in the preceding section, shall be accounted for by the said board and paid over by them to the Register, who is directed to place the same to the credit of the public school fund.

18. The said board shall not employ in building, repairing or improving, or in furnishing stationery or any other kind of supplies, any member of said board ; nor shall any member of said board be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract whatever for the use of the public schools.

19. The salaries of the superintendent, assistant superintendent and secretary of the board, and of the teachers and all other persons permanently employed by the Commissioners of Public Schools, shall be paid monthly, on the last day of each month, by the City Register ; and he is hereby authorized, in case of any deficiency in the collection of the school fund, or in anticipation of the levy for the same, to advance, from time to time, to said fund, such sums as shall be required for the payment of said salaries at the time when they shall be due.

20. There shall be no charge for tuition in any of the public schools, but it shall be the duty of the commissioners to furnish all the necessary books and stationery for the several schools, and in general whatever fuel or other supplies the schools may require—the same to be paid for from the public school fund ; and each pupil shall pay, in advance, one dollar per quarter for the books used by them, which shall go to the school fund ; provided, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the board from

furnishing the use of books to the children of parents in indigent circumstances; provided, further, that pupils may furnish their own books, if they so prefer.

21. The public schools of Baltimore are designed exclusively for the education of those pupils whose parents, or in the case of orphans, whose guardians are citizens of Baltimore, or residents of Baltimore with a *bona fide* intention to become citizens.

22. The Board of Commissioners of Public Schools are hereby directed, before admitting the children of non-resident parents or guardians into the public schools of the city of Baltimore, to charge such parents or guardians the following amounts, to wit: For admission to the Baltimore City College, per capita, twelve dollars and fifty cents per quarter; for admission to the female high schools, per capita, eight dollars per quarter; for admission to grammar schools, per capita, four dollars per quarter; for admission to primary schools, per capita, three dollars per quarter; the said amount to be paid invariably in advance, and to be paid by the School Commissioners to the Register of the City for account of the school fund.

23. The Commissioners of Public Schools shall not admit any book or books into use in the public schools, or discontinue the use of the same after having been admitted, unless said admission or discontinuance be approved by a vote of a majority of the entire board in session assembled at a regular meeting of said board.

24. The said Commissioners of Public Schools are hereby authorized to receive all devises, bequests and donations which may be made for the benefit of said public schools, and

all devises, bequests and donations received by said commissioners, by virtue either of this section or of any act or acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, shall be paid over by them to the Register of the City, who shall place the same to the credit of the school fund; and if any condition or conditions be prescribed in any such devise, bequest or donation, the same shall be applied under the direction of said commissioners, with the sanction of the Mayor and City Council, agreeably to the intention of the testator or donor; and if no condition be prescribed in any such devise, bequest or donation, it shall not be lawful for said commissioners to draw all or any part of the amount thereof out of the city treasury during the year in which it was received, unless the collections from the resources and levy of the school fund for said year should fall short of the estimated expenditures forming the basis of said levy; or unless it shall have been already allowed in the estimated resources of the fund for said year, otherwise the same shall be included in the estimate of the ensuing year.

25. The Register of the City shall demand and receive, from time to time, from the Treasurer of Maryland, from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City, from the Commissioners of Finance, and from the Collector of the City, all such sum or sums of money as may be in their hands for the support and benefit of the public schools of the city, and he shall place the same to the credit of the public school fund.

26. All assessments for paving or repaving in front of any of the public schools, or lots of ground attached thereto, and also all assessments of benefits for opening or widening any street or streets, so far as the public schools may be

interested, shall be paid by the Register out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

27. It shall not be lawful for said Board of Commissioners of Public Schools to exceed in their expenditures the amount annually appropriated therefor by the City Council; and it shall be their duty to apply the same exclusively to the several purposes, and as far as practicable, in the proportion specified in the statement of estimated expenses, on which said City Council shall have based the school fund levy for the year.

28. The Male Public High School of Baltimore shall be styled the Baltimore City College; and whenever any of the pupils of said school shall have satisfactorily completed the prescribed term and course of instruction, the Commissioners of Public Schools shall have power to confer on them testimonials, in form as follows, viz: This certificate is given to ——— ———, a pupil of the Baltimore City College, in testimony that he has pursued and satisfactorily completed the studies of the —— course of —— years; and said testimonials shall be signed by the president of the board, by the Mayor of the City, with the seal of the city attached, by the committee on the Baltimore City College, and by the principal, vice-principal and professors of said college.

29. Said Commissioners of Public Schools are authorized to cause said testimonials to be engraved on copper, or lithographed, with a suitable vignette, the expenses necessarily connected with the preparation of said testimonials to be paid from the school fund; provided, that no commissioner or teacher shall ever charge or receive any fee or compensation for so signing said testimonials.

30. Said Commissioners of Public Schools shall have power to confer testimonials on pupils of the Eastern and Western Female High Schools, in conformity with the requisitions and provisions of the preceding two sections.

31. Whenever any pupil shall leave any of the high schools without having completed the prescribed term and course of instruction, then, in such cases, said commissioners shall have power to confer such testimonials on said pupils as said commissioners may deem to be proper and appropriate to the occasion.

FLOATING SCHOOL.

32. The Commissioners of Public Schools are hereby authorized and empowered, whenever in their judgment they shall deem it expedient, to organize and put in operation a public school of such grade as to the said commissioners may seem advisable, on board of any ship or other vessel that may for the time being be used by the Board of Trade of Baltimore as a nautical school.

33. The school so organized and put in operation shall be subject (so far as they are applicable) to all the rules and regulations governing the other public schools of Baltimore ; and the Commissioners of Public Schools shall have full power and authority, from time to time, to adopt and enforce in and about and concerning the said school, all necessary and proper regulations calculated to insure the literary education of the pupils.

34. All that part of the studies of the aforesaid school to which the preceding two sections shall be deemed to apply, and with which the Commissioners of Public Schools shall

have any connection, shall be the literary branches, such as shall be taught in the public schools of the city; and the basis of the relations of the Commissioners of Public Schools to the said school shall be taken to be defined by the following memorandum, made between a committee of the Board of Trade and the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools: —"It was agreed, that in the establishment of the proposed school, the School Commissioners should furnish teachers, and the same course of instruction, so far as would be applicable, as are now employed in our schools—with desks, seats and all necessary books and stationery, and should devote themselves to the same care and supervision that they now give to the public schools; and on the part of the Board of Trade, and the citizens generally whose assistance it will invoke, it was proposed that the vessel to be used for the purpose of the school should be provided with the persons to take charge of the same, and all necessary rigging, tackle, &c.; also, whatever nautical apparatus might be required, and adequate teachers to instruct the boys in all that relates to seamanship."

35. The school herein provided for shall be designated and known as the Floating Public School of Baltimore, and the Commissioners of Public Schools shall have authority to present to the deserving pupils of the same, any diploma or other suitable reward of merit that may to the said commissioners appear just and proper.

36. The Board of Trade, if they deem it necessary, are hereby permitted, annually in the month of February in each and every year, to select from their own body, two persons, to be known as commissioners of the floating school, who shall have authority to participate with the Commissioners

of the Public Schools in the management of the nautical department of said floating school.

37. Nothing herein contained, nor any act of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools in the premises, shall be taken or construed to divest the Mayor and City Council of the right to discontinue the said Floating Public School at their option.

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

38. It is hereby made the duty of the board of Commissioners of Public Schools of the City of Baltimore to organize separate schools for colored children, and to establish as many schools for the education of the colored children of Baltimore city as may in the judgment of said board be necessary.

39. The schools to be established in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the said board in its discretion.

40. All taxes paid by colored persons in the city of Baltimore for educational purposes, shall be placed to the credit of the schools for colored children in the accounts of the City Register.

LIBRARIES.

41. There shall be established at the Baltimore City College, and at each of the two Female High Schools, a library for their use, without charge, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools.

42. The selection of the books, which shall be only of an instructive and moral character, shall be made by the said commissionors, or a committee appointed by them for the purpose, and no book deemed by them to be injurious to the morals of the pupils, or of a sectarian character, whether obtained by purchase or donation, shall be admitted in said libraries; and all books purchased under any future ordinance or resolution of the City Council or otherwise, for this purpose, shall be subject to the restrictions herein contained.

PEABODY PRIZES.

43. The Commissioners of Public Schools of the City of Baltimore are hereby authorized to accept and receive the premiums given by the Trustees of the Peabody Institute to the Baltimore City College and the Female High Schools, as specified in Mr. Peabody's letter to the Trustees; and to have the same distributed from time to time in such a manner as they shall deem most conducive to the benefit of the schools and the objects of the donor.*

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* Mr. Peabody, in his first letter to his trustees, dated Baltimore, Feb. 12, 1857, (as set forth in the Act of 1858, c. 209, incorporating the Peabody Institute,) says: "I desire that the trustees, in order to encourage and reward merit, should adopt a regulation by which a number of the graduates of the public high schools of the city, not exceeding fifty of each sex in each year, [who shall have obtained by their proficiency in their studies and their good behavior certificates of merit from the commissioners or superintending authorities of the schools to which they may be attached,] may, by virtue of said certificates, be entitled as an honorary mark of distinction to free admission to the lectures [at Peabody Institute] for one term or season after obtaining the certificates. I also desire, that for the same purpose of encouraging merit, the trustees shall make suitable provision for an annual grant of twelve hundred dollars; of which five hundred shall be distributed every year in money prizes, graduated according to merit, of sums of not

less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred for each prize, to be given to such graduates of the public male high school now existing on which may hereafter be established, as shall in each year, upon examination and certificate of the school commissioners or other persons having the chief superintendence of the same, be adjudged most worthy from their fidelity to their studies, their attainments, their moral deportment, their personal habits of cleanliness, and propriety of manners; the sum of two hundred dollars to be appropriated to the purchase, in every year, of gold medals of two degrees, of which ten shall be of the value of ten dollars each, and twenty of the value of five dollars each, to be annually distributed to the most meritorious of the graduating classes of the public female high schools; these prizes to be adjudged for the same merit, and under the like regulations, as the prizes to be given to the graduates of the male high school; the remaining five hundred dollars to be in like manner distributed in money prizes, as provided above for the graduates of the male high school in the same amounts respectively, to the yearly graduates in the school of design attached to the Mechanics' Institute of this city. To render this annual distribution of prizes effective to the end I have in view, I desire that the trustees shall digest, propose and adopt all such rules and provisions, and procure such correspondent regulations on the part of the public institutions referred to, as they may deem necessary to accomplish the object."

REPORT

TO THE

Mayor & City Council of Baltimore,

UPON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF

Male Primary & Grammar Schools, No. 1,

Corner of Green and Fayette Streets,

— BY —

C. W. CHANCELLOR, M. D.

Secretary of the State Board of Health.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

REPORT.

Baltimore, March 11th, 1879.

To the Honorable the Second Branch
of the City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

The following resolution, adopted by your body on February 17, 1879, was duly communicated:

"*Resolved by the Second Branch of the City Council of Baltimore*, That Dr. C. W. Chancellor, Secretary State Board of Health of Maryland, be, and he is hereby, requested to make such examination of Male Public School No. 1, north east corner of Green and Fayette streets, as will establish clearly and fully its actual sanitary condition, and report to the Council in reference to the matter at the earliest day practicable."

In compliance therewith, I have visited and carefully examined the said school, and have instituted a variety of experiments for the purpose of determining its sanitary condition.

Notwithstanding the fact that a great advance has been made within a few years past, both in public opinion and public action, respecting the sanitary condition of school houses, the disastrous consequences of neglect in this particular are not yet sufficiently and generally appreciated. We live in a community ready to discern and do that which is right, and

every year adds some new improvement to the construction and arrangement of our school buildings. In regard to this great change in school houses, it would hardly be too much to call it a *revolution*. The Board of Commissioners of Public Schools have done an excellent work—or rather, they have begun it—it is not yet done. Their annual reports, printed and circulated in the community, and distributed to the members of the City Government, have enlightened if not convinced the authorities of the pressing need for still further improvements. No subject connected with the interests of our city affords a greater source of mortification and humiliation than the condition of some of our school houses, as presented in the annual reports of the Commissioners for several years past. The heat, and stifling air, and nauseating effluvia in some of the rooms is indeed such as a human being has hardly been compelled to live in since the time of Jonah.

MALE GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 1.

This school may, in a sanitary point of view, be regarded as an example of the worst type of the public schools of Baltimore. It is situated at the northeast corner of Fayette and Green streets, and is the oldest public school building in the city, having been erected in 1832, at a cost of $5,000. The annexed diagram, very nearly accurate, will show the division of the second story into class-rooms. The divisions are the same below. The second story is three feet higher in the clear than the first story, and has several openings in the ceiling, communicating with a dark loft, which is simply a foul air chamber, as the two 15-inch Emerson Ventilators on the roof do not act except, possibly, in very dry, windy weather. Experiments made with the Anemometer in the rooms of the upper story

showed that there was very little movement of air, a change not occurring once in an hour, whilst for proper ventilation, considering the air space, (44,860 cubic feet,) and the number of pupils and teachers in attendance (379 pupils and 7 teachers), there should be at least five changes per hour. In both the upper and lower stories there was a great deficiency of pure air and of moisture, and various defects in other regards. The rooms are heated by stoves, and the inside temperature was far too high for health. The only means of cooling or ventilating the rooms is by opening the windows or doors; if these be closed the atmosphere becomes intolerably oppressive, and if they be opened teachers and children are alike subjected to cold draughts and the risk of rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, bronchitis and pneumonia. The purity of air thus obtained, therefore, does not counter-balance the evils resulting from this crude method of ventilation.

In one of the rooms, containing 6,496 cubic feet of air space, and occupied by 62 pupils, for example, there is less than one-third the floor area required, and not more than 104 cubic feet of air space for each pupil, whereas the average for health in a well ventilated room, where the air is changed several times an hour, is from three to five hundred feet per pupil. The crowded condition of this room would require, in order to have a pure and healthy atmosphere, at least five changes of air per hour, whereas at present there are no means of effecting even one change per hour, nor does it occur. The proportion of carbonic acid in one room was found to be upwards of 1,300 parts in one million, or nearly four times the amount existing in the outer air, and considerably more than is tolerable for healthy respiration.

FOUL AIR.

The function of respiration is that process by whose agency and constant operation atmospheric air is admitted to the internal surface of the lungs, and there brought into close contact with the blood, for the purpose of effecting certain changes in it, which are essential to the continuance of life, and to maintain the integrity of the bodily organs. During this process the atmosphere is constantly losing its oxygen, which is carried into the circulation, while at the same time it is becoming overcharged with the carbonic acid gas which is constantly thrown off from the lungs by respiration. This effete and deadly poison spreads itself rapidly into all parts of the room, and all the air must therefore be changed to restore its purity.

If to the foul effluvia ejected from the lungs, and accumulating in an apartment as badly ventilated as one of the school rooms in No. 1, be added the fouler matter thrown into the air from the insensible perspiration of so many individuals, many of whom are of uncleanly habits in person and apparel, it is apparent that, in a very limited period of time, the air in such a close room would become so entirely unfit for respiration that to all who are exposed to its influence submersion in water could scarcely be more fatal. The fainting of feeble persons in crowded assemblies, and the asphixia so often produced in those who descend into deep wells without suitable precautions, are familiar examples of the same noxious effects of this poison.

It has been usually estimated that every individual, by respiration and the various exhalations from the body, consumes or renders unfit for use at least four or five cubic feet of air

per minute; but authors of good repute differ on this point. In estimating the amount of fresh air to be supplied, we ought not merely to look at what the system will tolerate, but that amount which will sustain the highest state of health for the longest time. Dr. Reid recommends at least ten cubic feet per minute as a suitable average supply for each individual, and states that his estimate is the result of an "extreme variety of experiments, made on hundreds of different constitutions, supplied one by one with given amounts of air, and also in numerous assemblies and meetings where there were means of estimating the quantity of air with which they were provided."

These calculations refer to adults; but the greater delicacy of the organization of children, and their feebler ability to resist the action of deleterious agents, together with their greater rapidity of respiration, demand for them at least an equal supply. Proceeding upon this basis, and multiplying the amount required per minute by the minutes of a school session, say of three hours, we have eighteen hundred cubic feet for each pupil, and for sixty pupils (the average attendance in room D of Male Grammar School No. 1), 108,000 cubic feet as the requisite quantity for each half day. But the room contains about 6,000 cubic feet only; so that a volume of air equal to the whole cubic contents of the room should be supplied and removed, in some way, from fifteen to twenty times every three hours, in order to sustain the atmosphere at a point which is perfectly wholesome and salubrious. For such a purpose the means are so entirely inadequate that the air of the room becomes tainted in ten or fifteen minutes after the class is assembled. In ordinary cases four per cent. of the air expired from the lungs is carbonic acid. The presence of six per cent. will extinguish a candle, and with difficulty support

life. It is therefore certain that the air in room D, and the other rooms of this school becomes deprived of all of its best properties in one school session of three hours, nay, in a much shorter period of time.

The rooms of the lower floor of this school house, which accommodate the male primary department, were less crowded than those above, as a large transfer of pupils had recently been effected, consequently the proportion of carbonic acid in the air of these rooms was not so great as in those above; but all the rooms were, from defective ventilation, unpleasantly close and disagreeable, in the condition which Dickens describes as emitting, a "strange unwholesome smell, like mildewed corduroys, sweet apples wanting air, and rotten books."

BAD VENTILATION.

A very cursory examination of this school will serve to satisfy any one of its lamentable condition in regard to ventilation. At the time of my visit the air was so bad that it could be perceived before reaching the school-rooms; and the children, as they passed up and down the stairs, had their clothes and hair perceptibly impregnated with the fœted poison. And these circumstances existed in spite of the open windows, which testified that the teachers had endeavored to improve the atmosphere by all the means placed at their disposal.

Children confined in such an atmosphere must soon lose the ruddy and cheerful complexions of perfect health, and acquire the sallow and depressed countenances which might reasonably be expected in overworked factory operatives, or the tenants of apartments unvisited by the sun or air. In many faces may be noticed, particularly towards the close of school sessions, a feverish flush, so bright that it might easily deceive

an unpracticed eye, and be mistaken for a healthy bloom. Alas! it is only a transient and ineffectual effort of nature to produce, by *over-action*, those salutary changes which she really wants the power to accomplish.

The public mind should be aroused to an active sense of the close connection of good ventilation in school-rooms with good health in the pupils; young lives are a fine test of foul air, and many an influence resisted by older persons, if exerted during the formative period, tells for permanent impairment of a normal vitality. We do not appreciate the magnitude of the evils produced by children breathing frequently, even for a short period at one time, a vitiated atmosphere, because the ultimate results are generally remote, but repeated exposures are sure to induce or develop a tendency to disease, especially of a pulmonary or nervous character, and to undermine slowly the firmest health. The languor, debility, loss of appetite, difficulty of breathing, coughs, nervous irritability, and chronic affections of various kinds, among pupils and teachers, especially females, are the natural fruits of an exposure, day after day, to an atmosphere constantly becoming more impure from the vitiated breath of many persons, and rendered still more unfit for respiration by dust and minute particles floating in it, tending to irritate the already inflamed and sensitive membrane which encloses the air cells of the lungs.

In many of the school-rooms the same poisoning process goes on day after day, and if the work is less summary, it is in the end more extensively fatal than it was in the Black Hole of Calcutta. Every child and teacher in Public School No. 1, as at present arranged, can testify to the discomfort arising from the close, stagnant, offensive atmosphere which they are obliged to breathe. Let any one who is skeptical on

this point visit the school in question, and he cannot fail to see in the pale and wearied countenances of the pupils, the languor and uneasiness manifested, especially by the younger children, and exhaustion and irritability of the teacher, a demonstration that the atmosphere of the rooms is no longer such as the comfort, health and cheerful labor of both teacher and pupils require. In this way the seeds of disease are sown broadcast among the young, and among teachers of delicate health. A physician of Massachusetts selected two schools, of nearly the same number of children, belonging to families of the same condition of life, and no cause, independent of the circumstances of their several school-houses, were known to affect their health. One house was dry and properly ventilated—the other damp, and not ventilated. In the former, during a period of forty-five days, five scholars were absent from sickness, amounting in the whole to a loss of twenty days. In the latter, during the same period of time, and from the same cause, nineteen children were absent, amounting in all to a loss of one hundred and forty-five days, and the appearance of the children not thus detained by sickness indicated a marked difference in their condition as to health.

The necessity of renewing the atmosphere does not arise solely from the consumption of oxygen, and the constant generation of carbonic acid, but from the presence of other destructive agents and impurities. There is carburetted hydrogen, which Prof. Dunglison, in his Physiology, characterizes "as very depressing to the vital functions. Even when largely diluted with atmospheric air, it occasions vertigo, sickness, diminution of the force and velocity of the pulse, reduction of muscular vigor, and every symptom of diminished power." There is also sulphuretted hydrogen, which the same author says, "in its pure state kills instantly, and in its diluted state

produces powerful sedative effects on the pulse, muscles, and whole nervous system." There are also offensive and destructive impurities arising from the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter in contact with the stoves, or dissolved in the evaporating pans.

HOW TO REMOVE THE IMPURITIES.

The great desideratum in Male Public School No. 1 is the removal of such impurities as have been referred to, and the due supply of that vital principle, which is constantly consumed by breathing and combustion. The first can be in no other way effectually secured, but by making provision for its escape into the open air, both at the top and the bottom of the room, and the second, by introducing a current of pure air from the outside of the building, warmed in winter by a furnace, or in some other mode, before entering the room. The two processes should go on together—i. e. the escape of the vitiated air from within, and the introduction of the pure air from without. There are several methods by which these objects may be secured. First, chimneys of 15 inches diameter, cement pipes. could be built for the upper floor, and 18 inches for the lower, These to be carried up from each floor through the roof and finished above with an Emmerson ventilator, through which 6 and 8 inch smoke pipes, with revolving cowls, should pass.—There should be an opening both at the top and bottom of each room, of not less than twelve inches square, capable of being wholly or partly closed by a slide of wood or metal, and these openings should be connected with the chimney, in which there is already a column of air heated by the smoke flue. Pure air from without is to be admitted through pipes of 6 or 8 inches diameter, connected with the upper part or top of the

windows, and opening upwards near the ceiling. The chimneys (averaging the fourteen) will cost about $75 each, or an aggregate of $1,000. The expense of this plan may be somewhat modified by having two flues, one within the other, up the whole length of the chimney stack of each room, from the basement to the chimney top. The inner or central flue to be for the smoke, and the outer or surrounding flue, which will of course be warmed by the smoke and heat when the fire is burning, to be for the foul air; into this latter, as it passes up through the different stories of the building, there will run a foul air flue from each room, from near the ceiling; but this plan is open to the objection that when several flues enter one common shaft at different levels, the draft is so interfered with that it becomes quite irregular and uncertain.

A more thorough plan for ventilating this building would be by a common abstraction shaft in the centre of the house, heated by a coil of hot water pipes or gas gets. All the foul air flues from the rooms must be conducted separately into one common central air-tight drum or chamber under the roof, and from this, one common flue must conduct the foul air to the upcast shaft. There will thus be a provision for the application of the suction power to the flue of every room equally. This foul air drum or chamber in the top of the house must be so located, and of such a size, that all the foul air flues can enter it as inlets separately and on the same level; and that one common flue or shaft can so leave it as an outlet that it may draw equally from every inlet. By this self-acting process for the removal of vitiated air we can attain the desiderata of pure air in Male Public School No. 1, at a cost of from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars.

My attention has recently been called to "Norton's Patent

Ventilator," a drawing of which, with full explanations, accompanies this report. The principle of this ingenious apparatus has been successfully applied to the ventilation of ships, where the power is obtained automatically, by the alternate rising and falling of the vessel, but how far it can be practically utilized in the ventilation of buildings, without involving too great an expense in securing the necessary power, remains to be determined.

As will be seen from the following letter, the inventor, Capt. F. L. Norton, proposes to place one of his ventilators in one of the schools at a cost, should it succeed, of not more than $500, and if unsuccessful, to be removed without any cost to the city. The proposition is certainly a very fair one, and well worth the experiment.

CAPTAIN NORTON'S LETTER.

No. 30, Second Street,

Baltimore, February 28, 1879.

C. W. Chancellor, M. D.,

Secretary State Board of Health, Baltimore, Md.

Sir:—Learning that you have been requested by the Second Branch of the City Council of Baltimore to make such an examination of Male Public School No. 1, northeast corner of Greene and Fayette streets, as will establish its actual condition, and considering the question of proper ventilation to be one of the most important to be considered in relation thereto, I herewith hand you drawings and specifications, showing and explaining the operation of an apparatus that I have recently invented for the ventilation of buildings, and that I am now applying to the Treasury Building at Washington.

This system has been adopted by the British Admiralty for the British naval vessels, by the Indian Government for coolie ships, and also by your own Navy Department. It has worked successfully wherever tried.

I will agree to place it in the school building referred to, or any one of the public schools, for trial at the cost of material and labor, which shall not exceed five hundred dollars. I will also agree, should the apparatus not prove satisfactory, to remove it free of all cost to the City Council.

Yours, very truly,

Francis L. Norton,

Owner and Inventor.

This apparatus consists essentially of a system of pipes connected with apartments to be cleared of foul air, and communicating through a clapper valve, and a flexible, jointed or telescopic pipe, with an exhausting and forcing Device, consisting of a water bell or air chamber, to which a vertical reciprocating motion is imparted by a beam, or other attach ment, operated by steam or a water engine, or other motor.

The return or down stroke of the bell forces the air through the same flexible, or jointed pipe, when it is arrested by the clapper valve, guarding the exhaust pipes and forced through a similar clapper valve to the discharge pipe.

It is highly important to have a power of some sort within the apparatus for the purpose of compelling constant action, whatever the state of the weather or the condition of the temperature may be. For this purpose, when neither the velocity of the wind nor the low temperature of the external atmosphere are sufficient to produce the desired effect, this ventila-

tor, which possesses the advantage of not being affected by either wind or weather, will doubtless furnish a convenient, efficient and economical means, and I recommend that an immediate trial of it be made in one of the worst ventilated of our schools. No. 18 Male and Female Primary would be an excellent school in which to test it.

THE EXTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS.

In addition to the defective construction of the building already noted, there are other evils to the health, morals and intellectual habits of the children, growing out of the surroundings and appurtenances.

The elevated part of the yard in the rear of the old dwelling was found exceedingly filthy, being a receptacle for ashes, all kinds of school-house debris and common nuisances. The yard proper, which is paved with brick, was found very clean, but excessively damp, and much too small for the number of pupils. If practicable, every school yard should contain at least 25 square feet to each pupil.

Whatever may be thought of the methods and appliances for intellectual training within the school-room, no one can question the utility of dry, spacious and airy play-grounds, furnished with means of healthy and innocent recreation. The play-ground is the uncovered school of physical and moral education, and the place where the manners, dispositions and personal habits of the young can be better trained than elsewhere. The school-yard is important to the health and proficiency, as well as to the morals and manners of pupils, and should be capacious enough for all to occupy in common for recreation and sport; over it the most perfect neatness,

seclusion, order and propriety should be enforced, and everything calculated to defile the mind or wound the delicacy or modesty of the most sensitive should receive attention. The presiding spirit of the play-ground should be a devoted and accomplished woman, "in whose own heart Love, Hope and Patience have first kept school," and whose mind is ever full of the blossoms of knowledge and piety.

PRIVY CONVENIENCES.

It is a subject of regret that most of our school-houses are without suitable privy conveniences. On an average probably not more than one in twenty are provided with ample arrangements of the kind. This is a lamentable error. The injury to the taste and morals of the children which will naturally result from this neglect is of a character much more serious than the discomfort which is obviously produced by it. For want of these indispensable appendages of civilization the delicacy of children is frequently offended, their morals corrupted, and the foundation for permanent ill health laid. The privy arrangements at No. 1 Male Grammar and Primary School are simply barbarous. The vault, which is located in the yard, to the rear of the school building, and almost directly under the windows of two class-rooms, has become a perfect stench-hole. The walls and floor of the narrow shed which encloses this vault are so saturated with filth that there is no escape from the foul odor. But still more revolting, if possible, is the deficiency of accommodation. With an average attendance of nearly seven hundred pupils, there are only six seats, without any partition between them. The space allotted for seat and standing room in front is only twenty inches, so that no child could sit with any comfort, even if the seats were not con-

stantly wet and befouled. These vile deficiencies, besides their nastiness, are fraught with evil conseqences to the health of the children from the restraint they must impose on the wants of nature.

The urinal trough is of a piece with the rest; a pine board gutter, six or eight feet long, constructed wholly regardless of decency, is the common and only provision for seven hundred boys. It and the floor are constantly saturated with decomposed and offensive urine, which, mingling with the ordure that is dropped here and there on the floor and the sides of the trough, percolates the soil of the yard, and permeates even the walls of the school house, which are poisoned and rendered dangerous to health.

In the male departments of our public schools there should be at least one privy seat and one urinal stall for every thirty pupils, and in the female departments at least one privy seat for every twenty-five pupils, and these, in every instance, should be kept scrupuously clean. The privy vaults, if such an evil must still exist, should be frequently emptied, and thoroughly disinfected by the free use of sulphate of iron or chloride of lime. Whatever else may be neglected or overlooked in the improvement of this school, the present privy arrangements should be abolished, and provisions more in accordance with the advanced civilization of the age made. Earth closets could be readily substituted, and would be greatly preferable in every respect; indeed, no better privy arrangement can be devised for public schools or public institutions than the earth closet system.

CONCLUSION.

Yielding to the shibboleth of economy, I have suggested the least expensive method of dealing with this school, but it is evident that in order to carry into operation any improvement or system that will fulfill the requirements of health, comfort and education, the grounds must be enlarged and a new building erected. The present structure is not only old and dilapidated, but it is said to be unsafe, and in its present unsanitary condition must tend to impair the constitutional vigor of the children who receive their education in it. The expense of constructing a new and convenient building is a mere trifle when contrasted with the beneficial results which will inevitably follow.

The only question is, shall a new building be erected on the lot where the present building stands?—which, including the old residence, fronts 95 feet on Green street, with a depth of 100 feet on Fayette street. The lot is damp, and the space too contracted for the construction of a large building, with ample yard space. The latter objection may, however, be overcome, in a measure, by locating the building far back in the northeast corner of the lot, and by elevating it on arches or piers 8 or 10 feet above the level of the yard, so that the space beneath may be utilized as play-ground.

Wherever a new school-house is to be erected it should be located on an open, healthy, agreeable site, with an abundance of room about it on all sides. The young spirit loves the free air and the cheerful sun; and when confined, as for some six hours it must be, the confinement should be as little unnatural and unwholesome as possible. The cheapest medicine for the body is good air and plenty of room.

Though the idea may appear utopian, it would nevertheless

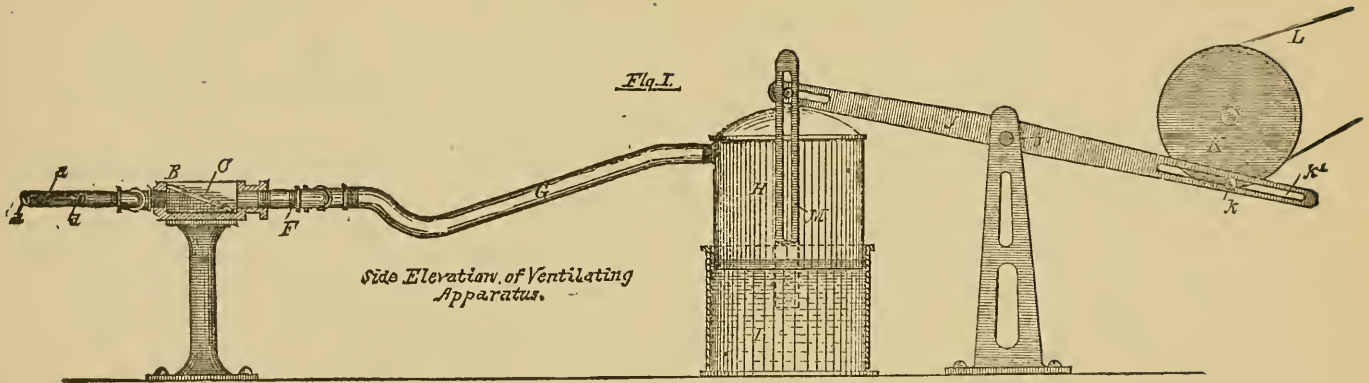
be an incalculable blessing, if our public schools, like the great schools of Athens, in which Plato and Aristotle taught, were located on suburban sites, with free trains and coaches to convey the pupils to and from them. Education would then be received amid the best conditions of health, and the casket would not, as is now too frequently the case, be broken and thrown away as soon as the jewel becomes brilliant. Our public schools are an object worthy of all efforts and sacrifices, and we should leave nothing undone which may tend to make them more excellent and useful.

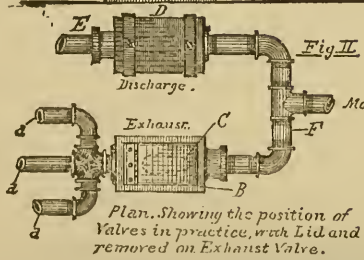
When I behold this city, seated upon her throne of hills, with her marble crown of monuments; when I remember how much of that which embellishes and dignifies life is gathered within her walls, I feel that he has not lived in vain who has contributed, even in the smallest measure, to the happiness and prosperity of Baltimore. And how can we do this more effectually than by watching over her schools—by making them as nearly perfect as human institutions can be? For this object, let neither wealth nor toil be spared. Here are fountains of life; as they are, so will its issues be. The child is father to the man. Make our public schools all that they can be, and all that they should be, and you will give to the prosperity of the city a prominence like that of moral truth!

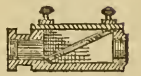
Respectfully submitted,

C. W. Chancellor, M. D.,

Secretary of the State Board of Health.







DESCRIPTION OF NORTON'S PATENT VENTILATOR—See opposite page.

In the accompanying drawing, Fig. 1 is an elevation of the apparatus, partly in sections.

Fig. 2 is a plain view of the double valves, partly in sections.

a, *a*, *a*, represent branch exhaust pipes, communicating through a main exhaust pipe *A* with a chamber *B*, containing a gravitating clapper valve *C*.

D is a chamber containing a valve similar in construction to *C*, but opening in the other direction as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1, so as to pass air to the discharge pipe *E*, and prevent its return. A branch pipe *F* connects the rear ends of the valve chambers *B* and *D*.

G represents a flexible, or it may be a jointed or telescopic pipe, connecting with the interior of a bell *H*, which works in a water tank *I*, and receives a vertical reciprocating motion by means of a beam *J*, fulcrumed at *j*, and actuated by any suitable power either directly or indirectly. A steam or water engine is well adapted for this purpose. In the present illustration I have shown a crank-wheel *K*, driven by a band *L*. The wristpin *K*, of the crank, works in a slot *k*, in the beam *J*.

M represents one of one or more pairs of slotted standards to guide the bell *H* in a vertical path.

In operation, the elevation of the bell *H* causing a partial vacuum draws foul air from any apartments with which the branch pipes, *a*, *a*, *a*, are connected. On the return or downward motion of the bell the valve *C* closes and the foul air, which has filled the bell, is forced out through the valve chamber *D*, and discharge pipe *E*. As this is repeated at every stroke of the bell, it is manifest that the apartments will be rapidly cleared of foul air, its place being supplied by fresh air, from without, which may pass through any customary or suitable heating apparatus in cold weather if necessary.

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